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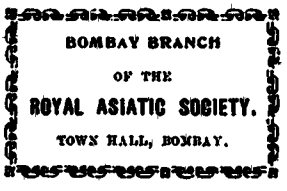

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SELECTIONS

FROM THE

LETTERS, DESPATCHES, AND OTHER STATE PAPERS

PRESERVED IN THE

BOMBAY SECRETARIAT.

HOME SERIES,

VOL. II.

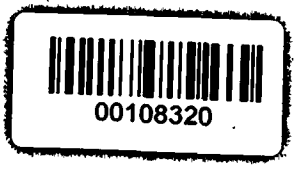
108320

EDITED BY

GEORGE W. FORREST, B.A.,

ELPHINSTONE COLLEGE,

FELLOW OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.



Bombay:

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SELECTIONS

FROM

THE BOMBAY DIARIES,

1720-1788.

SELECTIONS

FROM

THE BOMBAY DIARIES

(1720—1788).

Bombay Castle, Tuesday, 22d March 1719-20.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

John Braddyll.	Walter Brown.
John Courtney.	Blackett Midford.

The Wo Laurence Parker, Esqr, indisposed.
Stephen Strutt at Mahim.
Owen Phillipps at Surat.

Read and approved our last Consultation & Diary.

The Steward delivers in an acct of his extraordinary expense for Christmas & New Years days amounting to Rs one thousand one hundred & seventy & eighty-five reas, which is examined and approved. Ordered that the Land Paymaster discharge the same.

Mr Midford now being called upon for his proposal concerning the Tobacco Farm, and he offering no more than nineteen thousand Rupees for one year, it was esteemed too little, and a debate ensuing, 'twas agreed (in consideration that many of our fighting sepoys are discharged and two of our largest frigates employed another way, which must consequently lessen the consumption of Tobacco in the Island), it would be for the interest of our Honble Masters could we bring it to twenty thousand one hundred rupees [the sum it was let for the year before last] to let it go, and if not, rather than let that branch of their revenues be too much lowered, we would keep it in the Compas hands. The merchants and other inhabitants were thereupon called in and the farm put up to public sale at five thousand Rupees, when Pasqual Bareito appeared the highest bidder at twenty thousand one hundred and five rupees. Ordered, that the Secy draw out conditions of the sale and his covenants for paying the money accordingly.

Mr Parker having entered an exception to a Consultation of the 25th Jany last, which the President looks upon not only as a wrong state of the case, but likewise a reflection on himself and the other members of this Board, which business of moment has hitherto prevented being taken notice of, he now directs this minute to be made that in a short time he will cause a further examination into that affair.

CHARLES BOONE.
JNo BRADDYLL.
WALTER BROWN.
JNo COURTNEY.
BLACKETT MIDFORD.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 11th April 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presid^t & Govr.

Stephen Strutt.	Walter Brown.
John Courtney.	Blackett Midford.

Owen Phillipps.

The Worsp^ll Laurence Parker Esqr & Jno Braddyll indisposed.

The Presid^t informs the Board that Capt Bates had made a proposal for stopping the great breach, which the undertaker seemed pretty confident was very practicable, which if it should be approved would necessarily occasion an increase of our expences. Therefore as the monsoon draws near he thought it proper to make a provision accordingly, and offers to pay into the Treasury twenty thousand two hundred rupees here, & take a bill for twenty thousand on the Chief & Factor at Surat, being the accustomary exchange. Ordered, that the Accountant draw out a bill accordingly.

Rama Comattee was this day found guilty of high crimes and misdemeanours, as by the trial will more fully appear.

CH^A BOONE.
WALTER BROWN.
JN^O COURTNEY.
BLACKETT MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPPS.

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 13th April 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Chas. Boone, Esqr, Presid^t & Govr.

Stephen Strutt.	John Courtney.
Walter Brown.	Blackett Midford.

Owen Phillipps.

The Worsp^ll Laurence Parker Esqr & John Braddyll indisposed.

The Presid^t informs the Board the chief occasion of this meeting was (agreeable to a minute of Councill of the 22^d ultimo) to examine into the conduct of Mr Laurence Parker, who had made an exception to a Consultation of the 25th January which he the Presid^t thought a wrong state of the case and a reflection on this Board. That his behaviour since had given fresh occasion for complaint, which necessitated him to draw up a memorial, which he had put into the Secretarys hands, who had orders to read it, but first he directed the Minute of the 22^d ultimo to be read, then the 83^d & 85th paragraphs of the Right Honble Companys Generall letter per "Stanhope" containing their directions concerning any member that shall incur the displeasure or censure of the Board for infidelity, neglect of duty, or disobedience. After which was also read the charge entitled "An enquiry into the conduct of Mr Laurence Parker," referred to the consideration of Councill by the Honble the Presid^t as follows:—

"The late behaviour of Mr Laurence Parker, which is notorious & well known to all, but chiefly to you, the members of this Board, has made it necessary for me to bring his conduct into debate, that we may thereupon apply a proper remedy against the evil, which otherwise may be justly apprehended from the continuance of such practices. In order therefore to set the same in a true light, I have collected the following facts, w^h are now laid before you, &

which in my opinion do very much deserve your attention. First and principally as they regard the duty & obligations we lye under to the Right Honble Company, & in the next place as they concern every one of us in our private capacities, but more immediately myself and the authority I have the honour to be invested with, against which I am perswaded many.....were chiefly directed.

"You have been witnesses of his carriage in publick towards myself, even in Councill, that it has been with unbecoming freedom. It must be remembered by many of you the attempts he made in opposition to my authority in affairs military, & the frequent oppertunities he has taken to brow-beat & discountenance (as much as in.....) all those officers and others whom I have thought fit & necessary to distinguish with any marks of favour.

"The exception he made against my exchanging some old rice out of the R^t^ Honble Companys warehouse for new batty with Messrs Phillipps & Horne (and which drew on a debate) proceeded from a Pique, as is manifest from his urging at the Board that I refused him the like favour, when at the same time he excepted against that proceeding under pretence it was prejudicial to the Company; & that his design in making that exception was to bespatter me I think is evident from his accusing me of drawing up the Resolution of the Committee that was ordered to examine into that affair, when in reality it was drawn up by Mr Walter Brown from the Minutes he and Mr Stephen Strutt took, & which those gentlemen more than once acknowledged, yet he persisted in his assertion, although he knew himself in the wrong. My design in desiring Mr Brown to do it, being purely to cover his incapacity & disingenuity; the paper he had drawn up being uninteligible, & what most of the Committee had refused to sign, as not being a true state of the case.

"Notwithstanding these provocations, on my perceiving him not so well versed in the business of his office as that post requires, I did myself, and employed others to do many things which was his province, rather than expose him. However, he was so far from taking this as a fact, that in Council, as you may remember, he told me he would not keep the General Books for three hundred pounds per annum, alluding, as I suppose, to my sallary; nay, he went yet further & said he could not keep them, & that he had signified so much to twelve or more of the Honble Court of Directors, who in answer had wrote him they did not expect it; and thô I might blame his conduct to some members of the Board privately, yet I suffered it to pass without taking notice of it in a public manner, well knowing it was my duty to see them done by him or some other, & being ever inclined to indulge him as much as I well could; but that he is not capable of keeping those books must I think appear evident from their being still so much behind, and notwithstanding the repeated notice given him to lay them before the Board every month pursuant to the R^t^ Honble Companys positive orders, yet he is still very negligent, & doth not give due & necessary attendance at the office.

"The erasing his name from one of our Consultations, near a twelve month after his having signed to three copies (two of which were sent home to our Honble Masters), and his making an exceptionable postscript to the Committees Report on the rice affair unknown to any of the rest, & after they had all signed it, are actions that must be condemned by all men of integrity, since they strike at the reputation & estates of those who remain on the Register; for no member of the Board can be safe when any other after his assent to and joyning in an affair of the highest consequence may, upon the ill success thereof, take out his name or make an addition quite different from the sense & meaning of the resolution, as Mr Parker has in this case done, and which no excuse can palliate.

"His absenting himself from several Consultations after due summons & not sending his reasons, neither any cause of sickness to hinder, may be justly termed a neglect of his duty, if

not a downright contempt, for he knows that on such occasions it is customary & expected from every member that he do by message or writing signify a good reason why he cannot be present. It must be confessed indeed that on his being summoned to Councill on the late trial of Rama Comattee for treasonable practices & other high crimes, he did at several times by notes to the Secretary desire to have his attendance excused, alledging that he was out of order, but I have reason to believe (and so have you also) that this was not the real occasion of his absence. It must be therefore imputed to other reasons his not attending on so extraordinary an event as this trial, in which there is occasion for all the assistance and advice that can be had; & those reasons can be none else but either a carelessness for the R^{t} Honble Companys interest, or an opposition & dislike to the method & manner of our proceeding in that affair; and let it be remembered how he treated this subject in Councill the 28th of last month, the way & manner of making his objections to the validity of the evidences, notwithstanding he heard and declared publickly to the prisoner that we would proceed with all imagined precaution & tenderness, and that no sentence should be pronounced against him, unless the proofs of his charge appeared very plain and clear. The remark that offers on this head is I think very material, & it is naturally this: Mr Parker would have it thought that we were pursuing to destroy a person not culpable & therefore would not be present with us at the trial & debates. Now to state the duty of him and every other member aright on this occasion, let it be supposed there was cause given for this opinion (which however is utterly false and an unworthy insinuation against his fellow members as well as myself), yet still it was incumbent on him to have attended & given his opinion freely; but acting in the manner he has done is a tacit acknowledgment of this charge & betrays a want of resolution to act as becomes a faithful & diligent servant to the R^{t} Honble Company."

All these matters as they have a regard to me only in my personal capacity, I could now again pass them over, as it is obvious I have formerly done, but when by repeating & aggrevating them with the other facts above related, the heinousness of their nature is so considerably augmented, it would have been a fault in me to have deferred any longer making them the subject of a debate in Councill to which they are now submitted.

It is to be observed that although Mr Parker wrote the Secretary to acquaint the Board he was out of order, yet he had summoned a meeting of the Court of Judicature before he knew there was a Consultation called, which the Secretary is directed to take notice of to him, and also ordered to send him a copy of the charge & require his answer thereto in writing by Friday morning. His letter follows this Consultation.

The question was then put whether Mr Parker ought to be present when the question is put concerning him, & all the members unanimous in their opinions that he ought not to be present.

Mr Elias Bates now delivers in a proposal for stopping the great breach in one season, ordered that Messrs Brown, Courtney, Midford, & Phillipps consult with & take the opinions of Major Cane & Capt Johnson on this affair & make a report thereof to the Board.

Examined & approved the Storekeepers acco^{t} sale for the month of March amounting to rup^{s} four hundred eighty-two one quarter ninety-three reas, also Inventory of the remains of the Warehouse delivered over by Mr Stephen Strutt to Mr Blackett Midford, signed by them both.

CHA. BOONE.
WALTER BROWN.
JN^{o} COURTNEY.
BLACKETT MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPPS.

Bombay Castle, Thursday, 14th April 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presid^t & Govr.

The Worsp^ll Laurence Parker, Esqr.	Walter Brown,
Stephen Strutt.	John Courtney.
John Braddyll.	Blackett Midford.

Owen Phillipps.

Read, approved, & signed our letter to the Honble Court of Directors to go overland, one to the Agent &^ca of Persia & Mr Strutts instructions.

Mr Parker having acknowledged his conduct faulty & by his letter (which follows this Consultation) asked pardon of the Board, & the Presid^t in particular, promissing amendment for the future, the Presid^t moved the Board to accept of this plea, which was unanimously approved and agreed to.

Adjourned.

CHA. BOONE,
JN^O BRADDYLL.
WALTER BROWN.
JN^O COURTNEY.
BLACKETT MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPPS.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

I do acknowledge myself in fault, and such mistakes as have made I do promise amendment for the future; therefore I humbly ask pardon of the Governor and Council, but in particular of the President. I am,

Honble Sir & Sirs,
Your most obedient & humble Servant,
LAURENCE PARKER.

Bombay, 14th April 1720.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 2d May 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presid^t & Govr.

The Worsp^ll Laurence Parker, Esqr.	Blackett Midford.
John Braddyll.	Owen Phillips.
Walter Brown.	

John Courtney at Mahim.

Notwithstanding Mr Laurence Parker by his letter of the 14th ultimo acknowledged his fault, and made his submission to the Board, and promised amendment for the future, yet he positively refused to sign the Consultation relating thereto, when presented by the Secretary.

The President said he had summoned this Councill chiefly to require Mr Parker to give in his answer to the charge he had drawn up against him, his refusal to sign the said Consultation tacitly implying the said charge was groundless. But Mr Parker having prevented the President by delivering him this morning his answer dated the 15th ultimo, the same was now read as entered hereafter, and the President then informing the Board he had some remarks to make thereon, the further consideration of this affair was defered till our next meeting.

This being the most proper season for setting on foot the investment that we may have the good time enough to give our Europe ships an early dispatch, the Secretary is ordered to draw out a letter to our Chief and Factor at Surat, directing them to contract with our Brokers for the same sorts and quantities as last year, and on the same terms, if they cannot bring them to lower the price.

Also Mr Strutts warehouse books balanced to the 13th ultimo.

Captain James Johnson, Engineer, producing a certificate under the hand of Mr Thomas Lewes by order of the Committee of Shipping of the Honble Court of Directors that by his agreement with the Right Honorable Company he was to have his diet at their table, agreed that we allow him diet money till their further pleasure be known herein, he having (as he says) received it at Madras.

Adjourned.

CHARLES BOONE.
JN^O^ BRADDYLL.
WALTER BROWN.
B. MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPS.

To

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presid^t^ & Governor in Council.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

I received a paper from Mr John Horne by your order dated the 13th April 1720, & am ordered to make answer thereto by the 15th ins^t^ (Friday morning). In obedience to your commands, I do as follows:—

The President is pleased to write I have made attempts in opposition to his authority in affairs military, and to browbeat those officers and others whom he has thought fit to distinguish, or words to this purpose. To which I answer, I never did dispute the Presidents authority. The Honble Companys established rules are sufficient for us to go by, from which I hope your Honor &^ca^ will never deviate. If you please to remember, you mentioned something of it, and you said it was in the Cape Garden, but I told you I did not remember anything of it, neither do I now. The officers if any have been uncivil to me, I have complained to you. If any complaint is brought against a soldier, white or black, I tell them the President takes notice of such.

Honble Sir & Sirs, &^c^.,

Bombay, 15th April 1720.

Your most obed^t^ & most humble Ser^t^,
LAURENCE PARKER.

Bombay Castle, Thursday, 5th May 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presid^t, & Governor.

John Braddyll.	Blackett Midford.
Walter Brown.	Owen Phillipps.
John Courtney.	

Mr Lawrence Parker attending.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The President having prepared his remarks on Mr Parkers answer, he ordered this meeting to proceed on the examination of this affair, and all the members being present, he acquainted Mr Parker that till he could clear himself of the charge laid against him, he must not expect to sit at the Board, but the defendant pleading he had a right to sit in his place during the debates, and until a vote should be passed for his suspension, the President again put the question whether he ought to be admitted, and all the members being unanimous that he ought not, this plea was rejected, but he was permitted to be present in ye room to answer for himself.

Then the Secretary read the charge, Mr Parkers answer, and the Presidents remarks thereon, together with Mr Phillips vindication of himself against Mr Parkers insinuation, and the depositions of Captain Stanton, Gordon, and Smith as entered hereafter.

The Governor acquainted the Board that the person who informed him that Mr Parker had said he could not be present with a safe conscience at the trial of Rama Comattee was Capt Hamilton. He was thereupon called in, and declared that Mr Parker did say these words to him or to this effect, viz., that it was against the laws of our country to extort a confession from any man, and this having been done to a servant of Rama Commattee on the said trial, he could not sit there with a safe conscience. The defendant then said he hoped the President and Council would not be strict with him in their proceedings in this affair, and urged in his own behalf that any person in the term of four years (which time he had served the Right Honorable Company) might be guilty of some error and mistakes, and that it was a hardship on him to have all his bad actions scrutinized into, and none of his good ones remembered, and added if other peoples actions were as nearly examined, he believed there might be faults found (but he did not think fit to explain himself); and concluded with saying he had never been guilty of any thing against the Company either by fraud or infidelity, and desired time to draw up a reply to the Presidents remarks on his answer. He then presented a letter to the President, wherein he endeavours to justify himself for erasing his name from the Consultations, with a certificate from Mr John Styles, Register of the Court, setting forth that Mr Parker told him he was out of order the 13th of the last month, when a Court of Justice had been summoned to meet.

Mr Parker being ordered to withdraw, the President observed to the Board that part of the last line of the letter now delivered by the defendant was fresh blotted out with a pen, but that these words therein might be plainly read "prove against the President," the words "I have something to" immediately preceding. He was then ordered to be called in, and required to explain his meaning of these words, and that if he had any thing to object against the President, to do it now. He replied it was a mistake of the *copyers* and not done through design, or with his knowledge, all he intended being these words "offer further," and he withdrew again.

When the President summed up the material heads of this affair, and as he touched on the article relating to Mr. Parkers proceeding against Captain Vane, Mr. Braddyll said that several of the inhabitants had complained to him of Captain Vanes taking money of them for liberty to build their houses, whom he ordered to go to Mr. Parker, and believed Mr. Parker had acquainted the Governor thereof, which was the only reason why he himself did not, which Mr. Parker desired might be minuted; and then the President proceeded and put the question whether Mr. Parkers request for time to draw up a reply to his remarks should be granted. It was agreed in the affirmative that he should be allowed till tomorrow evening for that purpose.

The defendant being ordered to appear, the President acquainted him he had time allowed till tomorrow evening to draw up his reply, and what else he had to offer, and to bring what evidences or witnesses he thought requisite for his defence.

Read a letter just now received from the Agent &c. at Gombroon, dated the 18th ultimo, with duplicate of another dated the 28th March (the original not yet come to hand), giving us the necessary advices under our established heads.

Examined and approved the Warehouse-keepers account sale, charges, merchandize and receipts and issues for the month of April. Adjourned till the afternoon.

CHARLES BOONE.
JOHN BRADDYLL.
WALTER BROWN.
JOHN COURTNEY.
B. MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPS.

Bombay Castle, Thursday, 5th May 1720.

To

The Honble Charles Boone, Esquire,
President & Govr. &ca Council.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

The President on Monday the 2d May 1720, as we were all standing at the Board (upon my saying faults or mistakes) asked me what erasing my name out of the Consultation was? I answered, "A mistake." "Ah"! says he, "but if a man erases his name out of a Bond?" To which I returned, "What, will you make a rogue of me?" With all said, there is no comparison betwixt one and the other; which does occasion me to lay before you, gentlemen, this paper, and set the reason in a true light why I did take my name out as follows:—

Governor Boone did promise standing at the Board before all the then Council that the Companys servants should be excused the 2 per cent perquisite. This he has acknowledged before you, Gentlemen. Mr. Strutt and Mr. Braddyll has said the same to you, that the Govr. did say the Companys servants should be excused the 2 per cent, notwithstanding the Consultations it is worded that all people are to pay the 2 per cent without any exception. The President says he did not say he would minute it, but I thought he would have done it, being agreed on, and urges it was not an act of Council, but in my opinion it was an act of Council. The President and Council standing at the Board, an agreement is as valid standing as sitting, and Mr. John Braddyll told you he expected to have found it minuted. The Consultations were brought to the Board, and in

haste to be signed that business might not be hindered I signed upon honour, believing every thing was entered as agreed on. But when I came to sign that which remains in the Secretarys Office, and time to read it, I found the Companys servants not excused the 2 per cent, but liable to pay as any other person or persons, upon which I told Mr Strutt and Mr Braddyll, who said they had not seen it. I told the President of it, which he has acknowledged. I did signe my name with an objection but made a mistake, for which reason I erased my name and the objection, and wrote it on a piece of paper; then I signed my name and my objection fair as may be seen in the Consultation Book. I signed two of the same which are gone home and a third remains here with my objection. This can never be accounted to me a crime by the Honble Company, but a part of my duty, and I hope on due consideration you will have great regard to my reputation, being the most valuable of anything in this world. The President was pleased to say he thought I would have signed what he accuses me of in the paper called an enquiry into my behaviour. Give me leave to tell you, as its gone home to our Honble Masters, it's my opinion you wait to hear whether they approve or disapprove, whom they blame and whom not. This is agreeable to their standing orders, as per General letter per "Stanhope," paragraph 83. I desire my witnesses may be called to prove my indisposition, and that the Letter Book to Surat may be produced for the year 1718, September or October. I have something to offer farther. I am,

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Bombay, May 5th, 1720. Your most ob^dt^ & humb^l^ S^evt^,

LAURENCE PARKER.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 13th May 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqre, Presid^t^ & Govr.

John Braddyll. | Walter Brown.
John Courtney. | Blackett Midford.

Owen Phillipps.

Read & approved our last Consultation.

The Italian Bishop being furnished with proper powers to take upon him the cure of the Roman Catholicks on this Island, the Presid^t^ now proposes to the Board removing the Portuguese Padrees agreeable to the 107th paragraph of the R^t^ Honble Comp^as^ General letter by the "Addison," which follows this Consultation, and lays down several ill consequences that have risen from their being permitted to reside here as reaping the benefit of the labours of our people and carrying it into foreign countries, stirring up the Roman Catholicks to sedition, especially when we have any dispute with the Portuguese, by inculcating notions to them that they ought not to fight against the religion, adding that the Prelates of the Portuguese country seemed so little to regard the persons sent, that the very and ..... of the priesthood had been their pastors for some time, and on the whole, proposes supplying their places with the said Italian Bishop, and some priests of the Carmelite Order now on the Island, on their swearing allegiance to his Majesty King George, and that they will not directly or indirectly teach, preach, or practice any thing contrary to the interest or dignity of the Crown, or prerogative of the R^t^ Honble Comp^a^, and that they will in all respects pay a due obedience to the Govr &

Councill for the time being, which is unanimously approved, & agreed to. Ordered that the Secretary provide orders and a proclamation accordingly.

CHA^{S} BOONE.
JN^{O} BRADDYLL.
WALTER BROWN.
JN^{O} COURTNEY.
B. MIDFORD,
OWEN PHILLIPPS.

Bombay Castle, 16th May 1720.

Published a Proclamation requiring all the inhabitants of the Roman Catholic religion to pay the same obedience to the Bishop Don Frey Mauritio D'Sancta Teresa and the Priests appointed by him as they formerly did to the Portugueze Bishop and Priests, and the Secretary. Signed orders to the latter to leave the Island in twenty-four hours.

Monday, 16th May 1720.—The Proclamation granting grace and free pardon to all persons that had been concerned with Rama Camattee and Dulba Bandaree in carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the enemy Canojee Angria was this day published, according to the order of Council of the 14th instant.

The Bishop Don Frey Mauritio D'Sancta Teresa, and the Carmelite Priests, this day took and subscribed the oath before the President as follows:—

I, Don Frey Mauritio of Sancta Teresa, Bishop of Anastatiopolis, Vicar General on the Empire of the Great Mogull, of the Island of Bombay and the jurisdiction thereof, do swear upon the Holy Evangelists (in which I have placed my right hand) to obey his most serene Majesty of Great Brittain, and that I will never, directly or indirectly teach, preach, or practice anything contrary to the honour and dignity of the Crown of his said most serene Majesty, or to the interest of the Right Honble English Company and you. I will pay all obedience to the orders of the Honble the Govr for the time being and exercise the Roman Catholic religion according to its primitive institution without any alteration. In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand this 16th day of May 1720.

Padre Frey Pedro of the Most Holy Trinity and Frey Elizil D$'$ St Joseph took and subscribed the same oath.

Bombay Castle, Tuesday, 24th May 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esquire, President and Govr

John Braddyll.	Walter Brown.
John Courtney.	Blackett Midford.

Owen Phillipps.

According to an order of Council the 13th ultimo Messrs Brown, Courtney, Midford, and Phillipps deliver in their report of Captain Bates scheme for stopping the Great Breach as entered hereafter, and the President acquainted the Board that he had brought him to accept

of six thousand rupees gratuity, tho' in his proposals he demanded ten. After some debate, it was agreed, that as it had been so often recommended to us by our Honble Masters, and will be of the greatest advantage to them when completed, that we set about it as soon as the season will permit, and for the more frugal and effectual carrying on that work, ordered that Messrs Braddyll, Brown, and Phillipps be appointed to buy all the materials, pay the workmen, and inspect into and manage that whole affair.

CHA^s^ BOONE.
JN^o^ BRADDYLL.
WALTER BROWN.
JN^o^ COURTNEY.
B. MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPPS.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1720.

To

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presid^t^ and Govr, & Council.

Honble S^rs^ & Sirs,

In obedience to an order of Council the 13th ultimo wee have examined the scheme and method laid down by Capt Bates for stopping the great breach of water, and took to our assistance Major Vane, Capt Johnson, Capt Ingram, and Capt Hamilton, and now crave leave to offer the result of our examination.

All the aforesaid gentlemen, excepting Capt Johnson, are of opinion that the only sure and least expensive method for completing this great and useful work is by the means and manner proposed by Capt Bates, according as he has explained his draught in writing, and to which wee refer without troubling your Hon^r^ &^ca^ with a recital of it here.

Capt Johnson, on the contrary, thinks it more advisable that the work be undertaken and carryed on, one of these two ways, (either of which he thinks will be less chargeable and less liable to obstruction), viz., first by carrying on the old works in the place and manner as formerly, and employing two thousand sepoys to carry stones which may be thrown (without any great exactness) in the mouth of the Great Breach. He observes that the hills on each side being very rocky he can easily break them down with the force of gunpowder, so as to afford a sufficient supply of stones, and the number of sepoys before mentioned so employed he thinks it cannot fail of success, notwithstanding the great breadth and depth of water and the force with which it comes in there.

His other proposal which he says will be more expensive, but subject to no hazard of succeeding, is to cut a channel of one hundred feet broad and seven feet deep, or thereabout quite cross the Island, in a direct line from the mouth of the breach to the north side of the hill by Mazagon; and because the water as it enters the breach immediately spreads itself upwards of three thousand seven hundred feet, vizt from the point of the little hill on the north side to the foot of Malabar Hill, and so on all spring tides spreads wider and wider as it is forced forwards, to draw this great breadth of water into the narrow compass of the channel, he proposes that walls be built from the two hills aforesaid to confine the water and bring it into the channel.

These are Cap.t Johnsons methods, which we apprehend lye open to these objections, first we doubt it is but too certain there can be no hopes of stopping the water at the mouth of the breach where it comes in on all spring tides with a very great rapidity, and besides the channel is now worn so deep as to render fruitless all such efforts. The objection against his other proposal seems to us equally strong, viz., if a wall must be built to bring the waters into the channel (which in such case is certainly true, otherwise that will spread on each side of it), then that wall may as well be carried on the other one hundred feet and thereby save the expense of cutting about two miles of ground of which a great part is very rocky.

Thus appears to us at present both these gentlemens proposals, and that Cap.t Bates is preferable, which we humbly submitt, and remain

Hon.ble Sir and Sirs,
Your most humble Servants,
WALTER BROWN.
JN.o COURTNEY.
BLACKETT MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPPS.

Sir,

The surprizing resolution that your Honour has taken to banish to this side all the Parish Priests of your Island is what I much admire and wonder at, by reason of the weighty charge the Bishop Don Frey Mauritio has taken on him, in offering with his assistants to administer the Sacraments, they not having the necessary powers.

I consider on this particular that your Honour has been misinformed, or moved thereto by some high resentment, which I judge not only from the expulsion of these religious, but from the scandalous manner in which it was done, which I also judge from the assurance given me that your Honour has passed orders that no Priest of the Portuguese Nation shall come to your Island; but as I am at present obliged to send two learned, prudent Priests to treat on this important affair, I hope, on honours consideration of the weighty circumstances thereof, you will permit them to come in your presence, and there to dispute and discuss the point of Royal Patronage and the Ecclesiastical jurisdiction with that Bishop. I remain with all readyness to serve your Honour, & am

Your Hon.r humble Serv.t,
N. S. May 21.st 1720. LUIS GONSALES DE CAMARA COUTINHO.

Hon.ble Sir,

I little expected to have received from your Honour an expostulation on the justice of my proceedings against the Parish Priests late of this Island, much less to have my conduct thereon questioned, as you have pleased to do in your letter of the 21.st May 1720 N. S., yet being resolved as much as in me lies to prevent a misunderstanding and to cultivate the friendly correspondence I have always desired to hold with your Honour, I shall, as a fresh instance thereof, acquaint you that this proceeding was not only the just effect of their own misbehaviour, and the earnest longings

of the people in general, but also a strict command from my Superiours agreable to the orders of my Sovereign Lord, King of Great Britain, who is supreme in all causes and over all persons resident on this Island, and which I presume your Honour is . . . . . to, though you have thought fit to make mention of another Royal Personage which I have no power to admit, or suffer to have any control or jurisdiction here, and my resolutions hereon are strictly conformable to the articles stipulated by the two Sovereign Crowns on the delivery of Bombay, as your Honour may perceive by the enclosed copy of the article of the treaty of marriage.

Whoever insinuated to your Honour that those Priests were sent ignominiously or scandalously off the Island, have represented that action in a very injurious manner. The guard that attended them on that occasion was to prevent a disturbance, which one of them endeavoured to raise in the minds of the people, whom he indiscreetly strove to stirr up to sedition; and as this circumstance has been unfairly represented to your Honour, so I find a misconstruction is passed on other parts of the resolutions I have taken. I will however assure your Honour I never meant to hinder any of the people of your Nation or subject to you having free access to this Island and residing as long as they think fit . . . . . peaceably, more especially such as shall be . . . . . limitation that I cannot permit them to . . . . . Bishop Don Frey Mauritio on the rights, privileges, I have lately invested him with here that is a point all determined, and justly due to his learning and integrity. The powers he has for this purpose received from Rome, he will by my permission send a copy thereof to the Archbishop of Goa.

I had fully purposed to have wrote an answer to your Honours letter of the 22^{d} May N. S. in relation to Captain Antonio Felloe, and shall here give you the trouble I designed your Honour on that subject.

It is your pleasure to pronounce Rama Camattee an innocent man, and in some measure to reflect on my proceedings towards him, which as it is not agreeable to the gallant character your Honour bears in the world, might well excuse my silence in that particular, both as it relates to affairs of a Foreign State, and condemn an action which your Honour is a stranger to. However, such is my desire to oblige you and defend my own reputation, that I affirm to your Honour you are misinformed, and he must indeed have had both artful and potent friends to induce your Honour to a contrary belief. The circumstances of the seal, and Captain Antonio Felloes information are but a small part of his charge. I had good reason to be offended with his conduct and to cause an enquiry thereof to be laid before me, and upon manifest proofs passed a sentence, which I am convinced the offender himself thinks mild and much less than his demerit.

What your Honour has wrote me on these subjects incline me to say thus much, and I hope you will be of opinion with me that to say more on either side cannot be necessary or agreeable. I have chose to put this in English to prevent mistakes, which might otherwise happen for want of a thorough knowledge in the Portuguese language. However, transmit herewith its translate. I am with perfect esteem,

Bombay Castle, May 23^{d}, 1720.

Yo^{r} Hon^{rs} humble Ser^{t},
CHARLES BOONE.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 13th June 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqre, Presidt and Govr.

John Braddyll.	Walter Brown.
Blackett Midford.	Owen Phillipps.

John Courtney at Mahim.

Examined the Land Pay Masters account of disbursement for the month of April paid in May as entered hereafter.

Read a letter recd yesterday from Mr Charles ..... Factor at Cambay, advising that he had obtained grants from the Govr of Ahmedabad & Cambay for carrying on a trade custom free & that he believes an investment might be made there to advantage.

The Presidt laid before the Board translate of a letter from the Portugueze General of the North to him in answer to his the 23rd ultimo, wherein he declares he will not revoke his orders for prohibiting any persons or provisions coming to this Island or alter any of his other dispositions unless affairs were put on the same footing here as formerly (meaning reinstating the Priests) & refusing any further correspondence with the Govr, both which letters follow this Consultation. The Presidt also acquainted the Board Mr Courtney wrote him yesterday that the Portugueze Coolys at the fishing stakes ..... river told the persons he sent for the Welgate that they must come for it no more, for there would be a guard to keep them off, upon which he had given Mr Courtney orders to send for it as usual, & that if they offered to insult our people he should keep a gallivatt ready to protect them, which is unanimously approved. The Presidt then added, it was his opinion, from the proceedings of the Portugueze, that they will give occasion for a rupture.

CHAS BOONE.
JNO BRADDYLL.
WALTER BROWN.
B. MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPPS.

Bombay Castle, June 6th, 1720.

Senhor Charles Boone,

I doubt not but your Honr has notice of my order for prohibiting the transportation of all sorts of refreshment and people going to your Island, and it is certain the continuance of the friendship between both nations must be by a reciprocal correspondence.

I acknowledge it is not necessary for your Honour to enquire at present the cause of this proceeding, because you are not ignorant of it, and without affairs return to their usual channell, I will not alter any the least of my disposition.

The usage several workmen (who were returning from this Island to their own habitation) met with from your guard at Bandora by beating them and forcing them into the Passage Boat again with the loss of their goods and at the risk of their lives, are actions both unjustifiable and dishonorable.

I am sorry for the extravagance committed at Bandora, the Serjeant who did it has been well chastized and broken, and to avoid the like for the future I have dispatched my orders that no person whatever belonging to your side shall be permitted to land, and this will be the better complyed with if your Hon^{r} stops the Passage Boat on your side, which will not then be of any use at all.

As your Hon^{r} governs absolutely in your Island, I do the same by the powers my Superiours have vested me with in the countries under my jurisdiction, therefore your Hon^{r} ought not to wonder at your Pattamars and the people of your Island being hindered a passage through them. The same you ought to understand of the cows which you say were bought at Ballegat; and there being done on your side actions unreasonable in the highest degree, I find these but a reciprocal return. And as I suppose your Hon^{r} remembers the last parag^{h} of your letter of the 24th May 1720, wherein your Honor said that for us to write more cannot be necessary or agreeable, I don't doubt but your Hon^{r} will agree with me that since what I proposed on that particular was rejected, writing any farther on your matter we are now treating of will be unreasonable.

I am, y^{r} Hon^{rs} humble Servt.

N.S. June 21st 1720.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 20th June 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presid^{t} and Govr.

John Braddyll.	Walter Brown.
Blackett Midford.	Owen Phillipps.

Jno Courtney at Mahim.

As the setting a bank on this Island will indisputably be for the mutual benefit and advantage both of the Right Honble Company and the inhabitants, by the increase of the trade and revenues thereof, and our Honble Masters having been pleased to encourage this proposal in the 73^{d} paragraph of their letter, the President moves that Messrs Brown and Phillips be appointed for his assistance in that affair, and that they prepare a scheme for the more regular carrying on the same, to be laid before the Board for their approbation, which is approved and agreed to.

The President laid before the Board translate of two letters he has received from the Governor of Surat, and Mulna Mahamud Alli, Abdulla Gaphores grandson, abstract whereof is entered hereafter, relating to some proposals for reducing Angria, after which he acquainted the Board he intended to write an answer to said letter to the following purpose—That as soon as our Honble Masters had notice of this war they determined to send out five stout ships with a large supply of men and all warlike stores, to enable us to carry it on vigorously; that we have already been at a very great expense to extirpate this pirate, and they might be assured nothing should be wanting on our side to effect it, in order to do which we are in no want of forces by sea; but if an order from Court were sent to the Scidee with strict orders to join with us, & employ his strength by land at the same time that we attack him by sea, it is to be hoped (by the blessing of God) we might reduce him this monsoon; but that it is very much to be feared the Scidee will not come in, unless they assist him with money, which must be done in two months time, or it will be of no service this monsoon, since the necessary preparations

will take up so much time, that the season will be too far spent for him to attempt any thing. However, as we are determined to push on this war with the utmost vigor, we doubted not their assistance; and as Heyder Cooly Cawn did promise the merchants should pay the usual tonnage in consideration of our attempting to curb this, we hope they will now put it in execution, and also maintain two Frigates with 1500 or 2000 Pattamars, or else pay us a sum of money, and we will find vessels, men, and every thing else, which is unanimously approved of.

CHA^{S} BOONE.
JN^{O} BRADDYLL.
WALTER BROWN.
B. MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPPS.

Translation of Shaik Eslam Cauns letter:—

I have lately heard that Angria has taken some ships of your Hon^{rs}, of Mahmud Allys, and some other Merchants, and that he commits his Pyracies on the seas without restraint, and thereby disturbs and hinders trade. It is therefore now necessary to chastise him, concerning which I have spoke to Mr Hope, who will write your Hon^{r} what I told him, and on receipt of the answer, I will represent in a good manner to the King the method that the said Pyrate may be totally ruined, and I hope in God it will be done in a few days. Concerning the best manner for doing it your Hon^{r} may consider of and write me.

Translate of Mulna Mahmud Allys letter abstracted:—

He takes notice at first of Angrias being possessed of several forts and countries whereby he is become the terror of the seas, and that therefore it is necessary now to destroy him, or else he will become so powerful it will be impracticable. He then advises he has the Kings orders to represent to him the affairs of Ahmadabad, Surat, and other ports, as well as his own, and desires his Hon^{r} to advise him whether he shall make known to his Majesty the insults and robberies of Angria, and procure a Husbulhookum to Sciddee Yacub Caun and the Nabob of Surat to make war against the said enemy. Yacub Caun to attack him by sea, and Son Rajah Subah of Callean to invade him by land, and if your Hon^{r} is so pleased he will also procure orders to you and to the Portuguese to unite for this effect until he is destroyed; and he believes your Hon^{r} will not be wanting in what you shall agree to. Yet he is not the only person who desires this, there being many others, and that they may be the better persuaded (of your intention) he desires you will write to our people there to assure them of the same. He says farther, he very much desires and believes that his Majesty will send the said orders and that your Hon^{r} will gain a great name and fame in the execution of this, and desires an answer.

Bombay Castle, Thursday, 23^{d} June 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esquire, President and Governor.

John Braddyll.	Walter Brown.
Blackett Midford.	Owen Phillipps.

John Courtney at Mahim.

The President laid before the Board a letter he received this morning from Mr Courtney, advising him that some Moor men belonging to this Island, who swam over from Salset last night, told him that about 14 days ago at Damaun they met one of our Pattamars going to Surat,

who acquainted them that as they were going to Madrass with letters from hence, they were stopt at Bandora, had their letters taken from them, and both letters and themselves sent to Bassein, where they were imprisoned some time, and what money they had taken from them, but at length they were whipt and sett at liberty without having the letters returned.

CHARLES BOONE.
JOHN BRADDYLL.
WALTER BROWN.
B. MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPPS.

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 29th June 1720.

Wrote to our Chief and Factor at Carwarr by their returning Peons, advising them of the arrival of the "St George" and reprimanding them for their omission in neglecting to advise us of the proceedings of the Rajah in carrying on his fortifications at the Cove and Peer Hill, and that we would send them an early supply of men and money.

Bombay Castle, Thursday, 30th June 1720.

Received a short letter from our Chief and Factor at Surat, advising that several of our Pattamars were returned, being afraid to come the Portuguese country, on information that they should be confined. Among the rest were the Pattamars we dispatched for Madrass the 1st ultimo, who informed them they were put under a guard at Bandora, and sent to Bassein, where after examination their letters were taken from them, and they confined four days, after which they were released without having their letters restored.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 4th July 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, President and Governor.

John Braddyll.	Walter Brown.
Blackett Midford.	
John Courtney at Mahim.	Owen Phillipps indisposed.

Read and approved our last Consultation and Diary.

Messrs Styles and Edlyne presented a petition, representing that they have behaved themselves diligently and industriously four years as Writers, requesting that the remaining twelve months of their time may be given them, to prevent their being postponed by Messrs Upton and Forbes, and the Factors that may come out on the next shipping. The same being taken into consideration, they being both deserving industrious young men, it was agreed that we recommend

them in our next General Letter to the Right Honble Companys favour to be rewarded in some other manner, as the granting their request will be prejudicial to the Factors who came out the year before last as well as the others above mentioned.

Mr Braddyll acquainted the Board that Mr Cobbe the Chaplain affronted him yesterday at the Communion Table, when he was going to receive the Holy Sacrament, and he had likewise affronted him publicly several times before, particularly once at Mr Wyches, and when Mr Parker, at Mr Braddylls desire, told him Mr Braddyll would forgive him with all his heart, Mr Cobbe replied, "Mr Braddyll may forgive me, but I will not forgive him." These things being very unwarrantable and unbecoming the character of a clergyman, resolved that Mr Cobbe be summoned to appear before this Board tomorrow morning, that we may examine fully into this affair, and Mr Braddyll is desired to give in his allegations in writing for our better insight herein.

There being a large Warehouse of 86 feet length in the Bazar belonging to Rama Comattee, with an upper room over it, which last will be very proper to hold the Court of Judicature in, and which the President has caused to be valued by Major Vane and the Master Carpenter and Bricklayers, who report it worth Rupees six thousand. As that is much less than we can build a proper place for the Court to sitt in, besides the benefit of the Warehouse, resolved that we purchase it at that price on the Right Honble Companys account, and that the upper room be fitted up for that use, and that the 2 p'cent. fines levied on persons cast in the Court shall be applied in part of payment thereof, and ye Warehouse may be appropriated as a granary for Batty or other goods which we sometimes stand in need of.

Our Honble Masters having in their letter by the "St George" censured our Sec^y^ for several omissions and negligence, Mr Phillipps, who then officiated in that post, drew up a representation which follows this Consultation, and the same being thoroughly weighed, the Board did agree that the list of Diamonds and Diamond Dust was not ordered to be sent seperately by the "St George"; that the error in omitting the tonnage of shipping might very probably be occasioned by his attendance on the President. The rates of the freight were entirely the fault of the transcriber, as well as the mistake concerning the price current. Mr Phillipps thinks the Dutch exports were sent in the Packet, but being missed, humbly begs pardon. The Court of Judicatures instructions not being entered with the Consultations, but sent apart, was agreeable to custom. The Paymasters account for January could not be entered in our Consultations, being passed in the Presidents absence as per Messrs Parker and Strutts Diary will appear. If the Consultations were not brought up, the Board cannot impute it to the Secretary, the foul ones being up to a day. The plan of the Island the President thinks was not done time enough to be sent in the Packet, and rather than miss the occasion it was sent in a hurry, Mr Phillipps says he enclosed Capt Pitts receipt for it to Mr Secretary Woalley. The list of subscribers to the Church we believe might be as Mr Phillipps relates, and the expedition to Collaby we hope may plead excuse for the omissions made by the Secretarys assistance in his absence.

This being a true state of the case, it is unanimously resolved that we represent it to our Honble employers, humbly entreating them, in consideration of Mr Phillipps his good service particularly in collecting (jointly with Mr Brown) the standing orders, which took up five months close application, to pardon what omissions he may have been charged with, especially since that work may be a means to prevent such for the future, and considering that the remainder of his time was fully taken up in translating the public transactions with our neighbours.

CHARLES BOONE.
B. MIDFORD.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presidt and Govr.

John Braddyll.	Walter Brown.
	Blackett Midford.
John Courtney at Mahim.	Owen Phillips indisposed.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

According to the resolution of Councill yesterday Mr Braddyll now delivers in his complaint against Mr Cobbe in writing, which was read as follows this Consultation, after which Mr Cobbe was called in & acquainted with the substance thereof, to the truth of which he made little exception, & only pleaded that he had done no more than his duty, as enjoyned by the Canons and Rubrick, & desired he might have a copy of Mr Braddylls allegations against him, which being granted, he was ordered to withdraw.

Audited & approved the Receiver of the Revenue his account of rents & revenues for the month of June, the ballance paid by him into the Treasury being Rups six thousand nine hundred & thirty-six.

CHA. BOONE.
B. MIDFORD.

Bombay Castle, 5th July 1720.

To

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqre,
Presidt & Govr of Bombay & Council.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your Honr &ca having ordered me to lay before you in writing what I had to offer against Mr Richard Cobbe, Minister, as touching the complaint I yesterday made against him in Councill, I shall with submission take the liberty of representing his late uncommon behaviour towards me, being sorry he should give me occasion to take notice of it in so public a manner.

In the months of March, April, & May last, as I have accidentally fallen into the company of Mr Cobbe, he hath frequently told me that he had observed workmen on the top of my house on the Sundays, & that my permitting them to work on Sundays was inconsistant with the customs of most Christians & contrary to the laws of God, to which (to the best of my remembrance I never made any other answer, tho' his violent passion & heat in which he expresses himself might have required it) more than that I was sorry it should so fall out, & that necessity obliged me to it, for if the rain season should commence before I had covered my house, it would inevitably be washed dawn, & that I hoped he could not think I did amiss in securing it by so timely prevention. However, all I could urge in my behalf only served to strengthen his zeal, & at last he was pleased to burst out & say he did not care if my house & all the houses in Town were washed away, provided no work was done on Sundays. Some days after this discourse happened, I undesignedly fell into his company at Mr Wyches, where he took occasion to tell me he could be glad to see I got my money honestly, for I wrought on Sundays. To this I made him no reply, but forthwith left his company, & was fully resolved to acquaint the Govr with his unmanerly reproof, had not some of his friends persuaded me to the contrary, as likewise to forgive him for his unseemly behaviour in generall towards me (which is more than I shall presume to relate, as the hearing of it would

take up too much of your Honr &ca time). However, I readily forgave all his former incivilitys, with which when he came to be acquainted, I heard him say in the following words & with much passion "He may forgive me, but I can tell you, I shant forgive him", & this was on the same day he had given notice he would administer the Sacrament on the following Sunday. I must confess after I heard him express himself in so unchristian-like manner I thought it might be improper for me to receive the Communion from a clergyman that was not in perfect charity with me, therefore I do solemnly declare it was for this reason only that I absented myself from the Communion at that juncture, & that he the said Mr Cobbe was the sole & only occasion of it.

What I have related of Mr Cobbe in the above lines would not with me have been a sufficient matter of complaint had not he behaved himself towards me on Sunday last in the following manner.

After the congregation, of which I happened to be one, had placed themselves at the altar in a posture for receiving the Communion, Mr Cobbe having consecrated the elements turned himself towards me & spoke with a loud voice, and said "Mr Braddyll." To which I made no answer, thinking him to be out of his senses, but he repeated it a second time, & said, "Mr Braddyll, have you done working on Sundays, unless yt, I cannot administer you this Sacrament." To the best of my remembrance I told him I had. He went still further & said he would not give me Communion unless I would promise him & the congregation then present that I would work no more on Sundays. I told him I would not unless necessity obliged me, upon which he condescended to treat me like ye rest of the community. I appeal to your Honr &ca whether the treatment I have received from time to time from Mr Cobbe afford me sufficient reason for complaint. If it should be thought otherwise, I humbly beg pardon for the trouble herein given you, concluding myself with much respect,

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Bombay, June 5th, 1720.

Yr most obedt humble Servt,
JOHN BRADDYLL.

Sallary due to the Rt Honble Compas Covenanted Servants, Bombay, commencing January 2d, 1719-20, ending July 31, 1720.

	Commencing.	Time ending.	Served.	Sallary. Paid.	Sallary. Due.
			Mo. days.	£.	£. s. d.
The Honble Chas Boone, Esq Presit & Gov r	2d January ...	31st July ...	6 0	300	150 0 0
The Worspll Lawrence Parker, Esq., Dep y and Accountt	Ditto ...	6th May ...	4 5	100	34 14 5½
Ditto Chief Justice	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	4 5	100	34 14 5½
Mr Stephen Strutt, 3rd in Council	Ditto ...	15th April ...	3 14	70	20 4 5½
Mr John Braddyl, 4th in Council	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	3 14	50	14 18 10½
Ditto 3rd do.	16th April ...	6th May ...	0 21	70	4 1 8
Ditto Accompt	7th May ...	1st July ...	1 25	100	15 5 6½
Ditto Chief Justice	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1 25	62 10th.	9 11 3½
Mr Walter Brown 5th in Council	2d January ...	15th April ...	3 14	40	11 11 1½
Ditto 4th do.	16th April ...	6th May ...	0 21	50	2 16 4
Ditto 3rd do.	7th May ...	1st July ...	1 25	70	10 13 10½
Mr John Courtney, 6th do.	2d January ...	6th May ...	4 5	40	13 17 9½
Ditto 4th do.	7th May ...	1st July ...	1 25	50	7 12 9½
Mr B. Midford 5th do.	2d January ...	Ditto ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
Mr O. Phillipps, Senior Merch t	Ditto ...	29th February ...	2 1	40	6 13 4
Ditto 6th in Council	1st March ...	1st July ...	4 0	40	13 6 8
The Rev. Mr Reid Cobbe, Minister	2d January ...	Ditto ...	6 0	50	25 0 0
Ditto a gratuity, if found deserving ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	50	25 0 0

Sallary due to the Honble Comp^as Covenanted Servants, Bombay—continued.

	Commencing.	Time ending.	Served.	Sallary. Paid.	Sallary. Due.
			Mo. days.	£.	£. s. d.
Francis Studick, Senior Merch^t. ...	January ...	1st July ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
R. Waters, Junior Merchant	2d Ditto ...	19th January ...	0 18	30	1 10 0
John Horne ditto	Ditto ...	1st July ...	6 0	30	15 0 0
Richard Acton ditto	Ditto ...	20th January ...	0 19	30	1 11 8
Robt Newlin ditto	Ditto ...	1st July ...	6 0	30	15 0 0
Ditto Ass^tt to the Acct. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	60	30 0 0
A. Chambre, Junior Merch^t	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	30	15 0 0
John Sarson, Factor	Ditto ...	28th January ...	0 27	15	1 2 6
Ditto Junior Merch^t	29th January ...	1st July ...	5 4	30	12 16 8
Ditto Assistant to the Accomp^t. ...	2d January ...	Ditto ...	6 0	10	5 0 0
George Yeomans, Factor...	Ditto ...	29th January ...	0 19	15	1 11 8
Robt Sutton ditto	Ditto ...	1st July ...	6 0	15	7 10 0
William Cockel ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	15	7 10 0
Thomas Hay ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	15	7 10 0
William Cartor, ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	15	7 10 0
Ditto Assistant to the Sec^y. ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	10	5 0 0
Edward Massey, Factor	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	15	7 10 0
Henry Lowther, ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	15	7 10 0
Thomas Water, ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	15	7 10 0
William Henry Draper, Writer... ...	Ditto ...	7th June ...	5 6	5	2 2 4
Ditto Factor... ...	8th June ...	1st July ...	0 24	15	1 0 0
James Salisbury, Writer	2d January ...	12th June ...	5 11	5	2 4 8½
Ditto Factor	13th June ...	1st July ...	0 19	15	0 15 10
Ditto Ass^tt to the Accomp^t. ...	2d January ...	Ditto ...	6 0	5	2 10 0
Henry Fowler, Writer	Ditto ...	12th June ...	5 11	5	2 4 8½
Ditto Factor	13th June ...	1st July ...	0 19	15	0 15 10
Arther Upton, ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 19	15	0 15 10
William Forbes ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	0 19	15	0 15 10
William Deeplowe, Writer	2d January ...	Ditto ...	6 0	5	2 10 0
Jonn Styles, Writer	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	5	2 10 0
Ditto Ass^tt to the Accomp^t. ...	14th June ...	14th ditto ...	0 18	5	0 5 0
Edmund Edlyne, Writer...	2d January ...	2nd ditto ...	6 0	5	2 10 0
Ditto Ass^tt to the Accomp^t. ...	Ditto ...	13th June ...	5 12	5	2 4 11
Richard Elliston, Writer	Ditto ...	13th May ...	4 12	5	1 16 7
John Lambton, ditto	Ditto ...	1st July ...	6 0	5	2 10 0
Jehu Wallis, ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	5	2 10 0
Thom^s Pattle, ditto	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	5	2 10 0
Thom^s Yeomans, Essay Master ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	80	40 0 0
Richard Dyer, Physitian	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	36	18 0 0
James Crafford, Surgeon	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	6 0	36	18 0 0
Clapham Waddington, Surgeon... ...	Ditto ...	7th April ...	3 6	36	9 12 0
Augustine Puchamp, ditto	1st May ...	1st July ...	2 0	36	6 0 0
					720 11 9
		At 8 R^s p. £. are R^s			5,764 2 8

Errors excepted,
JOHN BRADDYLL,
Accomp^t.

Bombay Castle, We^d 6th July 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presid^t and Govr.

John Braddyll. | Walter Brown.
Blackett Midford.

John Courtney at Mahim. Owen Phillipps indisposed.

Read and approved our yesterdays Consultation.

The President acquainted the Board that this meeting is occasioned by several complaints that have been made to him both from the English and Black Inhabitants, the one for want of

provision and the other that their fowles, ducks, &c^{a} are taken away by force; and proposes as the most likely method to remedy these complaints for the future, that a proclamation be issued out, positively forbidding all persons whatsoever to take anything by force, and ordering the Veriadores to supply the market (for the use of the English inhabitants) as follows:—

Every Saturday with two cows, every Monday and Thursday with fish, and likewise directing all persons that want fowles, ducks, &^{ca} to send to the Veriadores for them, who shall supply them, if procurable, at the following rates vizt, for a grown fowl fifteen duccanees, for a grown duck eighteen duccanees, and so in proportion for small ones; which is approved, and the Secretary is ordered to get read ye proclamation to that purpose.

CHAS. BOONE.
BLACKETT MIDFORD.

Bombay Castle, 11th July 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presid^{t} and Govr

John Braddyll. | Walter Brown.
John Courtney. |

Blackett Midford and Owen Phillipps indisposed.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

Mr Cobbe having delivered the Presid^{t} an answer to Mr Braddylls complaint against him, the same is now read as follows this Consultation, when Mr Braddyll presented a certificate under Mr Parkers hand, that he heard Mr Cobbe say he would not pardon or forgive Mr Braddyll, who told the Board he believed Mr Upton likewise heard Mr Cobbe say so. Mr Upton being called in declares he did not hear Mr Cobbe say so, but that Mr Parker told him that very night that Mr Cobbe sayd so, after which the Presid^{t} made the following remarks on each parag^{h} of Mr Cobbes answer. Parag^{h} 1. Mr Cobbe makes himself the sole judge of the necessity, & although Mr Braddyll & his workmen affirm the danger the work was in, yet y^{t} has no weight with him, but the Minister will pronounce him a notorious evil liver on surmise, although no proof of it be offered, which is uncharritable in a very great degree.

2^{d}. Mr. Cobbe does not deny Mr Braddylls charge except only in one particular.

3^{d} & 4th. Mr Cobbe in these two paragraphs again insists on his being the only proper judge, & thinks ten houses were better lost than one Sabbath day broke, tho' it is to be noted what he insists on is a contradiction in terms & his saying the rains are certain (which by the way is not fact) is no proof that there was not a necessity to cover Mr Braddylls house. He did it as may be supposed to prevent the falling of the whole building, or at least some part of it, & that seems (in Mr Cobbes sense) both cause & reason sufficient. As to the Church & stables standing, it may be answered neither the one nor the other was in the condition of Mr Braddylls house, which was terracing at the top, & consequently the rains would have been very prejudiciall to it; besides, Mr Braddyll did not work on every Sunday as Mr Cobbe insinuates, but only on some Sundays in the months of March, April, May, the rains then approaching.

5th & 6th. As to the two next paragraphs, Mr. Parkers certificate plainly confirms what Mr. Braddyll asserts.

7th. Mr. Braddyll positively denys the passage mentioned by Mr. Cobbe at the church door, neither is it a material one.

8th. Mr. Cobbe acknowledges that part of the charge against him when at the communion table, and pleads for so doing the 26th Cannon and 2d. Rubrick. The substance of said canon and rubrick is,—"If any person be an open & notorious evil liver or has given offence to the congregation or done any wrong to his neighbour by word or deed, he is to be admonished not to come to the Lords Table till he hath repented." Now the Minister is only the complainant, none of the congregation seeming to be offended, believing (as it is to be supposed) that it was a work of necessity, so that taking it in the most favourable sense, Mr. Cobbe acted as judge of Mr. Braddylls conscience, and to conclude he either must prove Mr. Braddyll to have been an open and notorious evil liver, or he has done him the utmost injustice. The same being twice read over and debated, appeared to the sense of the Board, and Mr. Cobbe being called in, the foregoing remarks were read to him, and the Presidt. acquainted him with the heavy crime he had laid to Mr. Braddylls charge, and asked him if he had any thing to add to what he had said by way of answer, or any proof to offer of Mr. Braddylls being an open notorious evil liver, to which he answered he had nothing to object against Mr. Braddyll but his suffering people to work on his house on Sundays; & then he was ordered to withdraw. After some debate the question was put whether Mr. Braddyll has made good his complaint against Mr. Cobbe, & cleared himself of the heavy charge insinuated in Mr. Cobbes answer, of being an open & notorious evil liver, all the members were unanimous in their opinion that Mr. Braddyll has made good his complaint against Mr. Cobbe & cleared himself of Mr. Cobbes charge of being an open & notorious evil liver. Then the question was put what censure we shall pass on Mr. Cobbe for his affronting Mr. Braddyll. After it had been debated some time Mr. Braddyll moved that as Mr. Cobbe has affronted him publickly in the church, he might ask his pardon there, which appearing very reasonable, ordered that Mr. Richard Cobbe ask Mr. Braddyll pardon publickly in the church on Sunday morning next immediately after reading the Communion Service in the following words:—"Whereas on Sunday the 3d. instant through mistake, I did affront Mr. Braddyll at the communion table, I do hereby notify to this congregation here present, that on more mature consideration I find myself to be in the wrong & do hereby beg Mr. Braddylls pardon for the injury done him and the offence given him to the other communicants."

CHAS BOONE.
JNO COURTNEY.

Bombay Castle, July 1720.

Honble Sir,

In answer to the charge laid against me by Mr. Braddyll, an abstract of which yr. Honr. was pleased to order me the 6th instant, I am sorry to find that a person in his station should, instead of being ashamed, make it a matter of complaint for the reproof of a sin so exceeding sinfull, but is God Almighty less in India than he is in England? Or has he given any man licence to sin? Is the violation of this holy day become the less enormous, because it is so frequently and irreligiously profaned, or must it out of good manners be past by unobserved, connived & winked at, especially when it comes from so eminent a quarter. Your Honr., I hope,

who hath so often declared an affection for this place, and the great concern you have to advance the public good, will see what cause there is of complaint, and judge impartially in a case so very offensive to our religion and wellfare, and in a matter tending so effectually to destroy both.

As to the particulars of Mr. Braddylls charge, they are, I confess such as they are, for most part true, true as to the sence, though not in words, all of them except one, wherein I assure your Honor he has very much misrepresented me; but if your Honor please, I will proceed with them in order as they are set down in the abstract.

In the months of March, April, & May last, I know nothing to the contrary but that I was in Mr. Braddylls company, and that I with much warmth told him he ought not to suffer people to work on his house on Sundays, being inconsistant with the customs of most Christians and contrary to the laws of God, & that Mr. Braddyll replyed that necessity obliged him to it, lest the rains should wash it down, & therefore hoped I could not think it amiss. I repeat his reply in his own words, because he is supposed to know best what he said himself. But that I should in a violent passion burst out & say I had rather all the houses in town were washed down than that they should work on Sundays, I do not remember. But this I remember to have said, if that is what he means by it, it is better ten houses lost than one Sabbath day broke; (broke I mean without reason or cause).

And as to Mr. Braddylls excuse of necessity, I told him often, both in public and in private, that it was only a pretended necessity and not a real one, & therefore ought not to be depended upon, for works of necessity, as I take it, are those that cannot possibly be done on any other day without iminent danger to ourselves or others, that cannot be prevented by any forecast of our own, and such without which we cannot well subsist; but Mr. Braddylls house in my opinion is not so; for the rains here your Honor knows are certain, not variable, and therefore may the better be provided for. Hath not the church, for instance, stood the shock of several monsoons whilst it was in building, & not a sound was heard on Sundays, & yet no fear of its being washed away? Have not the stables also, though a lighter work, been preserved from the weather a whole season of rains before they were finished? If Mr. Braddylls house had been stronger than it is, I should not have insisted so much upon it, had it been really a work of necessity, & can that be called a work of necessity that is the constant work of a Sunday?

Some few days after, as Mr. Braddyll alledges, I was again in company with Mr. Braddyll, who applauding the comfortable satisfaction of getting money. "Yes," said I, "there is a satisfaction in it, no doubt, especially if it be gotten honestly"? "Why, Doctr., don't you think then that I gett my money honestly"? replyed Mr. Braddyll. "Yes," said I, "but not by working Sundays." With that he immediately rose up .... withdrew, taking it .... I suppose as a very great affront; for some time after having acquainted a friend of his & mine of what had passed between us, that gentleman taking me aside told me that Mr. Braddyll was willing to make up matters with me, & that if I would ask him pardon he would forgive me. "He forgive me," said I, "I shant forgive him till he has done working on Sundays."

Now, your Honor will see wherein I am misrepresented, for Mr. Braddyll has left out that part of the sentence that he thought would make for me, and acquainted yr. Honor with what was only for his turn, thereby representing me as uncharitable & passionate & not fitt to receive the sacrament, & that this was the only thing frighted him from the communion. But God forbid! that I should live in malice with any one. I am in charity, I thank God, with him & all the world, or else I should not have presumed to have come so unprepared to that sacred ordinance. 'Tis rather to be feared that he himself was not in charity with his

neighbour, by his not appearing at church that day, tho' 'twas Whit Sunday. Your Honor I hope is satisfied that it was not out of any personall disgust I could not forgive him. Had I said nothing else (for I owe it will whatever he does me) but to vindicate His honr. who had given me authority to absolve all those & those only who are truly penitent, & this will lead me to the last particular of Mr. Braddylls charge that I could question him at church about his repentance before I administered to him the Sacrament, & this I think I had reason to do, for very lately after Sermon (upon keeping the Sabbath day), Mr. Braddyll was pleased to express himself in these words or words to this effect, at the church door—"Well, let the Doctr. say what he will, I must go on with my work to secure it before the rain, or else I shall be a considerable looser." "That should have been thought on before, Mr. Braddyll," said I. "So it must be still," replyed Mr. Braddyll. "I am sorry," said I, "to find you resolutely inclined," & so went out. Now for a person to persist thus obstinately in his opinion & continuing his Sunday work, I thought myself obliged when I saw him with other communicants presented before the altar to examine him first rather than not admitt him at all (it may be that he has considered better of it) which I did in these words, to the best of my remembrance, "Mr. Braddyll, have you done working on Sundays." "Yes." "Do you promise before God & this congregation that you will not work again"? "I do." "Upon that condition I will admitt you," & I proceeded to administer the Sacrament to as many as were there present & to Mr. Braddyll in particular.

Now I must confess had I known of Mr. Braddylls coming I should have chosen a fitter place for his examination than in the church, but considering his offence was so public & notorious for which our Church hath in severall places refused the benefit of the Sacrament, particularly in Canon ye. 26th & in the 2d. Rubrick before the Communion, I determined to make this a virtue of necessity, that thereby he might openly declare himself to have repented & that the congregation might be thereby satisfied, which before were offended.

But in this whether I have done well or ill, I submit my cause & self to your Honrs. determination, who am,

Bombay, July 8th 1720.

Honble Sir,
Your Honrs. most faithful &
obedt. humble Servant & Chaplain,
RICHD. COBBE.

Bombay Castle, Saturday, 13th July 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr., Presidt. & Govr.

John Braddyll.	Walter Brown.
John Courtney.	Blackett Midford.

Owen Phillipps.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

Mr. Braddyll representing to the Board that the office of Chief Justice, and a close application to the Accountants business employs him so fully, that he has not time to give the due

attendance that is required as Manager of stopping the Great Breach, and desires leave to be excused from that employment. Agreed that his request be granted.

B. MIDFORD.
CHA^{S} BOONE.
OWEN PHILLIPPS.
J^{N} COURTNEY.

Bombay Castle, 17th July 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Hen^{ble} Charles Boone, Esqr, Presid^{t} & Govr.
John Braddyll. | Walter Brown.
Owen Phillipps.
John Courtney at Mahim. Blackett Midford indisposed.

Read & approved our last Consultations.

This meeting being occasioned by a paper Mr Cobbe del^{d} the President last night in answer to our resolution of Councill of the 11th inst^{t}, the same was now read (as follows this Consultation), then Mr Cobbe being called in, the President told him that in said answer he had given great offence to this Board in severall parts thereof, particularly in one, where he intimates we have no authority over him & arraigns the justice of our said resolution, & then askt him if he did not know the Gov^{t} power was delegated to him from his Majesty. After some hesitation, Mr Cobbe said he had heard the Govr had no commission from the King. The President then condescended to have the Charter from King Charles to the R. Honble Company read to him, after which he said he did not know the Govr had so full a power before & added that now he was . . . He was then ordered to withdraw, & after some debate it was . . . that Mr Cobbe be called in again & acquainted that we do expect a punctuall compliance with our order of Councill of the 11th instant, & he was called in & acquainted therewith accordingly, to which he replyed "What your Hon^{r} pleases." The Presid^{t} also told Mr Cobbe this Board had further reason to be angry with him on acco^{t} of sermon in his possession preached about twelve months ago which tends to lessen the authority of this Government, & another lately preached highly reflecting (as he has been informed) on the justice of this Board the Sunday after the suspension of Mr Parker, & demanding said sermon, which Mr Cobbe promised to deliver as soon as he had taken a copy of it. It being church time he was ordered to withdraw.

CHA^{S} BOONE.
OWEN PHILLIPPS.

Bombay Castle, July 1720.

To the Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presid^{t} & Govr & Council.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

I do assure you, gentlemen, I would have continued my attendance on you in the fort the 11th instant till the Council broke up had I known that you expected it, but not being apprized thereof, I hope you will excuse it.

As to your resolution agreed upon in Council which you were pleased, gentlemen, to order me by your Secretary, Mr. . . . . ., I am concerned to see that what was designed for the good and benefit of this society should be esteemed as offensive & injurious to the same. It was always my endeavour ever since I had the honour to officiate in this place to discharge that duty committed to my trust as ffaithfully, peaceably, and inoffensively as I could, but if any one be offended at what every good man would have thought deserved his thanks, that person I think (with submission to your judgment) is offended without cause. You know, gentlemen, how unthankful an office this is, and how few there are that care to undertake it, but to make a publick acknowledgment of what wee are satisfyed is our duty & to ask pardon for what we are expressly enjoyned to reprove, would be to render this office indispensable, as it is extremely precarious, ineffectual, and useless. It were an easy matter was there interest at the bottom or any other worldly advantage in view to smooth it over and to cry peace, peace, though there were no peace. But how then shall those who are hond. with the care of souls and are set as watchmen as well to preserve the upright in his integrity as to warn the wicked from his sin, clear ourselves in this point from the great guilt of unfaithfullness? I am sensible on the other side what caution is required to the due discharge of this sacred office, how free from guilt it ought to be, how careful and circumspect even in our just representations, & if in regard to circumstances either of time, manner, or place, I have offended anything in the case here before us, you will impute it I hope to the exigeney of the occasion, & excuse it upon promise of being more cautious for the future.

And as to the offence given to the other communication mentioned to accompany Mr. Braddylls affront, I do assure you, gentlemen, I know of none, unless it be that I desired some of them that were there present to take off their gloves before they received the Sacrament, intimating thereby that they ought not to come to that feast with less decency than they would do to the Governors table. I should not have presumed to hope for excuse after so awful a determination in Council were it a matter indifferent and of a private concern: for besides, gentlemen, the irregularity of publishing or proclaiming anything in church in the time of Divine Service but by the Minister or by him anything but what is prescribed in the rules of our common prayer-book or enjoyned by the King or by the ordinary of the place, (Rubric after the Nicene Creed), such compliance would not only give encouragement to sin by lessening too much the credit of reproof, but inevitably draw contempt upon the clergy & wound even religion through the sides of the ministry. In this therefore I hope, gentlemen, you will pardon your servant in that I cannot, I dare not yield my assent without declining that duty, without betraying that trust for which I am accountable to a more awful tribunall.

Gentlemen,

Bombay, 16th July 1720. Your most obedt. humble Servant,

RICHARD COBBE.

Bombay Castle, Saturday, 23d July 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, President & Governor.

John Braddyll.	Walter Brown.
Owen Phillipps.	Blackett Midford.

John Courtney at Mahim.

Read & approved our last Consultation. Audited & approved the Land Pay Masters account of Disbursements for the month of May paid in June as entered hereafter.

Mr Cobbe delivered in a paper signed by himself wherein he owns he is sorry for what has passed between Mr Braddyll and him and after an equivocating manner offers to ask his pardon whereinsoever he has offended. Then he was ordered to withdraw, & the President informed the . . . . . that on the Secretarys sending Mr Cobbe our Rt Honble Masters orders, he was so imprudent as to say in the Governors presence that he had no masters at all; after which notice was taken of some paragraphs of a sermon preached about a year ago which were tending to traduce this Government, and calculated to infuse a belief into the auditory, not only of the independency of the ministry to the Civil Government, but also that the same was injuriously invaded at this place by those that have the power of the Civil Government in their hands. Notice was also taken of a sermon preached by Mr Cobbe the Sabbath day next after the suspension of Mr Parker, his text being "Tho' hand joyn in hand, yet the wicked shall not go unpunished," in the application whereof he plainly insinuated (as the congregation in general believed) that those proceedings against Mr Parker were altogether unjust, and though this sermon was demanded of him by the President the 17th instant, which he promised to deliver, yet has he not hitherto done it. It is likewise but too notorious and usual with him to draw odious characters in his sermons and apply them to such persons with whom he has had any words of difference, tho' but upon common and indifferent subjects, and his pride and unmannerly discourse in private houses where he has made visits and at the tables of some of the most eminent inhabitants of this place is too well known to need a particular proof here. But more especially the disobedience to our authority and order and his discourses tending to sedition as have been already observed do deserve our most serious consideration to put an effectual stop thereto for the future; and since admonition (of which he has had sufficient from the President in the kindest terms imaginable accompanied with other benefactions) have hitherto yielded no good fruit, it is therefore at last but prudent and necessary to try a different method. In order therefore to secure this Government against the evils which such seditions, sermons, and discourses may possibly have on the minds of some people, especially at this time of actual warr with one enemy and an apprehension of a rupture with our neighbours the Portuguese, when there is all the need imaginable of union and firm resolution. In consideration of the premises the question was put whether or not Mr Richard Cobbe should be suspended from the Right Honble Companys service, and after a small debate it was unanimously resolved that the said Mr Richard Cobbe, Chaplain, has acted in contempt of the authority of this Board & . . . . . misbehaved himself in his ministerial function and otherwise . . . . . several occasions and that he be suspended for the same, and he is hereby suspended accordingly from the Right Honble Companys service and from officiating as their chaplain and receiving a further salary or other allowances of the Right Honble Company from this day. Then Mr Cobbe was called

in, and the President acquainted him with the resolution of the Board, to which he answered, "Very well, what your Honour pleases," and he was ordered to withdraw.

Mr. Thomas Waters reading well . . . . . he officiate in reading prayers and sermons instead of Mr. Cobbe and allowed the usual salary for the same.

CHARLES BOONE.
B. MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPS.

Bombay Castle, 25th July 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, President & Governor.

John Braddyll.	Walter Brown.
. . . . .	Blackett Midford.
Owen Phillipps.	

John Courtney at Mahim.

Messrs Brown and Phillipps now deliver in their scheme for setting on foot a bank on this island agreeable to an order of Council of the 20th ultimo (as entered after this Consultation), when they likewise acquainted the Board they had talked with the most eminent black merchants about it, who were well satisfied with the proposals, and voluntarily offered the one per cent. to the managers for their trouble. The same having been duly weighed and maturely considered on, ordered that Messrs Walter Brown and Owen Phillipps prepare a place for an office, a seal, books &cas, ready to open the same agreeable to the scheme abovementioned when we see convenient for our Honble Masters interest to do so.

CHARLES BOONE.
B. MIDFORD.
OWEN PHILLIPPS.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 30th Septr 1720.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Boone, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

John Courtney.	Owen Phillipps.
Blackett Midford.	John Horne.

Robert Newlin.

Read and approved our last Consultations.

The late scarcity of provisions necessitating us to take some cows from the Jentue inhabitants to supply the fleet, of which they making complaints to the Presidt and offering to pay

four rupees ahead per annum rather than have their cattle killed, being assured we can have a sufficient supply from the Sciddees country, and that this will be an annual emolument to the Rt. Honourable Company—Ordered that the Secretary prepare a proclamation forbidding all persons to kill any cows belonging to the Jentues, and directing the heads of each caste to collect four rupees p. head p. annum on all cattle belonging to them, and pay the same to the Collector of the Revenues.

A petition was presented to the Board by the principal inhabitants, setting forth that the quit-rent is a heavy tax on them and desiring to be relieved from the same, and it appearing to us that there is reason for said complaint, in consideration thereof and the tax agreed to be laid down on the Jentue cattle (which will be more than the whole quit-rent amounts to), resolved that from and after Michaelmas Day the quit-rent shall be reduced to one-half; and several of the inhabitants to avoid paying said quit-rent having built without the Town Wall—Ordered that all houses within cannon shot of the Town Wall pay the same quit-rent in proportion as those built within, which will in some measure make amends for what we have reduced the others to, and the Secretary is hereby directed to draw out a proclamation accordingly.

CHAS. BOONE.
B. MIDFORD.
ROBERT NEWLIN.

An Account of Salary due to the Honble Company's Covenanted Servants in Bombay commencing July 2d 1723 and ending the 1st January 1723-24 inclusive.

Persons Names.	Stations.	Time served.		Salary.	
		Mo.	Days.	Per Annum.	Ducs.
				£ s. p.	£. s. p.
The Honble William Phipps, Esq.	President and Governor ...	6	...	300 0 0	50 0 0
The Worship^ll John Courtney, Esqr.	Second & Accomp^ts ...	3	15	100 0 0	29 3 0
Ditto ...	Chief Justice	3	15	62 10 0	18 4 0
The Worship^ll John Hope, Esq.	Second & Accomp. ...	...	12	100 0 0	3 6 0
Ditto ...	Chief Justice	...	12	62 10 0	2 1 0
Mr John Braddyll	Third in Council	3	13	70 0 0	20 0 0
Mr Robert Cowan	Third in ditto	2	17	70 0 0	14 19 0
Ditto ...	Fourth in ditto	2	27	50 0 0	12 0 0

An Account of Salary due to the Honble Companys Covenanted Servants &c.—continued.

Persons Names.	Stations.	Time served.		Salary.		
		Mo.	Days.	Per Annum.		Dues.
				£ s. p.		£ s. p.
Mr Hezekiah King	Fourth in Council	2	17	50 0 0		10 19 0
Ditto ...	Fifth in ditto	2	27	40 0 0		9 13 0
Ditto ...	Fourth in ditto	...	16	50 0 0		2 4 0
Mr Robert Newton	Fifth in ditto	6	...	40 0 0		20 0 0
Ditto ...	Chief Justice	2	3	62 10 0		10 18 0
Mr George Percivall	Sixth in Council	6	...	40 0 0		20 0 0
The Revd Mr Thos Sawbridge .	Minister	6	...	50 0 0		25 0 0
Ditto Gratuity if found deserving.	Ditto	6	...	50 0 0		25 0 0
Francis Ibradwick	Senior Merchant	6	...	40 0 0		20 0 0
Charles Wyare	Junior ditto	6	...	30 0 0		15 0 0
Edward Massey	Factor	2	6	15 0 0		2 15 0
Ditto	Junior Merchant	3	24	30 0 0		9 10 0
Henry Lowther	Factor	2	6	15 0 0		2 0 0
Ditto	Junior Merchant	...	20	30 0 0		1 0 0
William Henry Draper	Factor	4	17	15 0 0		5 0 0
Ditto	Junior Merchant	1	13	30 0 0		3 0 0
Edmund Edlyne...	Factor	3	13	15 0 0		4 0 0
William Forbes	Ditto	6	...	15 0 0		7 0 0
Ditto	Ass^t to the Accomp^t ...	6	...	30 0 0		15 0 0
Henry Kellet	Factor	6	...	15 0 0		7 0 0
Daniel James	Ditto	6	...	15 0 0		7 0 0
George Horner	Ditto	6	...	15 0 0		7 0 0
John Lambton	Ditto	6	...	15 0 0		7 0 0
Arnoldus Poaun...	Ditto	6	...	15 0 0		7 0 0
Ditto	Assis^t to the Accomp^t ...	6	...	20 0 0		10 0 0
William Brewer...	Factor	6	...	15 0 0		7 0 0
Arthur Upton	ditto	4	8	15 0 0		5 0 0
Thomas Harnet	Writer	2	20	5 0 0		1 0 0
Ditto	Factor	3	30	15 0 0		4 0 0
Ditto	Deputy Secretary	6	...	15 0 0		7 0 0
Richard Courtney	Writer	6	...	5 0 0		2 0 0
Francis Cuthbertson	Ditto	...	26	5 0 0		.....
John Myngs	Ditto	...	26	5 0 0		.....
Edward Page	D^o & Assis^t to the Secretary.	6	...	15 0 0		7 0 0
Thomas Stonestreet	D^o d^o to the Accomp^t.	3	15	10 0 0		2 0 0
William Sandford	Writer	3	22	5 0 0		1 0 0
Henry Higden	Ditto	6	...	5 0 0		2 0 0
Daniel Edwards	D^o & Assis^t to the Accomp^t.	3	15	10 0 0		2 0 0
Ditto	Ditto	2	15	15 0 0		3 0 0
William Saynson	Writer	6	...	5 0 0		2 0 0
Edward Elift	Ditto	6	...	5 0 0		2 0 0
George Evans	Ditto	6	...	5 0 0		2 10 0
Thomas Yeomans	Essay Master	6	...	80 0 0		40 0 0
James Crofford	Surgeon	6	...	36 0 0		18 0 0
John Ashby	Ditto	5	25	36 0 0		.....

At 8 Rupees per Pound Sterling ... ... Rs. 5128

Errors Excepted,
JOHN HOPE, Accomp^t

Bombay Castle, Saturday, 25th January 1723/24

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Phipps, Esqr, President & Governor.

The Worshipll John Hope, Esqr.	John Braddyll.
George Percivall.	Hezekiah King.

Read and approved our Consultation of the 17th instant.

The Governor & Council of St. Helena having requested of us in their letter of the 10th June last a supply of rice and wheat by every returning ship from home to Europe—Agreed Bengal rice being so low as one and a half Rupee the pucca maund, that we purchase one hundred bags and lay it on the "Hannover." But whereas the new crop of wheat is not yet come in, resolved that we wait another opportunity to send them some thereof.

Agreed at the request of the undermentioned persons we give them our bills on the Honble Company at two shillings and six pence per Rupee.

WILLM PHIPPS.
JOHN HOPE.
JNO BRADDYLL.
HEZEKIAH KING.
G. PERCIVALL.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 6th March 1723/4

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Phipps, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

John Braddyll.	George Percivall.
Hezekah King.	

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The President acquaints the Board that the persons appointed and undertaking to prepare and cultivate the recovered salt grounds by the made causeway from Sion to Mahim, as per our Consultation of the 17th June last, having represented to him that after a great deal of labour and some expense they had been at, it did through the scarcity of rain last season yield no produce at all, he had directed the Vereadores of Mahim and Matras of the Aldeas and Cassabys to survey and measure the contents of said ground and make valuation according to the best of their judgment what it might be worth to rent it yearly, and certify, the same to be delivered into this Board, which being now presented, is as follows—

The limits of the new salt ground recovered by stopping the breach between Mahim and Sion and lying in the middle of the old salt ground, viz., from the great causeway of Sion, Daravy and Mooree to the point of Mahim within the causeway leading into Mahim woods, which grounds contain twenty-three thousand three hundred thirty-two measures of fourteen

Covits to each measure and are valued annually, viz., fifteen thousand at twelve raes per measure per annum, and eight thousand and three hundred thirty-two at eight raes per measure.

It is objected that seven hundred measures of the above ground by reason it lies low and will want labour and new earth to fill up and make it usefull, the same to be therefore free of rent, and likewise to make some other allowances for grounds that necessarily must be employed for making tanks to preserve water for the benefit of the Batty when too long intervals between the rain may happen.

The Vareadores and Matras being thereupon called in, offer the people among whom they propose to distribute the said grounds on the above terms, who insist on a lease of twenty-one years, which they being told could not be consented to, they were at last brought with difficulty to accept thereof on a lease of seven years allowing the seven hundred measures at present unfit for tillage to be rent-free, but what they make use of for tanks no allowance for.

Agreed therefore to rent it out to them as follows, viz. :—

				R^{s}	q^{rs}	r.
5000 measures at 12 raes per annum is	...	...	...	450	0	0
7632 ditto at 8 ditto	...	...	...	152	2	56
				602	2	56

Directed that the said Vereadores of Mahim distribute to the said ground and that the Receiver collect annually Rupees six hundred and two quarters and fifty-six raes during the term of seven years, to be afterwards disposed of as the then President and Council shall see convenient.

The President likewise informs the Board that he having severall times had an advantagious relation of the Island Gulbet on the coast of Diu, formerly of consequence among these country people, but now deserted, he had directed Captain Thomas Smith of the "Fort St George" on his late cruize on that coast, to survey the said island, make his remarks thereon, and bring an account thereof, which he having done by a draught thereof now laid before us, it is found to be an island about thirteen leagues to the eastward of Diu and a mile and a half opposite to Rampora on the main, an honest trading port under the Moors Government. The island itself is not above three or four miles in compass and the broadest and longest part about a mile over, appearing of a fertile soil, a most excellent harbour for ships, sheltered from any winds, and extreme convenient for lying ashore. That the island had been fortified round, the ruined walls remaining, with which and the many regular cut stones lying there ready for use, a fortification might at a small charge be raised, excellent water and several fine large wells hewn out of the solid rock, none at present but a Faquir living thereon, who acquainted him the Sanganians come thither every three or four days, manure some part and fetch off the produce. Most part of that coast from Diu eastward and westward are infested by them to the distruction of the honest trading folk, who wishes for our settling there in order to destroy them or cause them to become honest.

WILL^{M} PHIPPS.
JN^{O} BRADDYLL.
HEZEKIAH KING.
G. PERCIVALL.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 1st May 1724.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Phipps, Esqr, Presidt & Governr.

The Worshipll John Hope Esqr.	Hezekiah King.
John Braddyll.	George Percivall.

A petition from the inhabitants whose estates are situated between the Companys Garden and the Town Wall is read, setting forth that they have manured their grounds and Palmeiras with several sorts of dung &ca since the prohibition of fish was made, which does not afford them any benefit but rather the contrary, finding some of their trees since the disuse of fish to decay away suddenly in their full strength, and as there has not been found any offensive smell or prejudice to the air or water since the use of *coota* for two years past, they humbly request a grant for the same all without the Town Wall.

Which being debated and considered of, and what they affirm appearing to most of us to be fact, it is agreed for the present to tollerate the use of dried fish, so far as the Portuguese Church in a direct line to the sea: that if we find no bad consequence to arise therefrom we may be prevailed upon to grant the thorough use thereof all without the town.

WILLIAM PHIPPS.
JOHN HOPE.
JOHN BRADDYLL.
C. PERCIVALL.

Articles agreed to between Monsr Andrew Hollandine, Chief and Council for the Royal Company of France, and Robert Adams, Esqr, Chief and Council for the Honble English Company on the Malabar Coast:—

1st. That we shall observe and cherish a good understanding between the two Nations and never go about to infringe the right of the Company on any account on this coast.

2d. That upon proof of the Mucquas taken by us being then at the time of taking them the French Companys servants receiving from them their wages, we promise to deliver them up, but should we any time give them up to Bayanore, the French have no demands on us concerning them.

3d. That Munchuas and vessels with the French Companys pass and colours with a letter of advice and really belonging to the Company shall go free without detain.

4th. That we will not assist the enemies of each other with amunition, guns or provisions directly or indirectly, nor give convoy or protection to each others enemies.

5th. That all differences that have happened hitherto be settled by the Superiour Council of the two Nations.

Dated & signed in Tellicherry this thirteenth day of March one thousand seven hundred & twenty-three four.

ROBERT ADAMS.
JOHN JOHNSONS.
STEPHEN LAW.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 22d. May 1724.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Willm Phippe. Esqr., Presidt. & Govr.

The Worspll John Hope, Esqr.	John Braddyll.
Hezah King.	George Percivall.

The President represents to the Board that there is about forty thousand Rupees of pice on the Island; that he finds twenty thousand sufficient to answer the occasions thereon, so that there remains continually in the Treasury from fifteen to twenty thousand Rupees dead stock, and therefore offers it as his opinion for the interest of our Honble Masters that it be run down into barrs convenient for sale, which being debated and considered that the rate at which the pice is now current is about sixteen Rupees the maund Surat, the running of them down will be a seeming though no real loss to our Honble Employers, and whereas that commodity in all probability will be at a higher rate the next season than it has been for some years past, it is the unanimous opinion of the Board that such a quantity of said pice as shall be found unnecessary be run down into proper bars for sale, which is hereby directed to be done accordingly.

There being four horses in the stables altogether unserviceable, and if offered to sale not likely to fetch any thing, the President proposes presenting them to four of the most considerable Banian Merchants on the Island, which may be courteously taken, and to render them the more acceptable offers the dressing of them with a yard and a half of Red cloth, which the Board agreeing to, the Warehousekeeper is hereby directed to issue out six yards for that purpose to be presented on His Majesties Birthday the 28th instant.

WILLIAM PHIPPS.
JOHN HOPE.
JOHN BRADDYLL.
CHARLES PERCIVALL.

Translate of CONAJEE ANGRIAS *letter to the* PRESIDENT.

To the most Excellent, Opulent, and Renowned Senhr. William Phipps, President and Governor General of Persia as far as Indostan, in the Port of Bombay, Conajee Angria Sarquel sends cordially Greeting:—

I hope your Excellency enjoys perfect health, and that you will please to favour me with that agreeable news.

At the time we were friends without reserve sundry accidents fell out, by means of which that good understanding was at an end, war ensued whereby (according to the Divine appoint.) were occasioned such losses and advantages the world is well acquainted with, and notwithstanding the ancient friendship of our predecessors continued firm on both sides, yet did the poorer sort feel the effects of this war, being almost reduced to ruin. It now appears to me as

a matter of incumbent on those who seem so much regarded by Divine Providence to endeavour after the general good and benefit of the people, and to promote the ancient and good correspondence between us, to which end I write to your Excellency, for where neighbours disagree the result will be loss on both sides and the public at the same time suffer, all which I have duely considered, and desiring to cultivate a good correspondence, I write this to your Excellency. Your Excellency may likewise if you please reflect maturely thereon with regard to future consequences, and in case your Excellency intends an agreement, you may be pleased to send an answer to this, that according to which I may, if necessary, send hither a person of credit. I am much of opinion the mutual benefit of both parties depends on an accommodation as likewise the public good. It is needless for me to write more on this head as your Excellency has good understanding.

The Presidents answer for the foregoing :—

To the famous Conajee Angria Sarquel, William Phipps, President for all the forces and affairs of the English Natiqn, sends Greeting :

After so long a time as two years and half that I have had the honor to govern in these parts for the powerful English Nation, I find myself at last favored with a letter from your Honour, whose contents gives me the greater satisfaction, as it expresses an earnest desire in your Honor to reconcile the subsisting differences between us, in order to allow a friendship that I must assure you, and yourself and all the world must allow, you was the sole occasion of reducing it to the footing it is in at present.

From whence proceeds war, but ambition in regarding the right of another, or from breach of faith, for proceeding further in taking what is anothers on the high seas is termed Pyracy, and those guilty thereof are esteemed enemies to all nations, a character I therefore hope your honor will not be fond of.

It is observed that greatness pursued after and obtained by these means is of short duration, whereas a State improving and flourishing through trade is of a much longer continuance, and never decays but through corrupt Councils. Had your Honor in the beginning of your rise in the world (with which I am well acquainted) cultivated in your territories a correspondence that is peculiarly necessary for merchants, and employed that power Providence has by degrees blessed you with, to protect trade, instead of quite the contrary practice you have made use of, the territories your Honor now governs might by this time have been equal in some measure to vie with the Great Port of Surat, your Honors power esteemed to be raised on justice, and yourself become revered for your virtues, whereas now your Hon^{r} is more terrible to your friends than enemies.

War is prejudicial to that party of the public who makes not the sword their profession, and whoever prosecutes the same purely for the sake thereof will find cause at one time or other to repent it as experience has shown. But any State bordering upon a neighbour that lives on plunder and robs under colour of friendship must necessarily be careful for their defence. * * * * * * * * * * * * * *

When I acquaint your Honor that I do well remember your coming to annoy this Island in the time M^{r}. Burniston governed here, under His Excellency Sir John Gayer, General, then at Surat, you will believe I am no stranger to your proceedings ever since, and you must therefore excuse me if I accept not entering into any Treaty with you until you give me a proof of your sincerity by immediately setting at liberty the people of our nation you have with you prisoners, taken by you going on their lawful occasions without giving you any offence, when I shall be ready to receive from you any proposals towards an accomodation you shall think

proper to make, as well as I shall demonstrate to your Honor you have to deal with one as knows how to return your civility.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 26th June 1724.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Phipps, Esquire, Presidt & Governor.

The Worspll John Hope, Esqr.	Hezekh King.
John Bradyll.	George Percivall.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The competitors for coining of the Honble Companys silver attending, pursuant our Resolution on Friday last, Gunset the Goa goldsmith is called upon to produce his security, who naming Pandu Sinay, he is thereupon called in & interrogated if he would be security for this persons faithfull discharge of the trust; to which he replies he is so far willing as to make a trial of twenty-five chests of silver, and according as he finds he complies in coining them he will continue to engage for him for more, that is he will see the ballance of the sum paid into the Treasury that the Honble Company be no loosers; but as to any other frauds that business may be liable to, he has not to say, which Mr Yeomans, the Mint Master, must look after.

Which taking into consideration that this person having the charge of our Mint, although under the inspection of Mr Thomas Yeomans, it is possible he may unknown to him coin private silver of baser alloy, and thereby bring a discredit upon it, & if detected thereof he is not of any substance to make reparation nor can he find security to be liable for any such fraud,

The Board is therefore of opinion, that if Raguset can be brought to give according to the calculate from what the silver produced by Gunset, that the business be continued in him. He being thereupon called in, does at last agree, rather than lose the same, to give as follows :—

			Rs.	qrs.	rs.
For 100 ounces of	Pillar Dollars	... ...	248	0	0
100 do	Mexico	... ...	245	3	32¼
100 do	Duccatcons	... ...	250	3	0
100 do	French Crowns	... ...	245	0	11
100 do	Old Sevil Dollars	... ...	249	0	6
100 do	Crusadoes	... ...	244	0	68
100 do	Peru	... ...	230	0	3
100 do	Lion Dollars	... ...	98	0	86
100 do	German Crowns	... ...	232	2	7

proportion for any other silver. But requests if he shall hereafter make appear to this Board that through any accident he cannot be able to pay in at the above prices, that then we will relieve him according as we find reasonable.

And the President informing the Board that he had one hundred & twenty-eight Rupees surplus on the three chests of treasure coined by Gunset—It is agreed that it be returned to him as a reward.

The Honble Company having permitted a gratuity of fifty pounds per annum to be given to the Assistant of the Bank, which has been administered since the Presid^t^ came to the chair without any such allowance, he desires the consent of the Board that it may be given to Mr Arnold Paauw, who has officiated under him since January last, which is agreed to.

Capt James Forbes, the eldest Commander in the Marine, requesting the command of the "Victoria" Grab—It is agreed that the President give him a Commission accordingly, and Capt John Benson be commissioned on the "Brittania."

Adjourned.

WILL^M^ PHIPPS.
JOHN HOPE.
JN^O^ BRADDYLL.
HEZEKIAH KING.
GEO. PERCIVALL.

Translate of CONAJEE ANGRIAS *letter to the Honble the* PRESIDENT.

I received your Excellencys letter, and have understood all your Excellency writes me, that the differences that continue even until now are through my means; that the desire of possessing what is anothers is a thing very wide of reason, and that such like insults and violence are a sort of pyracy; that such like proceedings cannot continue long; that had I from my beginning cultivated trade and favoured the merchants, the port I now govern might by the Divine favour have in some measure become like the great port of Surat, and my name have become famous, all which your Excellency says is not to be brought about but by opening a fair trade; that he that is least expert in war generally comes off a sufferer thereby, and that he who follows it purely thro' a love that he hath thereto will one time or another find cause to repent; that if I had considered this thing sooner, I might have found some benefit and convenience thereby. Your Excellency says you are very well acquainted with the manner of my Government from its begining, and for that reason you would not on any term open a Treaty with me, until I set at liberty the people of our nation that are prisoners here, after that you would receive any proposition made by me that were friendly or might tend to an accomodation at all, which I very much admire, especially when I find your Excellency persuaded that I have been the cause of the past differences and disputes, the truth of which your Excellency will soon find out when you examine both sides. For as touching the desire of possessing what is anothers I do not even find the merchants exempt from this sort of ambition, for this is the way of the world, for God gives nothing immediately from himself to any; but takes from one to give to another. Whether this is right or no who is able to determine.

It little behoves merchants, I am sure, to say our Government is supported by violence, insults, and pyraces; for as much as Maha Rajah (which is Savegee) making war against four Kings, founded and established his kingdom, and this was our introduction and begining, and whether or no by these ways this Government hath proved durable your Excellency well knows, so likewise did your predecessors, and whether 'tis durable or no, I would have your Excellency consider; 'tis certain nothing in this world is durable, which if your Excellency considers as such, the way of this world is well known.

Your Excellency is pleased to say if I had any regard to the weal of the people and favoured the commerce, my power would be much augmented, and my port became like that of Surat; but I never have been wanting to favour the merchants trading according to the laws of this country, nor of chastizing those transgressing the same, as your Excellency well knows. The increase of power depends on the Divine will, in which human diligence little availeth,

Until this day I have kept up the power that was necessary ; whether I shall continue it or no for the future who can tell, but that will be as God is pleased to determine.

Your Excellency was pleased to write that war proves most fatal to those whom the use of the sword is not understood, but in the Government of His Excellency Charles Boone, nobody can say there was not loss on both sides, for victories depend on the hand of God, and for this reason great men take little notice of such losses.

Your Excellency is pleased to write that he who follows war purely thro' an inclination that one hath thereto, one time or another will find cause to repent, of which I suppose your Excellency hath found proof, for we are not always victorious nor always unfortunate.

Your Excellency was pleased to write that you well understood the manner of my Government, and for that reason you could not enter upon any treaty of Peace with me, unless I would first set at liberty the people of your nation that are prisoners here. I very well know your Excellency understands the manner of my Government from its begining, therefore this gives me no wonder ; but if your Excellency says you will admit any proposition after seeing your people released, I must then likewise say my people are prisoners under your Excellency. How can I then give liberty to yours ? But if your Excellencys intent was cordially to admit any overtures of peace for ending our present disputes, and do really write me for that end concerning the liberty of your people, I am to assure you my intent is cordially the same. It is therefore necessary that some person of character intervene and act as guarantee between us, to whom I will presently send your Excellencys people. Your Excellency will afterwards do the like by mine. The prisoners on both sides having by this means obtained their liberty, afterwards we shall enter on what relates to our friendship and treaty of peace for the avoidance of prejudices on both sides. For this end I now write your Excellency, which I hope will meet with regard, and if your Excellencys intention be to treat of peace and friendship, be pleased to send an answer to this, that conformable thereto I may consider on what is most proper to be done. As your Excellency is a man of understanding, I need say no more.

July the 23d, 1724.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 21st August 1724.

At a Consultation, Present :

The Honble William Phipps, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

The Worspll John Hope, Esqr.	Hezekiah King.
John Braddyll.	George Percivall.

Read and approved our Consultations of the 14th instant and Diary to this day.

The Council being met, the state of our Honble Masters affairs at Carwar is taken into consideration.

And the letters from the Chief and Factors, dated the 7th June and 8th ultimo, reperus'd with Mr. Taylors instructions to Vincajee the broker there, on his visiting the Carnatic Rajah at Gecorn, to treat with him for granting us liberty to settle in his country and the Brokers report thereupon.

It is then observed that the impositions on our trade at Carwar by the Sundah Rajahs engrossing the pepper of his country, exacting new duties from us, and frequently annoying our factory, and thereby putting us to an extraordinary expence for the defence thereof, are now become too grievous to be submitted to, and it is therefore resolved and unanimously agreed that Mr. George Taylor, Chief, be directed to give the said Rajah a remonstrance, fully setting forth all our grievance requiring redress, and that he will permit us the enjoyment of all imunitys and priviledges granted to us by his predecessors for carrying on a free trade throughout his dominions.

That until he shall confirm the same to us, Mr. Taylor be directed to reserve as little stock as possible of the supplies which we may send him for pepper more than what may be thought necessary for two or three months expenses of the factory.

That in case the Rajah shall have no regard to the remonstrance which shall be made him, that then they prepare and keep themselves in a readiness to withdraw on receipt of orders for so doing.

That for that purpose they be also directed forthwith to make sale of the Broad Cloth, tin, and lead remaining in the factory.

And it appearing from Vincajees report the Carnatic Rajah is inclinable to permit us to settle in his country, it is farther resolved that Mr. Taylor forthwith renew his application for the same, and send some person to the said Rajah according as he had desired after the rains.

That we send them the English translate of the grants for our trade in the Sundah country for their guidance in asking what is necessary to be obtained from the Carnatic Rajah.

And whereas Merjee, Onore, and Battically are the three most considerable rivers in his dominions down which the pepper comes, it will be highly requisite that we settle at one of them, but lest he should not be willing to grant us a settlement with any authority at Onore as being his principal port, that then they endeavour to get a grant for fortifying at Battically, the next considerable place, with a convenient compound for merchants and others who will inhabit within our limits and be subject to our Government. That whatever articles shall be agreed on be transmitted hither for our approval before they are ratified.

To which purpose a letter to Mr. Taylor being already prepared, the same is read, approved, and signed.

Examined and passed the following accounts, viz.:—

The Land and Marine Paymasters accounts for the last month as entered hereafter.

The Paymaster of the Breach, his account for the same month amounting to Rs. four thousand eighty-nine, one quarter, and seventy nine rees.

The receivers of the Bombay and Mahim Pension, the Cooleries, Batty, and Salt grounds their respective accounts adjusted with the General Books, are also perused and approved.

WILLIAM PHIPPS.
JOHN HOPE.
JOHN BRADDYLL.
HEZEKIAH KING.
GEORGE PERCIVALL.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 1st March 1727-28.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Phipps, Esqr, Presid^t and Governor.

The Worship^ll Robert Cowan, Esqr	George Percivall.
Henry Lowther.	Thomas Ramell.

Two petitions from the Mayors Court are then read, setting forth that upon a due calculate made of the necessary expenses and charges they have been and are obliged to be in opening the said Court and paying the salarys to the severall officers, they find the present cash very insufficient and unequall thereto; praying this Board would relieve them by placing some of the officers on the Military List, a Clerk, a Sergeant and six Sepoys; and that the fine of two thousand Rupees now standing upon the books to be appropriated towards a new person be taken out of the treasury and employed in the Bank at interest, or entrusted in the hands of the said Court for answering the most necessary occasions of the said Court.

WILLIAM PHIPPS.

Bombay Castle, Friday, the 26th of March 1728.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Phipps, Esqr, Presid^t and Governor.

The Worsp^ll Robert Cowan, Esqr	Henry Lowther.
Arthur Upton.	George Percivall.
Thomas Rammell.	Henry Kellet.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The waste ground along the Backbay that by our Consultation under the 28th July last was agreed to be made over to such persons as would plant the same with Cocoanut for a consideration as there specified to commence the 25th of last month being now divided into five parts, is as follows:—

To Antonio de Silva:

One piece called Dagouree to contain one hundred twenty-five trees ...	125
⅔ of another, called Dadauree, to contain one hundred trees ...	100
	225

To Ramjee Purvoe:

One piece called Massari, to contain one hundred trees	100
One d^o Jassauree, to contain one hundred and twenty-three ...	123
	223

To Jessing Ransor and Pandujee Posjee:

One piece called Ranauree to contain (263) two-hundred sixty three ...	263
One d^o Mugavareê, to contain one hundred trees	100
	363
Palmeiras...	811

To Morarjee Purvoe:	
⅔ of a piece of ground called Dadauree to contain trees	162
⅓ of a ground called Pattamaree to contain	64
	226
To Durma Balajee:	
A piece of ground called Dagouree to contain	100
One d° called Massouree	121
One d° Naikonry	75
⅓ of the ground called Pattamaree	42
	318
	1355

An Indenture conveying the same to each party, to be interchangeably executed is now agreed to, as follows this Consultation.

But as people show not that readiness to occupy the waste ground in the oarts of Mahim— Resolved that the same be filled up on the Honble Companys account, which, when complete, the receiver to give in a list of the number of trees planted to be entered in Consultation.

WILLIAM PHIPPS.
ROBERT COWAN.
GEORGE PERCIVALL.
HENRY LOWTHER.
ARTHUR UPTON.
THOMAS RAMMELL.
HENRY KELLET.

This Indenture under the 25th day of March one thousand seven hundred twenty eight & in the first year of the reign of our Sovereign George the Second by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland King Defender of the Faith, &c. By and between The Honble W. Phipps, Esqr, Presid^t^ and Governor &c. Council of Bombay for and on behalf of the R^t^ Honble United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies of the one part and Antonio de Silva inhabitant of Bombay of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Presid^t^ and Council upon the covenants and agreements hereafter mentioned have devised, granted, and to farm, letten unto the said Antonio de Silva his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns a piece or parcell of waste land called Degouree, situate in the Backbay, whereon is newly planted or about to be planted one hundred twenty-five Palmeiras, having for boundaries E^t^, the oart Dassoury belonging to Jegee Moody and the oart Carvell belonging to the said Antonio de Silva; West with the highway; South with a passage and the oart Ranoury belonging to Jessing Ransor and Pondujee Posjee, and also on this third part of a piece of ground called Dadouree situate in the said Backbay, whereon is now or about to be planted one hundred Palmeiras, being bounded on the East with the oart and an warry belonging to Duarqua & Ignatio de Souz; West with the highway; South with the other two-thirds of the said oart; and North with a passage. To have or to hold the said pieces or parcels of ground unto the said Antonio de Silva, his Heirs, Executors, Administrators, and Assigns for ever, yielding and paying unto the said Presid^t^ and Council or their successors at the end and expiration of ten years

from the date hereof a rent charge of fifteen cocoanuts per tree per annum rating the cocoanuts at twenty Rupees per eleven hundred and twenty, and from the date hereof until the end and expiration of the said ten years seven cocoanuts and a half per tree per annum, rating them as aforesaid; and further the said Antonio de Silva for himself, his Heirs, Executors, and Administrators, doth hereby covenant and agree to and with the said Presid.t and Council that if the said rent charge shall not be paid within twenty days after it is legally demanded, according to the times hereinbefore appointed—It shall and may be lawful to and for the said Presid.t and Council to take the said oarts with the improvements thereon to that time made into their possession and to expel, put out, and remove the said Antonio de Silva from the same anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof to that part of the said Indenture that remains with the said Antonio de Silva the said President and Council have caused the common seal of the said Company to be affixed and to the other part the said Antonio de Silva hath set his hand and seal the day and year above written.

By order of the Hon.ble William Phipps, Esq.r, Presid.t of and for all affairs of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on the Coast of India, Persia and Arabia, Gov.r and Com.r in chief of his Majestys Castle and Island, Bombay.

Bombay Castle, August 1728.

THE MAYORS COURT OF BOMBAY.

A List of what Fees are to be paid in this Court allowed off and approved by the Governor & Council.

REGISTERS FEES.

For entry of every action	0	2	0
For reading every bill of complaint or any other necessary paper and filing the same ...	0	2	0
For every summons	0	1	0
For every precept directed to the Sheriff to arrest or for execution	0	2	0
For every Decree of Court with the Court seal affixed & signed by him when required ...	2	2	0
For copy of the same	0	2	0
For every action & suit withdrawn	1	0	0
For taking Baile in Court, the Baile Bond &c.a	1	0	0
For discharging the same	0	2	0
For registering all manner of deeds, bonds, obligations or any other necessary paper whatsoever, each folio or side	0	2	0
For every affidavit or certificate	1	0	0
For inspecting & examining the rogisters	0	2	0
For any copy or extract from thence, each folio or side	0	1	0
For every oath administered in Court	0	1	0
For taxing any bill of costs	0	2	0
For affixing any public notice at the Bunder or elsewhere	0	2	0
For drawing out a letter of attorney	2	2	0
For protesting a bill of exchange and registering it	3	0	0
For all general releases, arbitration bonds, deeds of sale, mortgages, respondentia bonds, or any other obligatory paper wrote, registered, and attested	5	0	0
Upon all deposited estates & money paid into Court for his trouble as Assistant to the Treasurers and Cash-keepers of the Court & keeping said Acco.ts, ½ p. cent.	...	..	
For every Commission issued from the Court to examine partys and witnesses in any of the Subordinate Settlements engrossed on parchment with the Court seal affixed and interrogatorys annexed	20	0	0
For a duplicate of the same	15	0	0
On all causes & suits amounting to Rupees two hundred such particulars as the instructions direct are to be engrossed on parchment for which the Register is to have double fees.	.....		

A List of what Fees are to be paid in the Mayors Court at Bombay—continued.

On Wills.			
For every probate or letters of administration	6	0	0
For copy of said will and probate engrossed on parchment with the Court seal affixed	6	0	0
For sealeing and swearing the witnesses, each	0	2	0
For every recognizance (duly to administer)	1	0	0
For registering said will, each folio or side	0	2	0
Examiners Fees.			
For examining & taking depositions, each person	0	2	0
For the oath, each person	0	1	0
For a copy of each deposition & all papers delivered to the defendants attorney, each copy.	0	2	0
For summoning each party to appear at the Examiners Office	0	8	0
Attorneys Fees.			
Every person when he commences a suit is to deposit in his attorneys hands for which the said attorney is to give an acco^{t} when the cause is decided	8	0	0
The retaining fee to an attorney	2	2	0
For writing a petition, answer, replication, rejoinder or any other necessary paper, each folio or side	0	2	0
For attendance & pleading each Court day	0	2	0
For attendance on his client at his house if required, each time	0	2	0
For drawing out interrogatorys, stating or making up any acco^{t} for his client, each side of a sheet	0	2	0
Sheriffs Fees.			
For all moneys levyed by sales or otherwise, 5 p. cent.	.....		
For executing every precept or warrant of execution or summons, each	1	0	0
For every sequestration or attachment making an inventory & appraisement &c^{a}	2	2	0
Taking the same off again	1	1	0
Prison Fees.			
To the Sheriff	1	2	0
To the Gaol-keeper	1	0	0
To the Sheriffs Serjeant & Marshall of the Court.			
For serving every precept, warrant of arrest, or warrant of execution	2	0	0
For every summons	0	1	0
For summoning person to attend the Examiners Office	2	0	0
Upon all sequestrations for executing the same	2	0	0
To the Interpreter of the Court.			
For every paper translated	0	1	0
For every cause that is decided	2	0	0
For all summons to the Black Inhabitants	0	¼	0
On all causes under two hundred Rupees, five p. cent., & on all above two hundred Rup^{s} two and half p. cent is to be paid into the treasury of the Court, but in case of all Bonds or obligatory notes, the party cast shall after contesting the same two Court days, pay five p. cent over & above the said five p. cent & two & half p. cent before mentioned.			

N. B.—The Mayor & two Senior Aldermen for the time being are appointed treasurers and Cash-keepers of the Court & the Acting Administrators of all orphans estates for which they are allowed two p. cent.

N. B.—Whereas a great many small causes pass throughout this Court, & this Table of Fees is too high for any such, the Court, upon the complaint of the party, may relieve, but if said complaint be frivolous, then the party is to have a small fine laid on him.

Bombay Castle, January 1728.

Account of Sallary due to the Hº Compª Covenanted Servants of Bombay commencing the 2d July 1728 & ending the 1st Janry 1728-29 inclusive.

Persons Names.	Stations.	Time Served.		Sallary per Annum.		Sallary due.	
		M.	d.	£.	s.	£.	s.
The Honble William Phipps, Esqr ...	President & Govr ...	6	0	300	0	150	0
The Worspll Robert Cowan Esqr ...	Second & Accompt ...	6	0	100	0	50	0
Mr George Percivall	Third in Council ...	6	0	70	0	35	0
Mr Henry Lowther	Fourth in do ...	6	0	50	0	25	0
Mr Thomas Rammell	Fifth in do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0
Mr Arthur Upton...	Sixth in do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0
Mr Henry Kellett...	Seventh in do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0
The Reverend Mr James Chapman ...	Minister	6	0	50	0	25	0
Ditto a gratuity as found deserving..	Ditto	6	0	50	0	25	0
Francis Strudwick...	Senior Merchts ...	6	0	40	0	20	0
Edward Massey	Ditto	6	0	40	0	20	0
William Henry Draper	Ditto	6	0	40	0	20	0
Ditto as Mayor, the sallary of Chief Justice	Ditto	6	0	62	10	31	5
John Geekie	Junior Merchant ...	3	16	30	0	8	10
Francis Dickinson	Ditto	6	0	30	6	15	0
Jonah Ingram	Ditto	6	0	30	0	15	0
Arnoldus Paauw	Ditto	6	0	30	0	15	0
John Robinson	Factor	6	0	15	0	7	10
James Ramsden	Ditto	6	0	15	0	7	10
John Morley	Ditto	6	0	15	0	7	10
Ditto	Assistt to the Accompt	6	0	20	0	10	0
Thomas Redshaw	Factor...	6	0	15	0	7	10
Edward Page	Ditto	6	0	15	0	7	10
Henry Higden	Ditto	6	0	15	0	7	10
Daniel Edward	Ditto	6	0	15	0	7	10
Ditto	Deputy Accomptt ...	6	0	40	0	20	0
George Dudley	Factor	1	0	15	0	1	5
William Sedgewicke	Writer	6	0	5	0	2	10
John Maynard	Ditto	6	0	5	0	2	10
Ditto	Deputy Secretary ...	6	0	15	0	7	10
James Verelst	Writer	6	0	5	0	2	10
John Hawys	Ditto	6	0	5	0	2	10
George Breton	Ditto	6	0	5	0	2	10
Thomas Marsh	Ditto	6	0	5	0	2	10
Ditto	Assistt to the Secry ...	6	0	10	0	5	0
John Dacres	Writer	6	0	5	0	2	10
Thomas Harris	Ditto	9	0	5	0	2	17
St George Pack	Ditto	1	0	5	0	0	8
James Prafford	Surgeon	6	0	36	0	18	0
John Man	Ditto	6	0	36	0	18	0
						669	2
	At 8 Rupees p. £ Sterling : Rupo					5353	0

Errors Excepted,
p. ROBT COWAN, Accompt.

Bombay Castle, Sunday, 15th April 1731.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Robert Cowan, Esqr, Prest & Govr.
The Wo Geo. Percivall, Esqr | W. Hen. Draper.
Henry Kellet. | Stephen Law.

Read & approved our last Consultation.

The President acquaints the gentlemen of the Board that he calls this Consultation to lay before them a request, that yesterday he received from the General of the North, that the three hundred Sepoys lately enlisted for the service of this island might be lent him during the rainy season to garrison Tannah & Persick, for the better defending that pass into Salsett. He at the same time acquainted them that the Viceroy of Goa had made him the like request in a letter that he had lately received from his Excellency. The said three hundred Sepoys to be punctually paid by the Portugueze the time they shall remain in their territorys, which being taken into consideration and duely pondering of what importance it is for the safety & tranquility of this Island to prevent the Marathas from getting footing on the island of Salsett, which seemed last rains to be their main intent, & sundry efforts were made by them in order thereto; considering likewise that it is much easier preventing their getting possession than it will be expelling of them if once possessed, and that we have no great occasion for the three hundred Sepoys at present, as the two brothers sons of Angria have divided their forces, the younger being gone to Gereah with four grabs and nine gallivatts, and no more than the usual garrison remaining at Colabba: that our garrison will be reinforced during the rains by the crews and detachments on board the three galleys & two grabs that are to be hauld upon.—It is agreed that the President comply with the General of the Norths request, and immediately order the three hundred Sepoys and their proper officers to be sent to Tannah for the defence of that place.

ROBT COWAN.
GEO PERCIVALL.
W. DRAPER.
HENRY KELLETT.
STEPHEN LAW.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 25th June 1731.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Robert Cowan, Esqr, Presdt & Govr.
The Wo Geo. Percivall, Esqr | W. Hen. Draper.
Stephen Law.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

This being the day appointed by Public Proclamation for the settling of the Arrack rent for three years, to commence from the first of August next ensuing, & sundry inhabitants attending, the doors are thrown open, and they are called in, and the conditions of the said rent now to be put up at publick sale are explained to them, when Joseph De Crouse, inhabitant of Mahim, & Essennick Banderry, inhabitant of Bombay, appear to be the highest bidders at ten thousand three hundred rupees p. annum. Ordered that the usual obligations be prepared for the renters to sign.

ROBT COWAN.
GEO PERCIVALL.
W. DRAPER.
HENRY KELLETT.
STEPHEN LAW.

Bombay Castle, Monday, 20th December 1731.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Robt. Cowan, Esqr, Presid^t & Govr.

The W^o Geo. Taylor, Esqr	Geo. Percivall.
Stephen Law.	Wm Hen. Draper.
John Lambton.	Francis Dickinson.

Henry Kellett at Surat.

Read & approved our last Consultation.

The President acquaints the Board that the occasion of calling them together is that this is the day appointed for the choice of a Mayor and Sheriff, and as there is not any of the Honble Companys Covenanted Servants or other person on the island equal to the station of Sheriff who is at leisure to attend it, we are necessitated to appoint Mr John Wallis Sheriff for another year, which is agreed to.

ROB^T COWAN.
GE^O TAYLOR.
G. PERCIVALL.
STEPHEN LAW.
W. H. DRAPER.
J. LAMBTON.
F. DICKINSON.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 16th February 1732-33.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Robert Cowan, Esqr, Presid^t & Govr.

The W^o John Horne, Esqr	George Taylor.
George Percivall.	Willm H. Draper.
John Lambton.	Henry Kellett.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The President lays before the Board a petition from the sundry Corumbees that cultivate the Honble Companys batty ground and work in the salt pans, who a few days since deserted their habitations and fled to the island of Salsett, setting forth that through the prohibition of manuring their lands with *cout* or dryed fish and for want of straw or hay to burn their grounds before seed time the grounds did not produce so much as when they were permitted to make use of the said manure, and that for want of the same they were entirely prevented from raising of melons, cucumbers, and other green trade, which they pretend will not grow without making use of *cout*. They likewise desire that in lieu of the usual Toka or estimate we would accept of one-half of what the lands do actually produce according to the survey & calculate made by the Vereadores.

Taking the same into consideration, it is observed that this stratagem of absenting themselves has been a common practice of the Corumbees of this island, as well as those in the Portugueze territorys, whenever they have attempted to obtain any favour or abatement, and as we think it is no ways convenient to give way to such practices,—

Resolved that the President in answer to the said petition do signifie to them that when they apply in a proper place & manner they shall be heard what they have to plead in support

of their request, but that we cannot allow them any such hearing while they continue in a foreign jurisdiction.

ROBT. COWAN.
JOHN HORNE.
GEO. TAYLOR.
G. PERCIVALL.
W. H. DRAPER.
J. LAMBTON.
HENRY KELLETT.

Arrival of several Bandaree families.—Encouragements to them.

Bombay Castle, 20th April 1733.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Robert Cowan, Esqr, President and Governor.

The Worshl. John Horne, Esqr.	William Henry Draper.
John Braddyll.	John Lambton.
George Percivall.	Henry Kellet.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The President acquaints the Board that information has been given to him by Essue Naique, Muckadum of the Bandarees, that several families of that caste are desirous of coming from Choul to reside on this Island, provided they can be encouraged and employed in their usual occupation of drawing toddy from the cocoanut trees, & in order to encourage them and employ them in that manner the said Essue Naique proposes to rent for the term of seven years betwixt three and four hundred cocoanut trees belonging to the Honble Company situated within the town walls at a certain yearly rent for each tree, and as the said Bandarees are highly deserving of encouragement, being not only laborious and industrious in their occupation, but likewise bred to the exercise of arms and ready on all occasions—It is agreed that the said Essue Naik have betwixt three and four hundred trees for the term of seven years at the usual rent of four Larees and a half for every tree or three quarters of a rupee silver money at the end of the sixth year, at the same good condition that they received them, but shall pay the said rent for the term of seven years complete as is more particularly expressed in the conditions of this farm, and that the said rents shall be punctually paid in quarterly payments.

Directed that Antonio de Silva, Overseer of the Company oarts, give in an account to this Board on Friday next the 27th inst. of the exact number of trees that can be spared for this service and that a lease be prepared to be executed by the said Essue Naik conformable to this our resolution.

ROBERT COWAN.
JOHN HORNE.
GEORGE TAYLOR.
JOHN BRADDYLL.
GEORGE PERCIVALL.
WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER.
JOHN LAMBTON.
HENRY KELLET.

Leases ordered to be delivered to the occupyer of the Companys ground.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 18th May 1733.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Robert Cowan, Esqr, Presidt and Governor.

The Worshl John Horne, Esqr.	William Henry Draper.
George Taylor.	John Lambton.
John Braddyll.	Henry Kellet.
George Percivall.	

It being found by experience that little regard has been had by the Inhabitants within and without the walls to an order of Council made the 3rd of September 1731, directing that all persons who have houses or may hereafter have any should apply to the Secretary for a regular lease of the said house or houses, paying him one rupee as his fee for drawing out the said lease—It is agreed that we order a publication to be made enforcing the said order under penalty of dispossessing all such persons as shall not produce an authentic lease signed by the Secretary in six months from the date of the said publication ascertaining their right to the said house or houses and the grounds they are built on.

Agreed that the Secretary in framing such leases grant a term of 41 years, renewable on the partys paying a fine of half a years rent of the said house or tenement, according as the same shall be valued by the Second in Council and the Collector of the Revenues for the time being and the possessor.

ROBERT COWAN.
JOHN HORNE.
GEORGE TAYLOR.
JOHN BRADDYLL.
GEORGE PERCIVALL.
WILLIAM HENRY DRAPER.
JOHN LAMBTON.
HENRY KELLET.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 13th July 1733.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Robert Cowan, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

The Wo John Horne, Esqr.	George Taylor.
John Braddyll.	Geo. Percivall.
Will. Hen. Draper.	John Lambton.

Henry Kellett.

Read & approved our last Consultation.

The President observes to the Board the great progress that the Sou Rajahs forces, being joined with those of Angria, have made in the reduction of the Sceedys country to their obedience since the death of the Nabob Yaucoob Caun, which is more owing to the dissention of the Sceedys officers than the force of their arms. However, it is certain that they have gotten into their possession the town of Rajapore and a sort of fortress called the Cocree with all the Sceedys fleet of grabs & gallivats, their guns & warlike stores, and nothing but the fort upon the island in that harbour holds out against them.

The strong fort of Rairee, formerly the chief residence of the Savajee Raja and others the predecessours of the present Sou Raja, has in like manner fallen into their hands through treachery, and as we have certain intelligence that another separate body of the Sou Rajas forces are ordered to march against Anjenwell and two other of the Sceedys forts to the southward, & but a few days since Angria has taken the fort of Upper Chaul belonging to the Mogull, & within less than a mile of the city & fortress of Chaul belonging to the Portugeeze, he has likewise taken the small fort of Ravanee in the river of Penn and the larger fort of Thull situated on

the western point of the south land that forms one side of this bay, and contiguous to the island and fort of Underee, which place he is likewise preparing to attack as soon as the weather will permit him to make use of his gallivatts for that purpose. And if he should succeed in that attempt he is entirely master of the south entrance of this port, when it will be impossible for any small embarkations or ships of little force bound to this port to escape his gallivatts, and consequently an end put to the greatest part of our country trade, as all the Sceedys grabs & gallivatts are given to Succojee Angria for his share of the plunder of Rajapore & he has carried them to Colabba to join the rest of his fleet, which now consists of eleven grabs and twenty-five gallivatts besides four grabs & twenty gallivatts under the direction of his brother Sambojee at Gereah.

Upon this emergency we have been frequently sollicited by the Sceedys officers for assistance & succours both from Rajapore and Anjenwell, but more immediately from Underee nearest in our neighbourhood; but to grant the necessary assistance to all three it is not in our power both from the weakness of our garrison and the great distance of the places, were there no other political reasons for preventing our so far interfering; but the consequences of Underees falling into the enemys possession claims our more immediate consideration, as that will more sensibly affect us both with respect to the trade of this port and the procuring of provision for the use of the Island.

These considerations being duly pondered & debated on, it is the unanimous opinion of this Board that in duty to our Honble Employers we are indispensibly obliged to use our utmost endeavours to prevent the island & fortress of Underee falling into the enemys hands by succouring the same & preserving it either in the possession of the Sceedy or taking it into the possession of our Honble Masters by the Sceedys consent, on condition, that if the heirs or successors of the late Sceedy Yaucoob Caun should be restored to their country command & authority, and should desire the restitution of the fortress of Underee the same shall be delivered up to them on their paying the full expence & charge that the Honble Company may be at in preserving the said fortress with the usual interest thereon at the rate of nine p. cent p. annum, but should the Marathas remain possest of the Sceedys territorys without any hopes of their retrieving them, that then the fortress of Underee shall remain to the Honble Company as their sole right and property.

And in order to put in execution this our resolution, it is agreed that we give orders to Captain Thomas Holden, Commander of the "Mary," to proceed with that ship under his command as soon as wind and weather will permit, and come to an anchor as near to the said fortress of Underee as he with safety can with the said ship, in order to cover the gallivats and boats that we may have occasion to send from hence with men, artillery, and ammunition to the succour of the said fortress.

Agreed that the said succours to be sent at present do consist of one Lieutenant, two Ensigns, four Serjeants, four Corporals, forty European Musquetiers and sixty Topasses, six nine-Pounders, six six-Pounders, sixty barrels of powder, one hundred spare musquetts, and sundry other stores as p. list entered after this Consultation.

Directed that Lieutenant James Inchbird have the command of the detachment and chief direction of this expedition with Ensign James Sterling and Ensign Forbes to his assistance: to whom the President is to give the necessary instructions, and in him particularly inculcate that before any of the artillery or ammunition is landed he is to take an exact survey of the fortress of Underee and its fortifications, from which he may be able to frame a judgement whether or no the same is capable of being defended against any attempts that may be made by the enemy through the succours that we may be able to give; but if he finds that it is not tenable either through the deficiency or irregularity of its fortifications or its too near situation to the main land on which the enemy may erect batterys sufficient to make a practicable breach in the body of the place, he is not in such case to land any of the artillery or stores before he has

made a regular report to the President of the condition or state he finds the place in & receive his answer thereupon.

Directed that Captain Robert Macneale be sent to the assistance of Lieutenant Inchbird, whose knowledge of the language & customs of the country people renders him the fittest person to treat and transact any affairs with them, and as we have had a long experience of his capacity, prudence, and fidelity—Agreed that Lieutenant Inchbird be directed to consult him on all occasions, and that he do not undertake anything of moment without his advice and approbation.

ROBT COWAN.
JOHN HORNE.
GEO TAYLOR.
JNO BRADDYLL.
GEO PERCIVALL.
W. H. DRAPER.
J. LAMBTON.
HENRY KELLETT.

Bombay Castle, Thursday, 26th July 1733.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Robert Cowan, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

The Worspl John Horne, Esqr.	George Taylor.
John Braddyll.	George Percivall.
Will. Hen. Draper.	John Lambton.

Henry Kellett.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

Our troublesome neighbour Angria having since the revolution lately happened in the Sceedys territorys and the taking Rajapore with all the Sceedys fleet of grabs and gallivatts added five of the said grabs and several of the gallivatts to his own fleet, and having certain intelligence that he is preparing and fitting out his said fleet for the sea as soon as the fair season will permit him to cruize, it behoves us to take all prudent measures for the security of this settlement and protecting of the trade of this port, and as the present number of vessels of war belonging to our Honble Masters are not sufficient to oppose the united force of the two brothers, sons of Angria, and perform the other services that are daily required of them, we ought to think how to reinforce our fleet, and the proprietors of the "Rose" galley some time since taken by the enemy having repurchased that vessel for the sum of Rupees seven thousand six hundred and three, it is proposed to the consideration of the Board whether or no she is a proper vessel to be added to our fleet if the proprietors will part with her at the price she has cost them.

Debating thereon, it is the unanimous opinion of this Board that she is a vessel very fit for that purpose, being strong and well built, a prime sailer and three years old, and that we ought not to let slip this opportunity of adding such a reinforcement to our fleet if she can be had upon these terms.

Directed that the Marine Paymaster treat with the said proprietors for the said vessel & make a report to this Board what he does therein.

The President acquaints the Board that pursuant to our Resolution of the 13th instant the "Mary," Captain Holden, Comr, weighed anchor the 15th of this month and stood towards the

island of Underee with four of the Honble Companys fighting gallivatts under their convoy, six Tannah boats with the detachment Artillery &c^{a} stores sent to the succour of that Island, where the gallivatts and boats happily arrived that evening, but the "Mary" was obliged to come to an anchor five miles distance, the Com^{r} not esteeming it safe this season of the year to approach nearer.

Upon their arrival Captain Inchbird and Captain Macneale, according to the Presidents instructions to Captain Inchbird as entered hereafter, went to the Killedar Sceedy Balal and delivered to him the Presidents letter, and acquainted him with the occasion of their coming, the succours they had brought, and after having taken a survey of the fort, which they esteemed tenable, they proposed to the Killedar the hoisting the English flag, to which they believed the enemy would pay a greater regard than to that of the Sceedy, which the Killedar agreeing to, the English flag was accordingly hoisted the 16th in the morning under the discharge of the artillery of the fort & the gallivatts, when the enemy from Cundery & their batterys from Thull began and continued to fire pretty briskly at the fort of Underee for that & the several following days but without doing any damage. On the 19th the gallivatts & boats returned with several familys of women and children from Underee, and the weather having proved very boisterous for two days before, the "Mary" being no longer of any use where she lay, the Com^{r} slipt his cable, not being able to purchase his anchor, and came into port.

The President likewise acquaints the Board that he had received a letter from the Emperors Secretary of State, Shum Shamad Dolla (formerly known by the name of Canu Daura), requiring him in his Majestys name to assist the Sceedy in conjunction with the Portugeeze in recovering his territorys that have been lately overrun by the Sou Rajas and Angrias forces, to which he returned for answer that if His Majesty would defray the whole expence of such an undertaking and send his Royal army, we should be glad to act in concert with them or such other forces as may be procured from the Portugeeze for restoring the Sceedy to his dominions, but that as our business in these parts of the world is trade and not to increase our charges, we keep up such a number of troops only as are capable of defending and protecting our commerce, without interfering with the too frequent quarrels of the neighbouring powers.

ROB^{T} COWAN.
JOHN HORNE.
GE^{O} TAYLOR.
JN^{O} BRADDYLL.
GE^{O} PERCIVALL.
W. H. DRAPER.
J. LAMBTON.
HENRY KELLETT.

Bombay Castle, July 1733.

Captain James Inchbird.

Sir,

You are hereby appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Expedition designed for succouring & defending the fortress of Undery against the common enemy with Ensign James Sterling & Henry Forbes to your assistance, together with four Serjeants, four Corporals, forty European musketiers, sixty topasses, and a train of artillery, provision and warlike stores according to the list herewith delivered you.

Accordingly you are to sail with the first opportunity of wind & weather with the gallivats and other vessels under convoy of the "Mary," Captain Thomas Holden Comr., who has orders to bring the said ship to an anchor as near to the island of Undery as he can with safety, the better to cover your landing on the said island with the said gallivats & other vessels & to secure your so doing from any attempts that may be made by the enemy from their gallivats or from the main. As soon therefore as the said ship comes to an anchor, if the tide will permit you, you are to proceed with the gallivats & boats under your command to the usual & most commodious landing place on the said island, & taking directions therein from the Sceedys people & boats that accompany you as they are best acquainted with the place; but if upon the "Marys" anchoring the tide is too far spent that you cant securely reach the said island, you are to come to an anchor with the gallivats & vessels under the guns of the said ship & there wait until a proper opportunity of wind & tide offers for your proceeding to the said island.

I doubt not but the ship "Mary" will be able to proceed so far to the southward as to discover whether any of the enemys gallivats are lying at Cundry or not, & with the assistance of the four Companys fighting gallivats to protect you from their attempts, if there should be any, of preventing your landing as you are above directed.

You are to embark yourself & detachment on board the four Companys gallivats & to accommodate them in the best manner you can, & upon your arrival at Undery you are to secure the vessels & people as well as you can from any random shott there may be sent by the enemy from Thull, or any batterys they may have erected on the main, & then landing yourself with Captain Macneale, whom you are upon all occasions to consult in this undertaking as a person perfectly well acquainted with the situation of the place & disposition of the people as well as disposition of the enemy, & leaving the care of the detachment, artillery & ammunition to the two Ensigns, you are to go to the fort & deliver my letter to Sceedy Balal the Killedar or Governor, which will acquaint him with the design of your coming & the service you are sent on.

You are next, before you condescend to land either your detachment, artillery or stores, to make a thorough survey & examination of the island & its fortifications, the number of the guns therein, their quallitys & the carriages they are mounted on, the quantity of provisions, water & warlike stores & the number of fighting sepoys, so as to be able to frame a perfect judgment whether or no with the succours you now carry, & I may hereafter be able to send you, the same is capable of being defended from any attempt that the enemy may make against it, in which you are particularly to consider the distance it is from the mainland of Thull & the effect that any batterys raised thereon might have against the fort of Undery, likewise the depth of water on all sides, & how near the enemys grabs may approach it so as to batter it by their prow or side guns in such manner as a practicable breach may be effected; but more especially you are to consider how the main gateway or entrance is secured, & whether or no there is any place upon the island where the enemy may land a body of men sufficient, & draw them up, so as to make a regular attack without being exposed to the fire of the artillery from the fort so as to frustrate their attempt. From the best information I have been hitherto able to learn there is not sufficient depth of water for their grabs to approach near enough so as to do any execution without being at the same time exposed to our gallys & grabs, whom they must always expect to watch their motions.

If you find that with the assistance you now carry & what hereafter I may be able to send you the place is tenable, you are then to land your detachment, provisions & ammunition, but if you find that the artillery that is already in the fort & the carriages to mount it on may by the assistance of the carpenters & smiths that we now send with you be rendered sufficient for the defence of the place, there will be then no occasion for landing the artillery we

now send with you or at least only such part of it as you & Captain Macneale shall judge absolutely necessary.

You are next to send off in the nine gallivats belonging to the island & such other boats as you can spare to send hither with the utmost expedition all the women, children, old men & other persons unfit for service under convoy of the Companys four gallivats, who under cover of the "Mary", may see them safely so far in their way to this port as to be out of danger, & then the four Companys gallivats may return to you for your further orders.

If at one trip the nine gallivats & your boats cannot transport the whole of the unnecessary people, you may order them back to make a second trip, so as to clear the garrison of every thing but such a number of men as may be sufficient for its defence, which I compute five hundred effective fighting men must be at all events.

In my letter to Sceedy Balal I have signified to him as my opinion that on the present emergency it will be for his interest & that of the Sceedy his master to hoist the English flag upon his fort, & deliver up to you the defence of it, with his assistance, & that of his present garrison, with this condition, that whenever the Sceedy thinks proper to demand the restitution of it to him on his affairs taking a different turn than what they seem at present to promise, the same shall be delivered up on the Sceedys paying the Honble Company the expence & charge they have been & may be at in preserving of it, with the usual lawfull interest of nine per cent. p. annum, but in case that the Sceedys affairs will not admit of reclaiming the said fort, that then the same shall remain to the Honble Company as their sole right & property, & the garrison of Seepoys shall become the subjects of the said Honble Company, & remain in their pay & service at the usual pay that is now paid to the garrison Seepoys of Bombay.

The hoisting of the English flag & the taking of the island and fortress of Undery into the Honble Companys immediate protection & defence will convince the enemy that we are fully determined to defend it & support it to the last, which I flatter myself that Sceedy Balal & all honest Mussellmen will prefer to the giving it up to the Marratas on their specious but most false promises, & that we have no other motive in making this proposal but to give a check to the growing insolence of that treacherous sett of people, as I shall be much better pleased to see the Sceedys family & his heirs restored to their ancient authority & command in this neighbourhood, & in restoring to them the said island & fortress than being at the expence of entertaining it on the Honble Companys account without any other prospect of advantage than that of keeping it out of the common enemys hands.

But if on your taking a survey of the island you find it impracticable with the succours you now carry & what you are capable of judging we may hereafter be able to send you to defend it, either through the deficiency of the fortifications, the contiguity of its situation to the mainland of Thull & the batterys the enemy may raise thereon against it, or the repugnancy of Sceedy Balal & his people to the conditions under which I propose to give them the present assistance, you are then to forbear either landing of your detachment, artillery, provisions or stores untill you have made a report to me of the condition & circumstances you find the place in & wait my answer thereof. But if my expectations are answered, as I have no room to doubt but they must, you are then to expedite as much as possible the putting the place in a proper posture of defence & sending hither all the unnecessary people, compleating the number of the garrison to what you may think sufficient of fighting men, & on so doing you may acquaint Captain Holden of the "Mary" that there is no farther occasion of continuing in his station, but that he may return with his ship into Bombay harbour.

The charge of the provisions you are to put under the care of some Serjeant or some person of trust, & that of ammunition & warlike stores under another with the assistance of two

lascars who are best versed in those affairs, & each of them are to keep a regular book of receipts & issues of each specie to be laid before me as often as required.

Antonio DeMello goes with you as Chief Gunner, whom I have advanced to the pay of a Quarter Gunner for his encouragement, & if he exerts himself with as much zeal & fidelity as I know he has capacity in that employment I doubt not but he will deserve it.

If at the first & second trip of the boats with the women & children they cant send off the whole number, you may send the remainder on board the "Mary" when she proceeds to this port, whose Com.r has orders for receiving them & treating them in the best manner he can.

M.r Kellett has sent you six bullocks for your Europeans, with which you must make the best shift you can till we can send you more, but I would have you inculcate to them to eat rice & cutcharee, which is more nourishing & wholesome than any flesh meat that can possibly be procured at this wet season; & when fair weather sets in we can supply you from time to time both with fresh & salt provisions as you may have occasion, but I believe when you are once settled you will not want more than twenty Europeans, & you may return the remainder hither. One thing I must put you in mind of, which is immediately to set about making more tanks for water, as many at least as will contain sufficient for all the fair season, for you are no longer to depend on having any water from Thull as formerly, & to send it from hence will be very troublesome, so that it will be much more easy & less expensive to make tanks to contain a sufficient quantity of water for your garrison the year round.

In the foregoing part of these instructions I have ordered you not to land your detachment and artillery until you & Captain Macneale had talked with Sceedy Balal; but in case you find that the enemy fire upon your boats & people from Thull side & are like to do them any damage, you may land your people as soon as you can, or if it is moonlight I believe it will be safest going in the night time. The Sceedys people that go along with you are sufficient pilots to carry you in either by night or day.

Should Sceedy Balal of his own accord propose to you his coming hither to discourse with me you may agree to it, but you are not to propose this to him from yourself.

I have talked with Antonio Duttell, & he assures me that the walls of the fort are very good & that it is not possible for the enemy to do them any damage from Thull, neither is it practicable to bring any grabs or other vessels capable of carrying a sufficient weight of metal to batter it by sea on any side because of the foul ground that is all round at a considerable distance, so that only Shybars or Gallivats can approach it, but that you with your Cohorns may make the enemy very uneasy at Thull if they offer to molest you. However, I'd have you very frugal of your ammunition, since their firing against you can be of very little consequence.

I am most apprehensive that the Sceedys people will be very dilatory in transporting their wives & familys & occasion the "Mary" to tarry longer in her station than I care for at this season of the year, so that you must expedite them as much as possible, & I would only have you keep such a number of seepoys in garrison as you think will be absolutely requisite. I believe you'll find the fort is not so large as it has been described & that three hundred men will be sufficient. However, that I leave entirely to your discretion. I commit you to the Divine protection, & am,

Your loving Friend,

Bombay, the 14.th July 1733. ROBERT COWAN.

Bombay Castle, 24th August 1733.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Robert Cowan, Esqr, President & Govr.

The Worspl John Horne, Esqr.	George Taylor.
John Braddyll.	George Percivall.
Wm Henry Draper.	John Lambton.

Henry Kellett.

Read & approved our last Consultation.

The President represents to the gentlemen of the Board that when it was first agreed to establish a passage boat betwixt this Island & Ravanee in the river of Pen, the said port of Ravanee was under the jurisdiction of the Sceedy, but it is now under that of Angria since his reducing that place & Thulf & the country adjoining to his obedience, and that the farmer of the said passage must be under his direction when on that side, whereby it will be impossible to prevent his gaining intelligence of all things transacted on this Island. On the other hand, should we prohibit the said passage boat going to & fro, it will be a great detriment to the trade of this port as the Benjars from the Gaut country come hither & return with the goods & merchandize in the said passage boat as well as sundry provisions for the use of the island.

Taking this into consideration we are but too sensible that with all the precaution we can possibly use the enemy is but too well acquainted with most things that passes on the island, the port being free for all that do come hither under the name of traders, & we esteem it more advantageous to this settlement to receive intelligence of what passes in the enemies country than it is to him what passes here, as such intelligence we cannot so conveniently receive as by the passage boat of Ravanee, that being the most immediate and frequent, it is therefore agreed that the said passage boat be permitted to go to & fro.

And to prevent as much as we can any inconveniency therefrom, it is agreed that Manuckji Pootlaji Purvoe, inhabitant of this island, who has been two years a prisoner in Angrias country (and by that means is well acquainted with most of Angrias subjects) be placed at the Custom House to inspect all boats with passengers and to distinguish such as are traders from those that may come on pernicious designs, and that he be allowed six Rupees per month for his trouble to be paid by the Custom Master.

Directed that public notice be given that on Friday next the 31st of this instant the Honble Companys cocoanuts of Bombay and Mahim for the current year will be set up to public sale to the highest bidder on the usual conditions.

ROBT COWAN.
JOHN HORNE.
GEO TAYLOR.
JNO BRADDYLL.
GEO PERCIVALL.
GEO DRAPER.
JNO LAMBTON.
HENRY KELLETT.

Bombay Castle, 2d November 1733.

At a Committee, Present:

The Worshl John Horne, Esqr
John Braddyll.
Wm Hen. Draper.
George Taylor.
George Percivall.
John Lambton.
Francis Dickinson.
The President, Henry Lowther, indisposed.
Henry Kellett at Tellicherry.

Read & approved our last Consultation.

Read two letters from the Chief & Factors at Tellicherry under date 15th September, likewise one from the Second and Factors at Surat under date 21st October as p. extract preceding this Consultation.

The Committee appointed last Council day to inspect and count the cash in the treasury make their report that the ballance of treasure remaining there agrees with the treasury account.

This being the day appointed for the sale of the Honble Companys woollen goods, lead, iron, steel & copper received by the "Heathcote," "Newcastle," "Princess of Wales" & "Mary," & the merchants attending, they are called in & acquainted agreeable to our Honble masters commands last received, that it is their pleasure their goods be sold for ready money, for which they are willing to allow a discount at the rate of nine p. cent. per annum or sell the goods at a proportionable price, but the merchants all declined bidding for any parts thereof unless they could have them on the usual terms, & being askt if there were none amongst them who were willing to pay ready money, they all declared they could not do it, & that it was the long credit that was given encouraged them to give the high prices they usually did. They were then ordered to withdraw.

And taking the same into consideration and debating thereon, it is observed how difficult, if not impossible, it would be for the merchants of this place (who usually sell at long credit) to raise money sufficient to purchase the above said goods for ready money. It is agreed to lay that proposal aside & to put them upon the usual terms, & as there appears very little of any inclination in the merchants to bid for the woollen goods, a great part of what they bought last year being still laying on their hands unsold, & as there is like to be no demand for any this season in Persia through the distracted condition of that country, & likewise that we may expect the usual quantity will be sent us out next year, & a considerable parcell of cloth and perpets are brought out this season by the Commanders of the last arrived ships, which have been sold at a very low rate, it is the unanimous opinion of this Board that the Honble Companys woollen goods cannot be sold at the usual price, & therefore it is agreed to put them upon the usual terms at the following prices, namely :—

	Rs	qrs	rs	
Scarlet cloth one with another at	4	2	0	p. yard.
Aurora do	3	2	0	p. do.
Reds & Greens	2	2	0	p. do.
Perpets Scarlet	28	0	0	p. piece.
Ditto Red and Green	11	0	0	p. piece.

Directed that the Secretary wait on the President & communicate to him this our resolution, & desire to know his opinion, & he being returned makes report that the President approves of it and desires we would go on with the sale.

The merchants are then called in & acquainted that they shall be allowed the usual discount of three p. cent on all goods now put up to sale except the steel, one yard on a piece of cloth, & one years credit ending the 31st October next, the goods to be delivered at Surat at the

Honble Companys charge or here as the buyer shall think fit, and that the damage of all woollen goods to be adjusted at Bombay.

The woollen goods are then put up in four equal lots at the above said prices, and nobody advancing on the same or bidding for them, the cloth & perpets were put as follows:—

	R^s	q^rs	r^s	
Scarlet Cloth	4	1	0	p. yard.
Aurora	3	1	0	p. d^o
Reds & Greens	2	1	0	p. d^o
Perpets Scarlet	27	0	0	p. piece.
Reds & Greens	17	0	0	p. piece.

But none offering any price at all, Framjee, Bomonjee, Nowrojee, Ambaidass and Savajee were asked if they would advance any thing on the abovementioned prices, which they all declined, and the sale of the woollen goods was therefore laid aside.

The iron is then put up in four lots, one hundred candys in a lot, when Bomonjee Rustomjee appeared to be the highest bidder for two lots, one at Rupees seventy-six per candy and the other Rupees seventy-six and a half; Framjee Rustomjee for one at seventy-six Rupees & a half, and Rupjee Dungee for the other at R^s seventy-six and three quarters.

The steel is then put up in two lots, nine hundred and sixty Surat maunds in a lot, at the usual credit without any rebate, when Ambaidass Tuckidass appeared to be the highest bidder for one at nine Rupees seven annas per maund & Rupees ten and eight annas for the other.

The copper is then put up likewise in two equal lots, three hundred maunds Surat in a lot, and Nowrojee and Savajee appear to be the highest bidders for the first at Rupees eighteen and eleven annas per maund, and Bomanjee Rustomjee at Rupees eighteen and eleven annas for the second.

The lead is then put up & the merchants demanding permission to export the same to the Gaut country, it was refused them, lest it should fall into the hands of the Marathas or those of Angria, for which reason none appeared to bid, & the sale thereof was laid aside.

The sale being over and the merchants dismissed, Nowrojee Rustomjee desires to be admitted, and he is called in & makes a proposal to take off all the Honble Companys woollen goods and lead as above mentioned at the following prices & on the following conditions:—

	R^s	q^rs	r^s	
Scarlet Cloth	4	0	0	p. yard.
Aurora	3	6	0	p. d^o
Reds & Greens	2	6	0	p. d^o
Perpets Scarlet	27	2	0	p. piece.
Reds & Greens	17	2	0	p. d^o
Lead	7	2	0	p. Puna maund.

To be allowed three per cent. discount, one yard in a piece of cloth, & the amount of the whole to be paid the 31st October nxet ensuing, and in case the whole or any thereof is paid into the Companys Treasury before the expiration of that time to be allowed a discount at the rate of nine p. cent. per annum. The goods to be delivered at Surat at the Companys charge if required free of all debt, & to be kept in the Honble Companys warehouse at Surat or here at his option until they are disposed of, any time not exceeding one year, & if any part is exported from Surat to Vertage to be free of export duty, the damage to be adjusted at Bombay, & Sirpaw & a horse to be given to the said Nowrojee on clearing & paying the balance of his account, to which proposal he desires an answer may be given him next Council day.

W. H. DRAPER.
J. LAMBTON.
F. DICKINSON.
JOHN HORNE.
GE^O TAYLOR.
JN^O BRADDYLL.
GE^O PERCIVALL.

Articles by which the English Nation and the Sceddees of Jingeera have adjusted an alliance, defensive and offensive, on the coast of India.

Bombay Castle, December 1733.

For to establish upon a firm & lasting foundation a perpetual alliance & sincere friendship betwixt the Governments of Jingeera & Bombay, Sceddee Omhar Affaja, Sceddees Massoot & the other principal Sceddees residing in the said Jingeera, have agreed and settled with the Honble Robert Cowan, Esqr, President & Govr for the Honble English Company &^ca^ Council,—

1. That they shall make a league against all the enemies of both Governments in India (Europeans, subjects of the Kings of Hindostan, Persia, Arabia, & China excepted), and particularly against Angria, both Governments making a vigorous war by sea & land, not regarding any offers of peace from that enemy, & neither of the two allies shall hear alone nor particularly any thing relating to peace unless both are present at the same time any thing is proposed, & are to resolve on nothing without the consent of both Governments.

2. That in case one of the two Governments may have an enemy that is in amity with the other, in such case the league is only to be defensive, & must not fail on any pretence to assist them that are invaded, & in case of any invasion the Government that is in amity with the aggressor shall interpose their good offices as mediators to accomodate the differences that have happened.

3. As to the union of the forces of Bombay & Jingeera in their actions against Angria as well by sea as by land, all the Marine forces of Bombay are to be in conjunction with those of Jingeera, who are to be commanded by their own proper officer, yet he is to act as subordinate to the Chief Commander of the English forces as being more experienced in sea fighting, and the fleet of Bombay of greater force, and as in Bombay there is no more infantry than is sufficient for their garrisons, the necessary land forces are to be provided by the Sceddees of Jingeera.

4. And likewise in case the territories of the Sceddees should be invaded by any power that is an enemy to both Gov^ts^, they are to be assisted with all the Marine force of Bombay, and in case that the Gov^t^ of Bombay should be invaded by any power that is an enemy to both Gov^ts^, they shall be assisted from Jingeera with thirty fighting gallivats and two thousand seepoys.

5. That all that is taken in this war by sea by the united forces of both Gov^ts^ shall be given to the English, and what shall be taken by land shall be given to the Sceddees according as is expressed in the 6th & 7th articles.

6. And if Goa shall be pleased to give this alliance the desire .... and that Angria shall be expelled the fort of Candery by the united forces of both Gov^ts^, that place shall be given to the English with all ammunition and artillery that shall be found therein, and all the other forts that shall be taken from the said enemy shall be given to the Sceddees with all the ammunition and artillery found in them, except Colabba, which shall be entirely demolished with all its bulwarks & batterys, as one stone shall not be left above another, and shall never be rebuilt without the consent and pleasure of both Gov^ts^, and the revenues & produce of the lands annexed to that fort and whatever tribute belongs to it (except Royall grants and possession in the hands of the ancient proprietors) shall be annually and equally divided, half to the English & the other half to the Sceddees of Jingeera, and the care & security of those lands is to be provided for by both.

7. In the place called Mohant, 'twixt the rivers of Nagotana & Penn in the district of Collabba the English may build, if they think proper, a warehouse and small fort with artillery sufficient for the better security of those lands and their roads and the conveniency of merchants trading, putting a garrison therein, and the custom & other rents that shall be recovered shall be

annually and equally divided, half to the English and half to the Sceddees of Jingeera, and likewise they shall equally pay the charges of building the fort and its garrison, and both Govts shall take care to encourage it and preserve the subjects.

8. That all the ammunition that shall be expended in this war as well by sea as by land by either of the Govts shall be on their respective accounts, and in case one should be necessitated to take of the other if they can spare it, they are to give it for its just price.

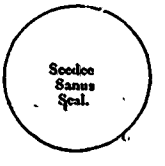
9. If any robberys are committed on either side, restitution is immediately to be made to the persons wronged.

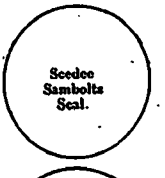
10. That deserters who put themselves under the protection of either Govts shall not be delivered if they have committed a crime worthy of death.

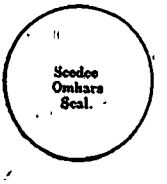
11. That the Sceddees of Jingeera upon no pretence hereafter issue out their passes to the shipping or people of Angria.

12. That after Collábba is taken with its dependencys, if it should be attacked by the enemy, the charges of the forces that shall be left for its defence shall be equally defrayed by both Govts.

13. That after the ratification of these articles by which the league is adjusted we are immediately to put them in execution. This tenth day of the month Rajub and the 16th year of His Majestys reign and 1146 of the law or the 6th of December 1733.







The secret article adjusted betwixt the Govt of Bombay & Jingeera signed and published the same time as was the general treaty of alliance.

In equipping a fleet to chastise and destroy the enemy Angria, the Govt of Bombay have expended two lakhs of Rupees, that the same be effectually represented to Court and the Kings order obtained upon the Governor of Surat for the payment of three lakhs of Rupees on account of the Tanka of fleet and forts, which order we oblige ourselves to deliver to the Govt of Bombay, in which order it shall be expressed that the said money shall be paid out of the treasury of Surat to the Govt of Bombay, and after the said three lakhs of Rupees are received from the Surat Govt they shall take to themselves two lakhs of Rupees, and one shall be given to the Scedee of Jingeera. This 11th of the month Rajub in the 16th year of His Majestys reign or the 7th of December 1733.

Letter from the Ex-President COWAN *to the* PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 27th Dec. 1734.

Honble Sir and Sirs,

Whereas the Honble Court of Directors of the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies have thought proper by their commands of the 15th March last, received by their ships "Wellington" and "Middlesex," to dismiss me from longer acting in their service as President of Bombay, and have grounded those their commands and determination on the permission granted two years since, by the unanimous consent of me and the Council at that time assisting me, to the Portugueze ship "Europa" to sell part of her cargo at this Port, and whereas some of my friends in England have advised me that some time before the Court of Directors came to the resolution of displacing me, a letter dated at Bombay (but the author unknown) had been handed about in London, wherein it was positively affirmed that I was primarily and originally interested & concerned in the said ship "Europa" and in her voyage to this Coast and back to Lisbon, and whereas it has likewise been whispered and insinuated in this place that I was interested and concerned in the purchase of Cloth, Lead and Elephants Teeth made by Amboidass Tuckidass out of the said ship while she lay in this Port:

To clear myself from which false, malicious, and villainous assertions, as far as time, place and the nature of things will allow of, I do hereby solemnly declare and swear on the Holy Evangelists, so help me God, that I was not ever interested or concerned, directly or indirectly, originally or latterly, in any respect whatever, nor was I any ways profited or gainer by the said ship "Europas" voyage, or by her touching at this Port, otherwise than by a present of six Hams, eight dozen of French Oporto Wine and a pound of Snuff made me by the Commander of the said ship on his first arrival, and the usual perquisite allowed the President of one per cent on the silver belonging to the said ship "Europa" coined in the Honble Companys Mint; and for a further justification of my innocency from the insinuation of my being concerned with Amboidass in the purchase he made out of the "Europa" in this Port, I desire that his son Revadass Amboidass, who kept his fathers Books and now attends at your door, may be called in and examined and his Books inspected, from which it will appear who was concerned and who not with his father Amboidass in the said purchase. My Secretary Mr George Dudley likewise attends with my Books of accounts fairly and regularly kept for the years 1732 and 1733, and

I desire that my account with Amboidass for those periods may be likewise inspected, to see if anything appears therein of any interest or concern I had in that transaction; and I further request that such Gentlemen as are now present at your Honble Board and were of Council at the time of the ship "Europas" arrival in this Port, may declare whether or no I did give it as my opinion from the chair that no Companys servant ought to have any dealings or traffick with the said ship, notwithstanding we had unanimously agreed to grant her the freedom of this Port, as bearing the King of Portugals Commission and colours, and that she could not justly be esteemed (as we then thought) to be comprehended in the prohibition expressed in the Honble Court of Directors their letter of the 3rd March 1731, received by the "Marlborough" and "Greenwich" relating to ships belonging to Princes or States that were not used to send ships to these parts, since it is so well known that the King of Portugal does and has always sent ships to India many years before the English name was heard of or known in these parts.

And lastly, I humbly request that this my declaration and deposition with your Honour &c^a opinion, on the examination and inspection of mine and Amboidass Tuckidass Books of Accounts, may be entered in your Consultations, that if at any time hereafter it shall be proved that I have been any ways interested or concerned in the forementioned transactions otherwise than I have declared and explained, I may remain a perjured villain on record, and if not, that I may have my character and reputation justified and cleared to the world.

I am with great respect,
Honble Sir & Sirs,
Your most humble Servant,
ROBERT COWAN.

Bombay, December 27th, 1734.

Petition of the Merchants and other principal inhabitants of Bombay.

Bombay, Castle, 29th December 1734.

To

The Honble John Horne, Esqr,
President and Governor &^c,
Council of Bombay.

The Petition of the Merchants and other principal Inhabitants thereof.

Most humbly Sheweth,

That in the month of July 1732 your Petitioners did in behalf of themselves and the poor inhabitants of this Island represent to the late Honble President and Council the hardship and discouragement they laboured under in paying the Honble Company the duty of ground and quit rent from which they humbly beg to be relieved, and to ease the poor people your Petitioners offered to continue a duty on their trade equal to the amount of the said ground and quit-rent as may more fully appear from the said petition, whereupon the said President and Council gratified your petitioners in their request, and the said duty was accordingly relinquished, but soon after the arrival of the last ships from England the receiver of the Honble Companys revenue to the great grief of your petitioners and the rest of the inhabitants did demand from them the arrears of the said duty of ground and quit-rent which many of the poor people are utterly unable to pay. The hire they receive for their labour very barely afforded them and their families subsistence, and the said duty of ground and quit rent being very discouraging to the merchants as well as a great burthen on the poor people, the Merchants and principal inhabitants do in behalf of themselves and the

poorer sort again tresspass on your Honours and Councils goodness, humbly begging you will be pleased to relinquish the same, and as an equivalent to the Honble Company they will cheerfully continue such a part of the duty they at present pay towards building a town wall, after that work is paid for, as may be judged sufficient to clear the amount of the duty or tax of ground and quit rent. Your Petitioners also beg leave to represent to your Honour &^ca^ that in the first agreement between the Honble Company and the inhabitants of this Island it was stipulated that in consideration of the annual payment of twenty thousand Xeraphins (which Pension is now collected) the land that had been taken from any of the inhabitants should be restored and their estates ascertained, when your Petitioners conceive it was intended they should not be subject to further taxes on estates, notwithstanding which they now pay quit rent for all houses built on their own ground, also that when they made a voluntary gift of thirty thousand rupees (besides the two per cent) towards building the Town Wall, they humbly hoped they should not be liable to any further charge for such ground belonging to the Honble Company as they might obtain liberty to build upon, though they are now obliged to pay the heavy duties of both ground and quit rent.

Your Petitioners relying on your Honour and Councils goodness and favour humbly submit their case to your consideration, & rest fully assured that you will grant such relief as will be to the entire satisfaction of the whole body of your inhabitants.

Signed by the Merchants and Principal Inhabitants.

Bombay Castle, Saturday, 1st November 1735.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble John Horne, Esqr, Presid^t^ & Govr.

The W^o^ George Taylor, Esqr.	George Percivall.
John Braddyll.	John Lambton.

The President lays before the Board a petition which had been presented to him by the heads of the Bandaries as entered after this Consultation, setting forth the difficulties they labour under through the excessive high rent paid for the arrack farm, as the drawing and distilling arrack are the only means they have to depend upon for their support and sustenance, and offering to take the said farm among themselves, and to pay the sum certain of ten thousand rupees per annum, which it is never to exceed or go under.

The President also acquaints the Board that on discoursing with the heads of the said Bandarees, he had with some difficulty prevailed on them to engage to give twelve thousand rupees per annum for the sole liberty of selling Toddy and Arrack, and had thereupon sent for the present farmer to know if he was inclined to relinquish his contract, who, though he confessed that he had hitherto suffered by it, was in hopes to retrieve his loss during the time remaining of his contract, and therefore was unwilling to give it up.

The Bandarees being a very useful set of people, and of all our inhabitants the most to be depended on in any exigency, they being of a military caste and having on several occasions behaved with courage, we should be very glad to preserve those already upon the Island as well as encourage others to come and settle among us, as the increase of their number would tend to the better security of the place, which during the time that our vessels are out we are sorry to say is but ill provided for, and the method now proposed will we hope not only prove

effectual for that end, but in our opinion is highly advantageous to our Honble masters. It is therefore unanimously agreed humbly to recommend the same to them for their concurrence, and by the time we receive their answer the present contract will be expired.

JOHN HORNE.
GE^o TAYLOR.
J. W. BRADDYLL.
GEORGE PERCIVALL.
J. LAMBTON.

Bombay Castle, 1st November 1735.

To

The Honble John Horne, Esqr,
Presid^t & Govr &^c Council of Bombay.

The humble Petition of all the inhab. Bandarees of Bombay and Mahim.

Humbly Sheweth,

That whereas when this Island first past under the Government of his Britannick Majesty there were on it a certain number of Bandarees of the caste called Ambalias and soon after from the neighbouring countries others of the castes Quitas and Sindas came likewise to live on the Island, all being encouraged to fix their dwellings here by the permission they had of drawing toddy and distilling arrack without any acknowledgment save the duty of defending the Island and keeping up at the door of the Governors house a small guard or Chouquy out of their tribe by a regular allottment of men for every day in the week, who entered upon duty from the hours of nine in the morning to eleven and from three in the afternoon to five, and the Government falling into the hands of the Honble Comp^a the above disposition continued without any alteration for about the space of seven years, when it was intimated to the Bandarees by the said Gov^t, that for the better security and effect of the priviledges and favours granted them, and to assure them the necessary use of the palmeiras which the Fazendars had often refused them, they should pay a small acknowledgment for the liberty of drawing toddy and distilling arrack: and the Bandarees did accordingly oblige themselves to an annual certain payment of something more than two hundred Xeraphins from that time ever after: and the said sum was levied by a general cess at a reasonable rate by their Muckadums, Chougallas, & Pattels who were made answerable for the same and annually paid it into the Treasury. But they proceeding from time to time to impose heavier rates, their mismanagement occasioned the laying aside that method of collecting, and the Government ordered there should be an annual renter or farmer but without any prejudice to the Muckadum, Chougallas and Pattels, their priviledges and exemption of paying anything for themselves, who were therefore still obliged to assist the renter in distributing the amount of the rent into reasonable rates and proportions, that the poorer might not be oppressed or suffer. After the Bandarees had behaved with that courage, zeal and fidelity which it is notorious they did in the defence of the Island when it was invaded by the Siddees, the Gov^t was pleased to promise them, as a reward of their services on that occasion, an exemption from paying any rent in future: which promise not taking effect through the delays other succeeding Governors brought to the granting the Bandarees reiterated requests on that account and no resolution past. The Island afterwards increasing in the number of inhabitants, the price of toddy and arrack rose in proportion, and the strife and competition of the renters carried the price of the annual rent to such an excessive height, that to indemnify themselves they did not proceed, as

had been always the custom heretofore, to distribute the rates amongst the Bandarees with the advice and consent of their Muckadum, Chougallas, and Pattels, but took the whole into their own hands hindering the Bandarees from drawing toddy or distilling arrack, which is all they have to depend upon for their support and sustenance, and which leaves them entirely at the mercy & disposal of the farmer or renter for the time being. And whereas there is not by the nature of this contract a sufficient provision left for the livelihood of these petitioners and their families (the renter engrossing all the profits) and your petitioners becoming deeply indebted, as in time past their own Muckadums, Chougallas and Pattels being acquainted with the circumstances and necessities of the respective families, used to proportion their allotments accordingly, which the renters for want of that knowledge can never do with any certainty, by which means your petitioners are reduced to extreme poverty and misery, and there appears no other remedy than what your petitioners now humbly offer—to wit, that the rent shall be reduced to the sum certain and limited of ten thousand rupees per annum, which it is not either to exceed or go under at any time hereafter, as by an agreement to be made betwixt the Gov.t and your Petitioners upon the following conditions shall be provided :—

1st That your Petitioners shall be obliged and bound jointly and separately for the payment of ten thousand rupees annually without doubt or delay which the Honble Company will order to be levied by receivers appointed at their pleasure conformable to the list to be annually furnished by your petitioners.

2d That the Muckadum, Chougallas, & Pattels of your petitioners' castes shall be the persons authorised to distribute the said sum of ten thousand rupees to be cessed in proportion betwixt the Bandarees & their respective castes; and that no other persons shall be allowed under any colour, pretext or authority to intermeddle in the said division or annual allotments and they shall furnish a list signed by themselves to direct the receivers in levying the sum aforesaid.

3d That in case of death or running away of any Bandarees or Bundaree, the Government shall not make any abatement, but shall recover the entire sum of ten thousand rupees as agreed, and in case of any other Bandarees coming from other countries to live upon the Island, they shall be incorporated with these petitioners & be rated by the Muckadum, Chougallas and Pattels to pay what they shall judge a reasonable proportion, and the Gov.t shall not on any account raise their demand or claim anything more of the new Bandarees.

4th That in consideration of the payment of the said sum of Rs. ten thousand which these Petitioners oblige themselves to, they shall have full liberty to draw toddy from the palmeiras, distill Arrack, Fulla & Nippa, and sell arrack for the price certain of four pice per seer and one pice the measure of toddy without any necessity of further license or authority than that of the Muckadum, Chougallas and Pattels; & in case these petitioners stand in need of more Palmeiras than they have to draw their toddy from, the Gov.t shall supply them what it can on your petitioners paying the same price which they now actually pay to the Fazendars, which is not to be altered.

5th That your petitioners, in return for the great favour they shall in this manner receive from the Gov.t in assisting them and helping them to a livelihood, oblige and bind themselves to be ready on all occasions for the defence and service of the Island with arms to be supplied them by the Government without pretending or requiring any other reward or pay except necessary provisions.

...

And these articles being agreed to, these petitioners may hope to be able to obtain a competent livelihood, and be relieved from the great necessities and want they are at present actually reduced to, which therefore these Petitioners humbly submit to your Hon^{r} & ^{c} consideration to relieve them thereon as your Hon^{r} & ^{c} shall judge fitting.

Bombay Castle, 28th March 1737.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble John Horne, Esqr, President & Govr.

The Wm George Taylor, Esqr.	Wm Hen. Draper.
George Percivall.	Charles Whitehill.
William Cockell.	

Read & approved our last Consultation.

The President acquaints the Board that he had desired this meeting, to consider what steps are proper to be taken by us on the progress made by the Marathas in their invasion of the Island of Salsett, & informs them that last Friday he received a letter from the General of the North, wherein he writes he has advice of the Marathas designs to invade his territories, but he does not seem under any concern thereat, as he says he had prepared for their reception so far as in reason he ought or could do. But yesterday he received another letter from said General, advising that he was then under arms, & that the enemy were come over the river of Thana, which he supposed would be sufficient to induce him (the President) immediately to send him what succours he could spare, consistent with the friendship & alliance between the two Nations, whereto the President answered that he was very sorry for the unhappy situation of their affairs, & the more so since it was not in his power to give them assistance, for besides the application coming too late (the enemy having passed the river) all our spare force is absent from the island on board our fleet & at Tellicherry.

Several people come from Salsett this morning confirm the loss of Thana, & that the General of the North was retired from thence, & advice is just now received from Captain Douglas, Com^{r} of Mahim Fort, that the Marathas are come within sight of Bandora, & this morning one of the Padrees came over to request us to send assistance to defend the Convent, which is fortified with two bastions. The President farther acquaints the Board that upon the first notice of the Marathas success he ordered reinforcements to be sent to the several out forts, with orders to be upon their guard against any attempts the Marathas might make upon them, & he now desires the opinion of the Board in what manner to proceed.

Which taking into consideration, we are not to doubt if the Marathas fix themselves upon Salsett, but they will prove very troublesome neighbours, & be encouraged to make attempts upon this island, at least (as we can never trust them) that will oblige us to be at a constant additional expence in keeping double guards in the several out forts fronting Salsett, and the Board being of opinion that if by our sending assistance to the Convent at Bandora which lies within gun shott of Mahim Fort, we can defend the place from the Marathas, it will give the Portugueze some little spirit, and prevent for the present the molestation the Marathas may be inclined to give us.—It is therefore agreed that we send them an officer & fifty men if the place is found tenable, provided the Padree Superior will engage under his hand that the expence we

may be at shall be reimbursed, and make over the Convent with the lands appertaining thereto for our security.

JOHN HORNE.
GE^{O} TAYLOR.
GE^{O} PERCIVALL.
CHA^{S} WHITEHILL.

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 30th March 1737.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble John Horne, Esqr, President & Govern^{r}.

The W^{o} George Taylor, Esqr.	Will. Hen. Draper.
George Percivall.	Charles Whitehill.
William Cockell.	

Read & approved our last Consultation.

The President observes to the Board that as the Marathas are become masters of the whole island of Salsett except the Church at Bandora & a small fort at Versova, & as we have little reason to doubt but such an easy conquest will encourage them to make some attempts upon this island, it behoves us to think of putting our Garrisons in a proper posture of defence, and as there are three or four places in the river (that parts this island from Salsett) lying between Mahim & Sivri that are fordable at low water, & but ill provided against an attack, the securing them ought to be first thought of. And the President therefore proposes to the Board to raise breastworks opposite to each of those passes that can be commanded from the shore, & that the grab taken from Angria be mounted with guns; & that a flat boat belonging to the Honble Company be fitted up & likewise mounted with guns to lie as near as possible to such of the passes as are not commanded from the shore, & the President offers the "Fame" Frigate now in the road belonging to himself to be employed on this occasion as she may be wanted. These precautions being so absolutely necessary for the safety of the island, we must agree to them, though the same may be attended with some expence.

And the Board being sensible that the number of men at present in our pay is far short of what would be wanted for the defence of the island should it be attacked, and as the safety of the island does in a great measure depend upon preventing an enemys landing, the Board are unanimously of opinion that we ought to increase the number of our fighting men, & put our forts & garrisons in a condition of making the best defence possible; and is accordingly agreed that we raise four or five hundred Sepoys with all convenient speed, that the necessary repair be given to the several forts upon the island, & that they be furnished with everything that shall be judged necessary for their defence, & that strict orders be given to the several Commanding Officers to be watchful in their posts to prevent a surprize.

The President then observes that our cruizers are ordered to touch at Goa in their return from Tellicherry and to wait for the "Prince of Wales" Gally, who we proposed to send thither to join them, & bring up Arrack for the service of the Island; but it is now thought convenient to alter the Resolution, as the cruizers waiting any time at Goa might be of very bad consequence, as we know not what occasion we may have for them, and as we suppose the gentlemen at Tellicherry have concluded a peace with the Kanarees, we hope they will be able to spare some of the people from their garrison. It is therefore agreed to despatch a boat instantly to call at Goa, & there lodge orders for our vessels making the best of their way hither, & that then she proceed to Tellicherry with our directions to the gentlemen (in case the vessels should not have left that port) to send up in company with them such of the Galivats &

as many men as they can possibly spare, but should the cruizers be sailed, that they send up the gallivats with as many men as they can take in.

And debating whether it would not be proper on this occasion to detain the "Decker," it is observed that though her men at this juncture might be of great service to us, yet as the keeping her till it is too late to touch upon the coast would oversett our Honble Masters scheme in sending her this roundabout voyage, we are very unwilling to do it. But it is agreed that we do not dispatch her till the 10th or 12th of next month, when we shall be able to judge whether we shall be in such absolute want of her men as to detain the ship longer.

JOHN HORNE.
GE^O TAYLOR.
GE^O PERCIVALL.
CHA^S WHITEHILL.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1737.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble John Horne, Esqr, President & Govr.
The Wm George Taylor, Esqr. | George Percivall.
William Cockell. | Wm Hen. Draper.
Charles Whitehill at Mahim.

Read the letter from Surat received last night, dated the 29th ultimo and an answer thereto being prepared and now brought in, it is read, approved, & ordered to be fair transcribed.

The President acquaints the Board that having, with the officers of the Military, been round the town in order to know what condition it is in for a defence in case of being attacked, they were unanimously of opinion that should an enemy come against it, it would be exposed to great hazard through the number of coconut trees standing very near it, among which great numbers of men might lodge, & with little difficulty secure themselves in such a manner as not to be annoyed by the guns from the Town Wall. We cannot be certain that the enemy will not force a passage upon the island and attack the town, and therefore we think its safety ought in time to be provided for, at least by cutting down all such trees as stand within pointblank shott of the wall, which is reckoned one hundred & twenty yards, & thinning them for such a farther distance as shall be found necessary, and by a survey made by the Fazendars & Matras it is computed that about three thousand two hundred trees may be cut down, which for the reasons before mentioned it is agreed be forthwith done, and that we take a proper opportunity to proportion the loss.

The President then communicates to the Board the substance of sundry letters he had received from the General of the North & the Com^m of other Forts in the hands of the Portuguese, requesting assistance of men & ammunition, to all which he had answered to the following effect, that the enemy being so near our own doors we are obliged to provide for our safety and that we have not more men and ammunition than will be necessary for our defence in case we should be attacked, otherwise he should have readily assisted them as far as he could spare, & they could pay for, which the Board approves.

And the President farther acquaints the Board that yesterday he received a letter from Sciddee Belal, the Commanding Officer at Anderi, wherein he says he has certain advice that Sambaji Angria was preparing to invade this island with seven grabs & thirty galivats, & if his advice was true they might be expected about this time; whereupon the President immediately gave notice to Captain Williamson to put his ship in a proper posture, & the said Captain now presents the following letter to the Board:—

* * *

Honble Sir &^ca,

Hearing that your Honour &^ca has received certain advice that Angrias fleet is expected here every day, & that your Hon^r has some thoughts of sending the "Decker" out with what other force you can make to frustrate his designs, this is to acquaint your Hon^r &c.^a that I am now ready with the said ship to obey your Hon^rs &^ca commands, but hope you will consider that the said ship is sent out as a ship for trade in the Honble Companys service, & is by Charter Party obliged to defend herself against any ships or vessels that shall attack or molest her in her said voyage, but I do not apprehend she is to be fitted out as a Man-of-War to seek an enemy without some security to the owners to make good what damages may thereby accrue either to the ship furniture or stores, which I hope your Hon^r &c.^a will consider of, & as you have a precedent of the "Fordwich" at Bengall, I hope the owners may have the same security she had, which will oblige me very readily to obey your commands, being with great respect,

Your Hon^rs &^ca
Bombay, April 4th, 1737. Most obedient humble Servant,
EDWARD WILLIAMSON.

Upon which it is observed that by the Charter Party the Company are entitled to the use of the ship both in trade & warfare, and we could produce instances to prove that the same has been practiced and never before objected to, wherefore we cannot consent to what that Captain desires; but as it is reasonable that the Honble Company should be at the charge of what ammunition may be expended on this occasion, it is agreed that the Secretary, in answer to the Captains letter, signify the same in writing, leaving any damage the ship may receive to be adjusted between the Honble Company & the owners in England.

And as we have not vessels of the Honble Companys at present here able to cope with such a fleet as it is reported the enemy designs to send, the President on this occasion offers the ships "Carolina" & "Fame," belonging to himself and others, to be employed as shall be found necessary, the Honble Company putting on board such stores and ammunition as may be wanted, and making good any damage either of the ships may receive, which being so reasonable the Board unanimously accepts the offer.

As we hourly expect the "Prince of Wales" Galley from Surat, ordered that the ships proceed as soon as possible without the mouth of the harbour, & if they discover the enemys fleet that they immediately attack them, to prevent their landing any force upon the island, & should the "Prince of Wales" Galley appear or the enemy stand towards her, that our ships make the best of their way to her relief.

Ordered that the "Prince of Wales" Gally likewise join them, & that they lie near the enemy to the mouth of the harbour to observe such signals as shall be made from the fort.

Pursuant to the Honble Companys orders in their 47th Par^a of the 2^d July 1736, it is directed that the Accomptant prepare & lay before the Board an acco^t of the several sums outstanding both at this place and the subordinate Factorys, expressing in proper columns how they arose, from whom due, upon what account, & when they ought to be discharged.

JOHN HORNE.
GE^O TAYLOR.
GE^O PERCIVALL.
CHA^S WHITEHILL.

Letter from the Presid^{t} & Council to Commodore George Bagwell in the "Resolution," asking information regarding the engagement with Angrias Fleet.

Sir,

We have received advices from several parts that your fleet has had an encounter with Angrias vessels, which we might have expected immediate acco^{t} of from you, as importing us so much to know the particulars thereof; we dispatch then this boat express to you to be returned us immediately with an information of past transactions & the state of the fleet, with a particular calculate of the time you judge your water & provisions may hold out to.

We direct & order you to seize and send up all boats & vessels you may meet with belonging to the Karnatak Raja or his subjects, except such as are bound to the port furnished with a pass in force from this Presidency. We are,

Sir,

Bombay Castle, the 9th January 1738-9. Your loving Friends.

Letter from Commodore Bagwell giving details of the engagement with Angrias Fleet.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

After weighing from Bombay we proceeded towards the bank with a small breeze, & on the 7th at 3 A.M. I tried under a mizen, all the fleet lying to, for fear of overshooting the bank. At half an hour past six the man at the mast-head called out a sail in the westward board, afterwards he said two or three, at length he perceived seven sail. We immediately crowded all the sail we could, & in an hours time discovered them to be Angrias fleet. The "Victoria" & "King George" kept up with us, but the "Carolina" fell very much astern, and at sunset Angrias fleet was about five leagues ahead. It having fell calm, I hoisted out the yawl & sent her on board the other ships to learn their opinions. They sent me word they believed he would hove in shore, or to the bank or southward, thinking we would keep our way as we steered directly for them.

Friday the 8th.—At sun-rising we could see nothing of him, at 10 A.M. the Capt^{ns} came on board & we came to a resolution to make the best of our way for Gheria, that the ships under convoy would be late at Tellicherry, and the "Onslow" having several small craft with her might give the enemys gallivats opportunity of taking some of them, & likewise detain the "Onslow" in her passage home, so proceeded directly.

Sunday the 10th December.—At 6 A.M. made sail and the man at the mast-head called out three sail, which proved the "Onslow" & his fleet. At 10 d^{o} I went on board her but had no news of the "Nassau," but Captain Balchin told me he had sent the advice boat away to Bombay last night.

At four this afternoon I took my leave of Captn Balchen & stood with my head to the westward to make Angria believe us gone off to sea, but as soon as night, told them we would go along shore with them as far as Vengurla rocks, for fear the enemy might have hawled in for shore. I sent the "Victory," Captain Sandilands, close in shore to look into Gheria. He informed me he saw only the two grabs we left when here last, only moved higher up the river.

On the 11th I took my leave of Captn Balchen. He made the best of his way for Tellicherry & stood in for the land.

Saturday the 16th I spoke with a small boat loaden with rice &c from Rari fort belonging to the Kempsaunt, the master of which told us he was bound to Bombay. We enquired of him what news of Angria. He answered that eight days ago his Chief Admiral & all his family had left him & was come to the Kempsaunt, & had told them he was the first man that boarded the "Dullbadull" & set her on fire as I mentioned in my last, & that Angria himself was in a small distance off. The Kempsaunt had likewise flying news that we had sunk three of his grabs & that he only wanted people to man his two other grabs & he would come & give us battle.

The master acquainted us that two days ago he had spoken to one of Angrias gallivats, & enquired of him if he knew anything of us. He answered, no. He then asked him after Angrias fleet, to which he made no answer. He showed his pass and we sent him away, but he said he would keep us company.

N. B.—The night the "Dullbadull" was blown up the Admiral was shot in the shoulder & they said many were killed & wounded but could not tell what number.

Tuesday 19th.—At 10 at night the "Victoria" gave signal for seeing two strange ships & gave chase. I directly wore with the fleet & followed at eleven d°. Perceiving we did not come up with them, fired a gun & hawled upon a wind and proceeded on our way. We believed them to be a Portuguese frigate & a galivat bound for Goa.

Wednesday 20th.—We could perceive but one or two grabs in at Gheria, but at half an hour past eleven A.M. saw them all as usual & their sails seemingly unbent and one or two their topmasts down.

Friday 22d.—About eight this morning we saw Angrias fleet coming out of Gheria, & in half an hour we perceived there were nine grabs & thirteen galivats. They kept the shore. We were then standing to the westward, and as I found they designed to keep the shore on board I wore & stood towards them keeping the fleet in line of battle. At 10 A.M. the enemy wore & stood from us but kept their wind. We did the same that they might not get to the northward of us & we having the wind of them edged down upon them now & then as I thought proper. About noon the enemy wore & stood in for Rajapore river, the eastermost then being not far from the mouth of the river. At one afternoon they all anchored close to the northermost rocks at the mouth of the river, spread their quarter cloths, hoisted their long pendants, & let fly all their flaggs. I thought it a consummate piece of impudence in them, in case there were no rocks in the way nor no fort to guard them, to hinder our getting at them, immediately tacked to the southward, seeming to take no notice of them. I hoisted out my yawl signify (by a message I sent by my Third Mate) to the other Captns that it was my opinion we should clap them on board in case there were no rocks to bring us up & desired their opinions thereupon. At two in the afternoon I stood to the northward longing the return of the boat. At half an hour past two P.M. the Third Mate came on board with the opinions of Captn Priest & Captn Sandilands; the latter of which I approved of, which was that I should board the northermost grabs, he the next, the others do the same. I directly bore down upon the enemy with an intent to board them, my people being extremely pleased at my resolution, and gave me three huzzas. The enemy seeing our intention, they got loose as soon as possible & wore directly for the river.

They fired at us, & so soon as I found their shott reached us, I ordered our Head Chase guns to be fired, the "Victoria" the like, & before some of them could slip or cut was within musquett shott, did realy think I should have been on board one of them.

I ordered the soldiers upon the forecastle. Accordingly they went and stood like lyons. The Seargeant told me (after the engagement was over) that himself & twenty-six more fired

twenty-seven cartridges each. We much damaged two of their rudders, & before the galivats took them in . . . . . we were within half musquett shott of them.

I kept steering first one way then the other to bring our broadside to bear, which we now & then gave them two or three guns at a time, but still they got from us. I finding that & looking about, saw myself almost locked in with rocks & in four-fathom water. I was obliged to leave the enemy or pursue them into a river quite unknown to me or go upon the rocks, so wore my ship round, taking leave of them with my stern chase & had much ado to weather the southermost rocks. The "Victoria" did the same; as for the "King George" & "Carolina" they had hawled off some small time before.

I am,
Honble Sir & Sirs,
Your most obedient & most humble Servant.

Letter from the COMMANDER *of the "Harrington," who gives in his narrative of the engagement with Angria.*

Honble Sir & Sirs,

According to your desire I give you this account of the engagement I had with Angrias fleet. On my passage to this place I called at Tellicherry to know if there was any orders for my waiting there in order to be joined by some of the Honble Companys vessels of war. The Worshipful William Wake Esqr told me he had no orders for me and that I . . . . . from China, & that he heard a very great misfortune had happened to the Bombay fleet. Upon which news I cleared my ship and put all my lumber on shoar, and joined three ships that waited for convoy, viz. the "Pulteney," "Ceres," and "Hallifax." I sailed from Tellicherry 31st of December, and on January 6th we arrived Goa and anchored near the Alguarda, and sent in Captain Castles in the "Pulteney" to see if there was any ships there that waited for convoy. We found none.

On Monday the 7th I made a signal for all the Masters to come on board to know their opinions whether it was best to go along shoar or to put off. It was carried that it was their opinion it was best to put off. The reason given was in case of going along shoar, Angria might have an opportunity to join all his fleet, and to receive what succours from the shoar he had occasion for, or even to call in his fleet from the bank if they should be off a cruizing, and in case we put off, we had nothing to do but to fight that part we met, for we were sure they could receive no recruits from the shoar, with which opinion I agreed.

Accordingly January 8th we put off from the shoar, and on January 9th at sunset we saw fifteen sail of vessels ahead, which we immediately knew to be Angrias fleet. Believe the "Harrington" was a clear shybar and in a good posture of defence, a good spirit among the people and well supported by all the officers.

At seven the enemy was up with us. We saw two grabs close under our lee bow. I ordered one of our head chase to be fired at them, upon which they bore away and went to leeward of our fleet. The other four came in a line alongside of the "Harrington" and received our broad side, and we theirs. They then dropt *astern* and formed themselves in a line abreast, and pelted us with their prow guns.

We were also in a line abreast, and had all the stern . . . . to answer their prow guns, and they found to their cost our mettal was too weighty for them. They fell astern. I tacked and stood to them, and plyed them with both broadsides fast, that they were glad to hoist all their sails to get clear of one single ship, for the rest of our fleet at that time was astern. They

soon got out of gunshot of us and so continued at a distance without gunshot till the next morning. They left off firing a little after twelve at night. We went and called the gunner, who told us that from the time the action begun till the time they run, which was something more than five hours, we had expended fourteen barrels of powder.

After the action was over we steered our course to the westward with an easy sail till five in the morning, when we saw the enemy bearing down, sounding their musick and beating their drums, upon which I shortened sail and waited their coming. When they came up with us, they took a thorough survey of our strength, and then consulted in what manner they should attack us. I observed the division of their fleet: there was three grabs that was to attack the fleet and three to their convoy.

As soon as I see the three grabs bear down to our fleet that was to leeward of me, I bore down after them and chased them without gunshot of our ships and then haull up in order to meet the three Admirals, who began to fire att a great distance before their shot could reach us. I could not fire in vain, and waited till they were come within short gunshot of us, and then returned their compliments in the quickest and best manner they deserved. I was engaged with the three best grabs about one hour and a half and then the three leeward grabs came up and joined the other three grabs; and then the "Harrington" had all six on her broadside, and gave them such welcome they did not like. About ten the three grabs and one of their Admirals found it so warm that they drew off. The high Admiral and his second continued abreast of us till twelve, and received several broadsides of double round and cartridge as fast as the "Harrington" could give it them, and then made signals for his gallivats to come and to..... off to windward, where I could not follow him, and soon got out of gunshot. They drew up in a line and held a consultation. I then lay and consulted what powder remained for the third engagement, and found I had only seven round of powder left. I went on board on Captain Sutton and borrowed two barrels. The other two ships had none to spare: they said they had but two barrels each.

I waited for their third engagement with great expectation, but at four o'clock the Admirals wore, and his whole fleet after him, and made what haste they could for their own shoar.

The gentlemen in company, Captain Sutton and Captain Woodburne, did all they could, but was often too far distant to do much service.

Captain Castles behaved exceeding well, and was always close to me, and was very warmly engaged both in the nights engagement and also in the days action. There is several other particulars, but too long for this narrative: this is the truth and substance of the whole.

Damages received on board "Harrington." The foremast wounded, the sails and rigging much damaged, many shott lodged in her sides and shot clear through in her counter, and in the midships the fore topmast and mizen topmast wounded, main cap much damaged.

But glory to God, no man wounded except one in the battle.

What damage the enemy received I know not. I am with all submission and respect,

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Bombay, January 30th, 1739-40. Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

. . . . . .

State of the Island of Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1741-42.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Stephen Law, Esqr, President and Governor.

The W^o John Geekie, Esquire.	William Sedgewicke.
John Morley.	George Dudley.

Thomas Marsh at Mahim.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The President then observes to the Board that considering the situation of the Island with respect to the several Governments in its neighbourhood, the various and large numbers of people who continually resort hither, either on trade or otherwise, nor indeed are we sufficiently acquainted with even the characters, or what reliance there may be had on those properly esteemed inhabitants on any occasion of emergency, and as it is the undoubted and fundamental maxim of all States to pursue such cautionary measures as may be best calculated for the prevention of any design whether attempted from open and public force or secret treachery, which last method it is well known the Maharattas are but too prone to, and by means of bribes often successful, and as from the nature of his station it is more immediately incumbent on him to attend to whatsoever shall appear conducive to the general good and safety of the place, he is induced to propose the following points for the consideration of the members as tending to answer the above ends. That as the Bazar Gate where there is a continual concourse of people either to or from the town at present has only a few people on duty under a Serjeants command, he apprehends it would be better, both in point of security as well as discipline, that an Ensign be stationed in that post with two Serjeants, two corporals, and thirty private men, and that a proper apartment be provided for the accomodation of the officer.

The hour for shutting the Town Gates to be fixed, namely, the Apollo and Church at sunset, and the Bazar within half an hour after sunset. A large bell to be placed over the Bazar Gate to be rung about a quarter of an hour after sunset and continue ringing a quarter of an hour, when all the inhabitants living within the town are to repair home and those living without are to go out before the bell has done ringing, and that the signal may be still better heard the Fort and Church bell to ring at the same time. But as at present there is not a bell at each gate, until they are provided, a drum may begin beating at the time pre-mentioned and continue the like space. Such servants as live without and are employed by the gentlemen may however have leave to go out by the Bazar Gate and wicket or postern at any time till half-past nine; and that no housekeeper on any pretence presume to entertain any strangers after the hours prefixed without previous leave being given by the President or Second in his absence; and as there is constantly a number of boats and vessels lying in Moodys Bay who resort hither on trade or otherwise, that the people belonging to such vessels or boats do repair on board every evening before the gates are shut, except such nocquedahs or others from foreign parts as may be confided in, yet leave however to be first obtained from the Governor or Second in his absence to remain on shore.

That in order to have an exact account of all inhabitants on this Island, that Mr Robert Rawdon and Captain Thomas Stoneham be appointed to take a list of all housekeepers living within the walls, examining into their characters, how long they have been inhabitants, what is their families, also of any arms or ammunition they may have in their possession, and also at the same time enforce the prohibition of furnishing any offensive weapons of munition of war as ordered in Consultation the . . . . . October 1740. That after the above list is perfected, all such whose fidelity we are not thoroughly satisfied with, to be compelled to live without the walls

. . .

on a reasonable recompense being made for removal; and that Messrs Charles Crommelin and George Sadleir with the assistance of the Vereadores and other proper persons do proceed on the like examination with respect to those living in the districts of Mahim, Sion, Warley, Parell, and other parts of the Island distant from the town, as also Mr William Davis and Mr Edward Say of those which lie more contiguous as Dungaree, Girgao, Malabar Hill, Apollo &c which are esteemed in the district of Bombay.

The distance between the Bunder and the Marine Yard being a large extent, and in which there are several passages to the water-side open, as well as back doors belonging to private houses, which may afford opportunities to people to get off the Island, and sometimes the clandestine bringing ashore goods from shipping, he proposes they all be shut except the Marine House and Old Bunder, which last is to be shut precisely at ten every night, and that no person be suffered to pass or repass but by that passage after sunset without licence.

STEPHEN LAW.
JOHN GEEKIE.
JOHN MORLEY.
W. SEDGEWICKE.

Translate of a Letter from SHAHU RAJAH, without date, received the 18th January 1744-45.

Bombay Castle, 22d January 1744.

After compliments.

I have ordered Tulajee Angria to take Anjenwell, and therefore desire you will not give him any hinderance or molestation. Send to me a man of credit when I shall be acquainted with your intentions, and will dispatch him to you, by which means our friendship will continue and no difference arise.

Answer to SHAHU RAJAHS letter, dated the 20th January 1744-45.

After compliments.

Your letter to me was received in good time as were two from Nannah. The two latter I have many days since fully replied to, and make no doubt of his having fully acquainted you with the contents, which I hope you will consider with your usual justice and prudence, and therefore that it will be pleasing to you, for which reason I need not be very troublesome at present. We no ways assist the Moors on shoar. They supply themselves amply from Surat, and I cannot suppose you would have me let Tulaji Angrias grabs pass unmolested when at sea, especially at this season of the year when our Merchant ships and vessels must become a prey to him; as he is your tributary I should be extremely willing if for the good of the Honble Company you would order him to make peace with them upon a sure and lasting foundation, which I should be ready to agree to, would he or any Prince give sufficient security for his not breaking it, as he has so faithlessly done heretofore. I should think any of the neighbouring Princes wd become his guarantee and lodge a sufficient sum in our Treasury in case of his breaking his promise with the Honble Company, and for which sum they should punctually receive an annual . . . . . plainly told me Angria would come to no agreement for his not taking the Honble Companys Europe ships, for, said they, how can our Master live if he is not to take any English country ships or vessels belonging to them.

If you think proper to send an army into the province of Bengal, I desire you will give orders to your Generals not to molest any of our Factories in that country, as the Honble Companys orders to them are not to offend any but to defend themselves if attacked.

Mancojee Cuamjee, whom I sent with my letter to Nannah, will give him full satisfaction in respect to whatsoever matters you or he may be desirous of knowing, and doubtless Nannah will inform you thereof: but if you choose an European should be sent, your request shall be complied with.

Bombay Castle, 17th October 1746.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Wake, Esqr, Presidt and Govr.

The Wo Nathl Whitwell.	Willm Sedgewicke.
Thomas Marsh.	Jno Munro.
Robert Rawdon.	Richard Sanders.

George Scott at Mahim.

The President lays before the Board a letter he received last night from the Chief of Surat, dated the 12th instant, acquainting him that letters to Tarmarre, a Shroff in that city, of the 12th ultimo, advise of the French having taken Madras on the 10th after a defence of three days, but that most of the inhabitants except the English had retired to St Thomas some time before. That the French had 2000 Europeans and 10000 Natives and that their ships were in the road likewise; whereupon it is observed that as this news comes to us only by means of the country peoples letters, there is some room to hope it may be false. Agreed therefore that the "Drake," who is just repaired of the damage done her bowsprit and mast in her passage from Surat, be detained some time as we may daily expect more certain advices.

W. WAKE.
N. WHITWELL.
W. SEDGEWICKE.
THOS MARSH.
J. MUNRO.
R. RAWDON.
R. SANDERS.

Bombay Castle, 23d October 1746.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Wake, Esq., Presidt and Govr.

The Wo Nathl Whitwell, Esqr.	Robert Rawdon.
Willm Sedgewicke.	Rich: Sanders.
Thomas Marsh.	George Scott.
John Munro.	

The reports of the French having taken Fort St George being come to our black merchants from their correspondents at different parts, as likewise to the President from Tellicherry and Goa, with the additional circumstance noticed in all those advises, that their next designs were against this place and the Honble Companys pepper settlements, it behoves the Board, as the coast settlements were supplied by the "Pelham" with such stores as could be spared, to provide for the safety of this Island, which although in a good condition against all country enemies, yet as the manner of attacking a town by Europeans differs widely from that of the Indians, some additional works are judged necessary to be set on foot towards the sea-side, the better to annoy the enemys ships that may be stationed in the road to bombard the town as was done at Madras; and considering likewise that the "Drake" sloops complement of sailors and detachment of soldiers will be a considerable addition to our force, the Board is of opinion she had better be detained for that purpose, especially as the "Success" galley, a good sailing vessel, is now under dispatch to

the Gulf of Persia by whom our advices to the H^{o} C^{o} may be forwarded when we can learn more certain and particular accounts concerning the misfortune befallen Madras. Resolved therefore that the Dock Pier Head be enlarged in a proper manner so as to mount nine guns in the face towards the road and two more for flanking the face of the Royal Bastion. That the wall of communication between them be duly repaired, the foundation of which not being at first properly sustained is much weakened by the constant washing of the sea, and part of it actually fallen down. That as the casemated part of the said bastion is in so bad a condition as to render the guns placed there unserviceable, that must be pulled down, and a dry ditch made along the face of the said bastion, the enclosures of that casemated part not being above two feet from the surface of the ground. Likewise that the "Drake" do not proceed with the packet to Bussorah, in order with her crew to strengthen this place, which will be otherwise reinforced as particularized in our Consultation apart of this date, and that a proper convoy be appointed to give the "Success" galley an offing when she sails from this port.

As it is necessary that the Chief and Factors at Tellicherry should at this time be provided with a proper boat for transmitting us any advices of consequence that may occur, as they can procure nothing to send by sea from thence, directed that another express boat be got in readiness accordingly, by which they as well as the gentlemen at Angengo must be duly advised of the ill news we have received concerning Madras, and cautioned to keep on their guard, and our directions concerning their keeping on good terms with all the country powers and timely securing them in the Honble Companys interest must be repeated, and a latitude given them to strengthen their garrisons with as many Topasses as may be judged necessary.

Adjourned.

W. WAKE.
N. WHITWELL.
W. SEDGEWICKE.
T. MARSH.
J. MUNRO.
R. RAWDON.
RICH: SANDERS.
GEORGE SCOTT.

Bombay Castle, 27th October 1746.

Received per Pattamar express a letter from the Chief and Factors at Surat of the 23rd inst^{o} acquainting us that the French Chief there had received letters from Pondicherry, under the 22^{d} September, new style, advising that Monsieur La Bourdonnais went by land to Madras with only five hundred and fifty Europeans and bombarded it by land as did their ships by sea for three days, and that they took it on the 10th ult^{o} O.S. That none of their people were wounded, but they take no notice of the loss of the English. That Tarwary had likewise received letters in 28 days from Madras and twenty-five and a half from Arcot, which advise that the French to the number of five thousand Europeans and Indians attacked the place for two days and that eight of their ships bombarded it from the sea. That Govr Morse not finding the place in a defensible condition delivered it up on the 10th and afterwards ransomed it for eleven lacks of pagodas, eight to be immediately paid down, and the remainder to be made good in a few days when the French were to deliver up the place to the English.

Bombay Castle, 30th October 1746.

Received a letter from the Chief and Factors at Surat, dated the 24th instant, advising the following circumstances in relation to the taking of Madras—

"That the French had five thousand men whom they landed at St. Thomas's and gave the Govr. of Arcott one lack of Pagodas for leave to land them there; that in three days they had about an hundred men killed, and that our men suffered likewise. That the place was well stored with ammunition, provision, men &ca, but that on the fourth day Governor Morse thought proper to surrender on the following terms—To pay the French eleven lack of pagodas and to deliver them the Companys goods that were on the spot, after which the place was again to be restored to the English. That the first payment of eight lack of pagodas had been made good and the Companys goods sent on board their ships, & that in a day or two the remaining three lack would be discharged, when the French would deliver up the place and return to Pondicherry. That they did not plunder one house nor did a private person lose a rupee. That the country Peons whom the English had entertained had broke down several houses and committed some robberies during the 3 days the gates were shut."

They advise that a Pattamar who was arrived there from Tellicherry informed them that the English at that place had removed their effects to Calicut, expecting every moment to be attacked by the French, who had some ships cruizing there and that they had taken a vessel out of our Tellicherry road.

At the same time the President received extracts of the Armenian advices from the Chief of Surat, which came to his hand just after closure of the general advices abovementioned, which are as follows:—

"That the French bombarded the place three days, and Governor Morse on the 4th day delivered it up to the French, who seized goods, jewels, money &ca to the amount of ten millions of Pagodas and sent it by their ships to Pondicherry, being the effects of all the English at Madras, but they touched nothing that was claimed by the Armenians or country people. That after the place was plundered Monsieur La Bourdonnais agreed to deliver it up to the English in consideration of eleven lack of Pagodas (for the payment of which, four of the Council and Govr. Morses two children were to be kept as hostages at Pondicherry), five to be paid in India and the other six in Europe, with which Governor Duplex was displeased, and desired Monsr. La Bourdonnais to either raize or keep the place till orders from France, which he refused to do, saying he would be answerable to the King for his actions. The French were to leave Madras the 29th September and proceed to other conquests."

Mr. Hallyburtons letter to the President regarding the capture of Madras by the French.

Bombay Castle, 21st November 1746.

Honble Sir,

Since Madras was taken by Monsieur La Bourdonnais, who made a treaty with us for ransoming it, Mr. Duplex on the arrival of three ships from Europe, by what arguments is yet unknown, engaged him to change that which is enclosed and keep a garrison of French in Madras till January. On the 1st of October a storm happened, which carried away the masts of the "Achilles," "Bourbon," "Neptune," and the "Princess Mary," & foundered the "Duc De Orleans," the "Phoenix" and a country ship. The "St Louis," the "Lis" & "La Rennomme" went away from Madras in good condition some time before the storm, where is yet unknown.

M^{r} La Bourdonnais went away in the "Achilles" with jury masts for Pondicherry & left her as its reported with the two other disabled ships there & proceeded with the "Centaur" of 74 guns, the "Brilliant" and the "Mars" of 40 guns & another. The 17th the Nabob of Arcot (who in the begining it is believed, for a sum of money, connived at the attack of Madras) having received a severe reprimand from Nizam ul Muluck, with orders to compell the French to evacuate and deliver the town to the English, came down with five thousand men the 22^{d}. The French in Madras about five hundred strong sallied out with two hundred and surprized part of his camp, and those of Pondicherry having dispatched three hundred more overland to their assistance, they attacked the Nabob at St Thome the 23^{d} in the night, and being joined this morning by a party from Madras they entirely routed the Nabobs forces, who is returning to Arcott. The French supposing, though without reason, that the Moors came out at our request, have confined our gentlemen to the town, and carried in one hundred of our soldiers who went to Fort St David with Monsr La Bourdonnais passport, into Pondicherry, and confined them. M^{r} La Bourdonnais transactions were advantageous for both parties. I know not how his authority comes to be disputed by Mr Duplex, but they are much embittered against each other, and the latter seems to be heartily so against the English by the whole of his conduct, which appears very shuffling. I am apprehensive in the end he will give the world no reason to alter their opinion of the French faith. We hear nothing where Mr Peyton is gone. Two Patt^{ms} arrived from your place some time ago, but the situation of affairs did not permit Mr Morse to answer your letters, and he has ordered me to dispatch them with the enclosed papers, which in any case (should they reach you) will I hope be vouchers of the transactions hitherto relating this unfortunate turn of affairs. I think proper to inform your Honour that I opened at St Thome the last Patt^{ms} packet, which had Bills of Exchange on Bengall in it, and carried them safe in to Mr Morse, since when by his leave I have stayed at the Mount.

I am with great respect,

St Thos Mount, 24th Octr 1746.

Honble Sir,

Your most obed^{t} & most h^{ble} Servt,

JOHN HALLYBURTON.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1746.

The letter from the Chief & Factors at Vizagapatam is dated the 6th November last & contains an account of the loss of Madras, which they had heard by means of some people who escaped from that place after its surrender to the French.

The letters from the Deputy Govr & Council at Fort St David are dated the 20th & 30th November & 13th ultimo. In the two first they repeat their request for stores, not having received supplies from any part of India, & in particular for 18 Pounder guns. They mention that on the 5th November an Europe ship went into Madras Road, where the French hoisted English colours, which the ship having saluted, the French hoisted their own flag, and fired all the guns they could bring to bear on her from the Fort & Prize "Princess Mary"; upon which the ship slipped her cable, & went away firing at them. The French sent a note.....to her signed N. M., to which they got an answer, but it was not known what ship it was, though supposed by the gentlemen at Fort St David to be the "Brittannia." Their last letter acquaints us verbatim as follows, "On the 8th instant we had notice by our spies that the enemys whole garrison consisting of about one thousand regular troops, two hundred trained

peons and abundance of others set out from Pondicherry that day with cannon, mortars &c. That evening they arrived within a mile of our Band Hedge, to which place we detached sixteen hundred of our Black Military with orders to attack them immediately & to harrass them as much as possible all night, which they did, & at daybreak began a regular engagement. The enemy having cannon forced their way quite to the Garden house where the Moors camp, advancing upon them, & we ordering a party of one hundred men, which were all we could spare to sally out, they were afraid of being surrounded & began to retreat with great precipitation, & were persued by the whole force as above, & lost in the rout about two hundred of their men. We had only five or six black people killed & fifteen or twenty wounded, and took all their tents, ammunition, six camels, two mortars with their shells, three or four drums, two chests spare arms, their provision, palanqueens, and in short everything they brought with them but their cannon, which we are apprehensive they buried & are looking for. Among the slain were three or four officers of distinction, and notwithstanding this defeat they talk of visiting us again, and as yet we have not a line from the northward, though ships of all other nations have appeared upon the coast some days since." They add that on the 5th of last month the "Houghton," Captain Worth, appeared off that port, and though consigned to that coast and required by the Deputy Governor to send ashoar his packet and treasure, the Commander thought proper to go away with all stores & succours, having wrote for answer that he was going for Batavia or Columbo.

Letter from Bengal regarding the plunder of Casimbazar Fleet by the Marathas.

The advice from Bengal dated 2d May acquaints us that about the middle of February a body of Marattas plundered their Casimbazar fleet near Outway, whereby the Honble Company have lost to the amt of curt Rupees 395031-14-3 exclusive of private trade, upon which proper persons were sent to the Chief of the Marattas for restitution, but the answer gives us no hopes of obtaining any redress. That the Marattas were marching to Patna; that the people who plundered the silk had sold the greatest part, which perhaps might be procured for the same price it sold for, or about five rupees per seer, and they hear the goods were opened and much damaged. They therefore desire we will address the same Rajah on the affair and hope we shall be able to obtain orders for redress.

The Presidents letter to Shahu Rajah.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1748.

After compliments.

The friendship and harmony that has so long subsisted between your Highness's State and the Honourable Company has evidently been productive of those benefits to the subjects of both that naturally arise from such a good correspondence. To preserve entire amity so beneficial to both parties has been the constant endeavours not only of this immediate Government but of all the Ho Companys Governments in India, and to this day I have the pleasure to advise you the same is kept up by those of your Govt in these parts with whom we daily exchange mutual offices of a sincere friendship. With the greatest concern therefore it is I am obliged to represent to your Highness that the reverse of this has lately happened in Bengal, where the

Honble Companys Governor, relying on the well known friendship between Your Highness and them, and making no doubt but that their trade might be carried on with the usual security had not guarded against any surprize, and not expecting any at least from those of your Government, with whom we have so strict a friendship. But the officers who commanded your army in Bengal seized on sundry of the Companys boats in their way from Cossimbazar to Calcutta, having raw silk and goods on board amounting to near five and a half Lacks, all which, notwithstanding representations made to those who unjustly seized said goods that they were the Companys, are detained to this day, so contrary to public faith and the amity between us, and as such I persuade myself from your Highness's well known justice, contrary to your orders and inclinations. Your Highness I suppose has not been advised of this affair from your officers in Bengal, the whole of which has been represented to me by the Honourable Companys Governor and Council there, who complain to me of this extraordinary breach of the friendship subsisting, in such terms as oblige me earnestly to recommend the affair to your serious consideration, that the full satisfaction may be made the H^o^ Company they require and that such suitable orders may be issued to your officers that now do, or may hereafter command your Armies in Bengal, as you in your great prudence shall think requisite, so as the H^o^ Comp^y^ may not be injured in this or any shape whatever, all which I expect from your Highness's well known candour and justice.

The bearer hereof is Surjee Burporjee Purvoe, by whom I shall expect your Highness's favourable resolution on this extraordinary affair, that I may return a satisfactory answer to the Governor in Bengal.

Committee for looking after the Slaves brought from Madagaskar.

Bombay Castle, 16th November 1748.

Consultation of the 17th.

The Honble Company having recommended some points to our consideration and in a more particular manner to the President in regard to the slaves expected by the "Swallow," he proposes for the present that Messrs Sewell, Symmons, & Hodges be a Committee for overseeing them, and having drawn out some regulations, he recommends them to their consideration.

To

The W^o^ John Sewell Esquire, Mr Hugh Symmons, & Thomas Hodges.

Gentlemen,

You being appointed a Committee for framing regulations for the better government of the Madagaskar slaves, herewith you will receive copy of the 8th paragraph of the Honourable Court of Directors relating thereto, to which the President has added the following which he recommended to your serious consideration :—

In regard to their Employ, he proposes that one hundred of the ablest bodied men be stationed in the Train of Artillery, and the remainder of the men to be equally divided among the Military & Marine. The boys to be put under the care of the Master Attendant for their being trained up Carpentars, Caulkers, and Smiths, of which the Island is in much want. The women and girls to pick oakum or any other easy service that may be required. The Caffrees at present on the island to the number of about 50 to be incorporated with the rest, excepting the men, who, from a habit of idleness, having for some time past been under no order or controlment, may the easier debauch the new comers, it is proposed that they be immediately employed in the cruizers.

In regard to their Habitation. It will be necessary that some commodious one be pitched on, which is left to the discretion of the Committee, but as the "Swallow" is shortly expected, the house formerly built for the weavers may for the present suffice.

Their Dyet & Clothing. A particular regard to the diet of the slaves to preserve their health & thereby render them fit for effectual service being essentially necessary, a sober, judicious person should have the care of inspecting their provisions, to prevent any abuses in their quality, so that the slaves having no cause of complaint their servitude may become easy.

A sober humane man to be in the nature of a guardian to the slaves, having his habitation near them to prevent any irregularities.

Their food to be good cutcheree and fish five days in the week and two days flesh provisions, each man to have one Rupee and each woman half a Rupee for purchasing tobacco, beetle and other trifles, and that some of the waste ground near the Powder Mill be allotted them for raising greens for themselves. The slaves in the Train to have two pair of dongree drawers and two banian shirts every six months and a cap and uniform coat every year.

Those in the Military the same.

Those in the Cruizers, linen the same & a broad cloth coat and cap once a year. The boys to have two blue dungaree banian shirts and two pair of drawers twice a year, and as they are to be under the Master Attendant & may occasionally be employed on private work, he is to be accountable for their pay, which will in some measure alleviate the Honble Company of their charge. The women to have four lungees and four blue handkerchiefs every year.

Positive orders to be given to the land and sea officers that they be treated with the greatest humanity, carefully instructed in their respective professions, and on no account whatever made either servants or drudges.

These are intended as general hints, but it is left to the Committee to add or diminish as they may deem requisite.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
WM AND W PRICE,
Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 27th July 1753.

Bombay Castle, 23d January 1753.

At a Consultation, Present:

The H^{o} Richd Bourchier, Esqr, Presid^{t} & Govr.
The W^{o} John Sewell, Esqr | Hugh Symmons
Thomas Hodges | Alexander Douglas.

Read & approved our last Consultation of the 16th instant.

Great complaints having been made of late to the President that balls and other warlike stores are frequently stolen from the fortifications, which there is much reason to suspect is encouraged by the shopkeepers of the Buzar, and this pernicious practice being of very evil tendency to the welfare and safety of the Island; and whereas Proclamation was made the 20th October 1740, prohibiting the inhabitants of the Island to deal in warlike stores, but it is being disregarded, he proposes that a Publication be issued strictly forbidding any person whatever from dealing in warlike stores (sword blades excepted), & that all persons possessed of such

stores, deliver in a list of them within 25 days from the date hereof, that their value be ascertained and paid for by the Honble Company, and should any one presume to act in contempt of this order they shall be fined at the discretion of the Board, half to the informer and half to the Honble Company, or in case of insufficiency, to suffer corporal punishment, which proposal is unanimously approved & ordered to be put in execution.

R^d^ BOURCHIER.
H. SYMMONS.
THO^s^ HODGES.

Bombay Castle, 19th March 1754.

By the Honble Richd Bourchier, Esqr, President and Govr of His Majestys Castle and Island Bombay, &^ca^.

A Publication.

Whereas several of the Inhabitants have made encroachments on the high roads by erecting buildings, sheds, &^ca^ without licence obtained, in contempt of the Government, the said President and Governor, by and with the advice and consent of his Council, has thought proper to ordain and direct that all sheds and pent houses be pulled down till the monsoon set in, when liberty is to be obtained for refixing such as are necessary, and which are to continue till the breaking up thereof and no longer. That all pent houses made without leave and that appear encroachments in the street, though tiled, be pulled down. That no houses, walls, compounds or sheds be erected in future within the Town Wall before a certificate is granted by the Committee under their hands for that purpose, although any person may have had permission given them formerly. Every store-house erected within the Town Wall to be covered with tiles in less than thirty days or else to be pulled down, and the owner thereof fined, and all cajan houses &^c^ to be uncovered. When liberty is given for building a house &^ca^ they must set about it in twenty days, and no stones, chunam or other materials to lay longer in the public street than ten days before the erecting the same. All gramalook hedges within the Town Wall to be dug up by the roots, especially those round the ramparts. That the name of every person purchasing a house within the walls be entered in the Collectors office before he enters in the premises, as it is now difficult to recover the ground rent thereof, or to know the real measure of each house, few of the present possessors names agreeing with the rent rolls. That every person pay Capt Camerons fees, besides the fine, who have insisted on having their ground measured to prove they have made no encroachments, provided they are found offenders upon a remeasurement. That no store house be built within the Town Wall under a thousand Rupees value, and if any one presuming to act in contempt of the above regulations, he shall be subject to such penalty as the Honble the President and Council please to inflict. And that no one may presume to plead ignorance hereof, the said President and Governor hath caused this notice to be published by beat of drum and affixed at the usual places. Dated in Bombay Castle this 19th March 1754.

Instructions to WILLIAM ANDREW PRICE *with reference to his taking possession of the Fort Himmut from the Marattas.*

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1756.

To

William Andrew Price, Esq.,

Chief of Fort Victoria.

Sir,

As one of the articles stipulated with the Marattas, before we engaged with them to go against Tulaji Angrias country last year, was that the forts of Himmut Gurr and Pancote should be delivered when conquered to the Honble East India Company with five villages to the southward of Marcana river and three to the northward with all its dependencies, you have been appointed Chief of that place, for which the Presidents Commission is enclosed, and for your guidance follows the third article of agreement with Ramajee Punt with Nannas seal to them.

Article 3d.—Pancote and Himmut Gurr with the river belonging thereto and with five villages to the southward of said river and the two Mandallas and Carella to the northward of said river to be delivered to the English as the Honble Companys property for ever, and the Marattas not to levy any additional inland duties.

We now send with you all the necessary artillery, ammunition, and stores of all sorts with one complete company of Infantry and a Serjeant, Corporal and ten men out of the Train, one complete company of Sepoys for taking possession and maintaining it when you are possessed of it, an account of whose pay and provisions is enclosed, and you are to name the fort, "Fort Victoria," formerly called Himmut Gurr. We have also appointed Capt. Hugh Cameron to accompany you (as Captain De Funcks cannot be spared) to erect proper magazines which we understand are wanting for your ammunition, and habitations for yourself and the Honble Companys servants, and barracks for the military, and to put the place in as good a posture of defence as possible without making any great alterations in the fortifications, observing the greatest frugality, as the settling must be attended with a certain expense, though the advantages are yet uncertain, but we hope may in time be considerable. The first necessary step to be taken after taking possession of Fort Victoria will be the settling limits, which you must be very circumspect in, as you have a very crafty people to deal with, and when you have settled your limits, it will be proper to put up stones with characters on them to show what are your limits and to prevent disputes. The next thing to be done will be to inform all the Powers adjacent of your arrival, by sending complaisant letters to them, letting them know that it is our desire to live amicably with them, and that as our business is trade, we expect that none of them will lay any new impositions on any merchants or merchandise which comes to or goes from the Honble Companys settlement.

You must be very circumspect in your first settling, as one false step there may prove of very bad consequence ever after. You must be very careful in settling the customs of the port, and take care that you are not imposed upon by the Marattas who may be and we suppose are masters of a great part of the adjacent country to the eastward and southward, but can have no manner of right to any part or priviledge within the Honble Companys limits as the country is conquered country and now become the Honble Companys property, & by our agreement with them (Article 3) they are not to lay any inland duties. As we now settle entirely upon a new footing we are not tied down by any of the former agreements between the Sciddee and the proprietors of Marr (or Maurr) or Gour Gong or any of those places where they used to divide the profits arising upon the sale of salt &ca, which must be a prejudice to Victoria, as it must carry the trade to another place instead of having it center in Victoria.

Should any of the Powers round you pretend to any rights or priviledges, you are to receive all their demands in writing, which you are to transmit to us with your opinion on them, but never settle anything without the authority of the Board. When you have taken a distinct account of the villages and districts in the Honble Companys possession, you are to lay it out in lots proper for putting up at outcry to be farmed out by lease for three years, also an arrack and tobacco farm, which send us, and you shall have our opinion before you put them up to outcry, and it will be proper to inform us whether there are any responsible people there who are capable of farming the villages and lands. The Customs are always to be collected by the Honble Companys covenanted servants and never to be leased out. Great care must be taken that the farmers do not oppress the subjects, which would soon thin instead of increasing the inhabitants, and the same in collecting the Customs, that no merchants may have any just cause of complaint, and all traders must be treated with the utmost civility and lenity, which may induce men of substance to come and settle under the Honble Companys protection. All merchants must be allowed free liberty of trade both of buying and selling to whom they please without any restriction, and if they do not choose to sell their goods they must be permitted to carry them away after the customs are duly collected, which must be settled.

We propose the leases shall not be for any longer time than three years, as by that time you will be better able to judge of their true value, and a clause may be inserted in each lease that it may be prolonged on paying a reasonable fine if improvements are made.

As it has been suspected, and we fear with too much truth, that the Romish Clergy have had an undue influence in some of the Honble Companys settlements greatly to their prejudice, and we have good reason to believe that there are no Romish priests in that country at present, to prevent all such evils in future, it is our positive order that no Romish priests be permitted to settle within your limits nor to have any church or chapel on any pretence whatever.

You are to take care that strict discipline be kept up among your military; that the soldiers be not oppressed by their officers and that they do not oppress or insult any of the inhabitants.

We permit you to keep a table at the Honble Companys expence till you are settled, when we shall make every body proper allowances as usual at other factories.

You are to insist with the Nannas officer and all the adjacent Powers to be allowed a free liberty of exporting grain at all times.

Upon your arrival at Fort Victoria, you are to set about such repairs and make such alterations as are immediately necessary for its defence, and as there is a total want of all manner of accommodations, you are to raise lodgings as convenient as may be for the present for the Chief and Factors and to erect barracks for the garrison. It is recommended first to secure the gunpowder and such other stores as may receive damage by being exposed to the weather and as it is not intended that any material alterations should be made in the fortifications themselves or any new works of consequence raised without our previous consent, you are therefore at present to have due regard to those things that may be wanting to render the several places tenable by the forces now sent. Captain Hugh Cameron proceeds with you to carry on those necessary works, having our orders to obey you in all things relative thereto, and in consideration of this additional trouble we permit of your allowing him a stipend of 100 rupees per month, being in proportion to what was granted to Mr Campbell when he erected the fortifications on Durmapatam.

We have shipped on board the "Protector," "Guardian" &^ca^ sundry stores for the use of Fort Victoria, a list of which is here delivered you; but as the invoice cannot now be ready, it shall be sent you hereafter. We likewise consign you two chests of treasure containing twenty thousand rupees for defraying your garrison and other necessary charges; and we recommend to you to

dispatch the "Protector" and "Guardian" as soon as possible, as we are in want of their service, but the "Content" sloop and two Gallivats are to remain with you until we send orders to the contrary.

We also deliver you two hundred rupees in Toothenague* Pice, which we strenuously recommend to you to promote the currency of, as these are a manufacture of Bombay. It will be both a service and credit to the Honble Company.

Messrs Moore and Starkie, Writers, and Mr Hardcastle, Surgeon, are appointed to your assistance, having as well as yourself received their salary to the 1st instant and an allowance for their passage.

We wish you success,
Bombay Castle, 5th Janry 1756. and are your loving friends.

Letter from Fort Victoria stating that they have received news from RAMJEES PUNT the Maratta General to the effect he has captured Unjinvell from the Angria.

Bombay Castle, 24th January 1756.

Came in a boat with a letter from the Chief at Fort Victoria, dated the 22d inst, informing us his last was under the 19th, & that he learnt from Ramajee Punt that Unjinvell was surrendered to him, and rumoured there Rutna Gurry and Razut Gurr were also delivered to him.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1756.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Ho Richard Bourchier, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

Charles Crommelin, Esqr	.....
William Sedgwicke.	Hugh Symmons.
Thomas Byfeld.	William Hornby.

John Spencer.

James Foulis Burt indisposed.

The President acquaints the Board that having lately heard the Dutch wanted to settle at Ragipore, and who, he is now informed, have actually three ships there with broad cloth and other goods for sale, he wrote Sciddee Yaucood Caun concerning it, and has received for answer, as per translate now before us, that he will, if possible, evade permitting the Dutch settling there, on condition that we enter into an offensive and defensive alliance with him against all enemies in general, but as the agreeing thereto may subject us to misunderstanding with the Maratas, we must wave it by acquainting him that which was entered into by President Cowan and his Council the 11th December 1733 still subsists, and as it will be extremely prejudicial to our Honorable Masters interest if the Dutch are not frustrated in putting their scheme in execution the President proposes, as all the Sciddees people are venal, that some money be applied as presents to them, and in which the Board all concur, as the best measure that can be taken on this occasion.

R. BOURCHIER.
CHAS CROMMELIN.
JAMES FOULIS BURT.
W. SEDGWICK.

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* Toothenague, a Chinese alloy of copper, zinc and nickel, sometimes called "white copper." It is used in Indian trade in the same loose way that spelter is used for either zinc or pewter. Colonel Yule's Hobson-Jobson, p. 710.

Letter from Mr. Holwell, giving a detailed account of the troubles in Bengal, of the cause of the conflict between the English and Su-ja-ud-dowla, and of the Black Hole.

Bombay Castle, 11th October 1756.

The former bore date 7th July and advised that the factory at Cassimbuzar being given up to the Nabob the 4th June (by the most unhappy and unaccountable infatuation in the Chief and Council there) the foundation of their ruin was laid. The accession was too important to the Nabob to be relinquished and he was sensible he must relinquish it as well as restore their money & goods seized at the different Aurungs, or extirpate us from the Provinces. That the cannon ammunition he became possessed of at Cassimbuzar, likewise the military stores, determined him to the latter. As he expected some succours might reach them from the Coast, he marched against them with the whole force of his provinces, consisting, by the best accounts they had since acquired, of 30000 horse and 35000 foot with about four hundred elephants of war, tho' their best information during his approach made his force no more than 6 or 7000 horse and 12 or 15000 foot, nor could they ever learn with any certainty whether the Nabob marched against them in person or not, for he had cut off all communication between them and the gentlemen at Cassimbuzar, whom with the garrison he made prisoners, and their spies either had not courage to approach his army for any just information, or not integrity enough to give it them, and that on the earliest notice of his real intentions they made all the disposition in their power for his reception, though he believed never was fortress less defensible, encumbered with houses close round them and not a proper Esplanade to give one gun, nor time possibly to pull the houses down to remedy that evil. That advanced posts were appointed, ditches sunk, breast-works thrown up and batteries raised at three principal posts, viz.t at the Court-house eastward, at the corner of Mr. Griffiths house to the northward, at Mr. Pearses bridge to the southward, and the Toll was fortified as a further advanced post. That they had flattered themselves they should have mustered between 5 and 600 effective men—Europeans, Blacks, and Militia, inhabitants, and those belonging to the shipping—but to their utter astonishment when their military roll was returned in Council, it consisted only of 45 of the train and 145 infantry, and in both only 60 Europeans. In the Militia were about 100 Armenians who were entirely useless, and more than that number amongst the Black Militia boys and slaves, who were not capable of holding a musquet, so that in fact, when the seafaring people, who most of them appeared only at the first muster, were draughted off on board the vessels, of which they had in port about 30 sail of every craft, their garrison did not consist of 250 fighting men, officers included.

That on the seventh June all provisions were prohibited by the Nabob from being brought into Calcutta, by orders to the several Zemindars round them and the other side of the river. Between the 10th and 13th June several parties of the Nabobs troops took possession of Tanners Fort to cut off their communication from below. On the 14th 3 or 4 ships were sent to dislodge them but without effect. On the 16th Baagbuzar redoubt was attacked by the Nabobs army, who were repulsed with considerable loss by Ensign Piccard and 25 men with 30 Buckseries, when two European soldiers were killed and Mr. Ralph Thorsby, a hopeful young man, who with many others of the junior servants had entered in the countries infantry; about which time two Moors ships were brought under their guns, which by way of reprisal they had taken below. On the 17th all their Buckseries to the number of about 700, the most of them taken into their pay on this occasion, fled to a man from their out-chowkies and he believed deserted to the enemy. That early that day their principal post to the northward by Mr. Griffiths was attacked, and something later that at the Court-house, by flying parties from the streets and houses, whilst a multitude of others detached of the Nabobs army were plundering and destroy-

ing every part of the town to the northward. Those two advanced posts were continually alarmed and harassed that whole day and the succeeding night and day. On the 18th when the enemy brought 12-pounders supported by about 500 musquetry to bear against the gaol, which was gallantly defended by a French officer Monsieur LeBeaume with Ensign Carstairs and 32 men detached from the above advanced post at the Court-house and maintained till about noon, when Monsieur LeBeaume and Ensign Carstairs being both wounded, some of the train killed, and others of the detachment disabled, the post was relinquished and one field piece brought off with the party. About 4 in the afternoon the enemy having taken possession of the houses all round the advanced posts at the Court-house, it was ordered to be abandoned, and the same evening the like orders were sent to the other two posts to the southward and northward and Piccards party recalled from Baagbuzar. That the same evening at a Council of War it was resolved to embark the Companys treasure, books, and the European ladies, and further agreed that the ships should remain under the guns of the fort. Messrs Manningham and Frankland, the 1st Colonel and the other Lieutenant-Colonel of the Militia, conducted the ladies on board and he understood were to return when they had reconciled the ladies to their situation. But they never returned again, no more did Capt Lieutenant Mapletoft, Lieutenant Henry Wedderburne, Ensigns William Summer and Charles Douglas, all officers of the Militia, besides about 15 Volunteers and as many of the Militia who deserted the fort that day and the succeeding morning. That on the 18th more advanced in the night; they had another Council of War and the Captain of the train being ordered to make a return of the amunition, they were thunderstruck when he reported there was not full three days amunition in the garrison. The debate then turned on the question whether a retreat with the garrison and all the Companys effects could be attempted that night, but so much of it elapsed in debate that it became impracticable till the next day, when himself, and he believes everybody else present, judged the retreat was determined to be carried into execution. That in the morning of the 19th the enemy were pretty quiet and only now and then threw a random shott at the fort from the batteries they had raised in three or four different stations, while they were busy in forming lodgement in the houses round them. That about nine that morning the President Mr Drake, Commandant Minchin, Mr Macket 2d Captain of the Militia, Capt Grane Adjutant General, Mr O'Hara, Lieutenant of the Train, privately withdrew out of the back gate, deserted the factory, and embarked on board the shipping, which immediately weighed and stood down the river, without leaving them a single boat at the gate or possibility of making a general retreat, and that before any one attack had been actually made on the fort. That on the Govr and Companys desertion being known the garrison fell into the utmost confusion and tumult, when the gentlemen remaining of Council, officers and others, entreated that he would immediately take upon him the government of the fort, as the only means of quieting these tumults, which must have ended in the destruction of the whole. A Council was directly called and Mr Pearkes waving his right of seniority, he Mr Pearkes with Messrs Eyre and Baillie, appointed him Governor of the fort and administrator of the Honble Companys affairs during the troubles, in which light he was recognised by the whole garrison, and immediately visited every post and quieted the minds of the people by assuring them they should have three chests of treasure divided amongst the soldiers and militia if they would defend the fort untill they could make a general retreat with all the Companys effects, and that he would be the last man that quitted the fort. That at the Council held as above they suspended the President and Gentlemen of the Council, with the officers with him, from the Coys service, as the only just piece of resentment in their power for the cruel piece of treachery they had been guilty of to the whole garrison, as well as a breach of trust to their Honble employers; they likewise sent an order to Capt Hague, Commander of the Companys ship "St George," stationed at Baagbuzar, to weigh and immediately drop down opposite the lane between the new godown of the factory and the Companys house, those new godowns being the weakest part of the fort and

not flanked by any gun from it, and the ship so stationed would have accomplished that service, contributed to dislodge the enemy from the Companys house and been under their guns, as she was then the only remaining chance they had for a general retreat, three or four boats being still with her. That Mr Pearkes tendered himself with three or four volunteers on that service and accordingly went on board, but the pilot neither that day nor the next would undertake to bring her lower than Mr Watts's house, where she was useless to them. That the 19th, after the Presidents desertion, he had hardly gone round the ramparts before the enemy attacked the fort incessantly, the remainder of that day, from their batteries and small arms; of the former from the battery they had raised at the Court-house: another in Mr Allsops compound, between the Companys house and the jail; from a third erected at the south-west corner of the park; from the fourth in the Reverend Mr Bellamys compound, and from a small one they had raised by the Dock-head. That they fired so wildly from their batteries, that they would not have made a breach within a twelvemonth, though they fired from 18-pounders; but that the enemys small arms from the houses round them, particularly the Companys, Capt Rannies and Mr Cruttendens, annoyed them much, but from whence they several times dislodged them with great slaughter, and obliged them at last to set fire to them and abandon them. That on the 19th at night their people had some recess, but were obliged to sleep on their arms, and on the 20th in the morning the enemy formed three assaults at once, against the north-west bastion, against the N. W. buttock or barrier, and against the windows of the laboratory on the eastern curtain, and also attempted to scale to the northward. That from each of those assaults they were beat off with great loss, and almost a general cessation ensued for some hours, when Mr Holwell finding he had 25 killed and seventy or more of his best men wounded, and the train killed, wounded and deserted to all but fourteen, and not two hours amunition left, they threw out a flag of truce towards the evening, intending to amuse the enemy and make the best retreat they could in the night to the "George," not then thinking she was on sand off Omichunds house. And that during the parley their back gate was betrayed to the enemy, in concert he judged with some that had deserted the preceding night from the walls, and those who had the guard of that gate, as they were obliged to wrench off the locks and bolts, the keys being in Mr Holwells possession, and in which situation they had nothing left to resolve on but a surrender at discretion.

This, Mr Holwell observes, he had transmitted to us as circumstantial an account of this melancholly event as his state of body and mind would then permit, ruined in his own private fortune as well as much injured in constitution, having barely strength to hold the pen.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Chinsurah giving an account of the troubles in Bengal.

Bombay Castle, 1st October 1756.

That from Chinsurah was dated the 11th July and advised the troubles at Bengall were occasioned by the English giving protection to Raja Dulab the Inland Governor of Daccas family, who had been summoned by Suju Dolla on his succession to the Nabobship, on the death of his grandfather Alli Verdi Caun, to come to Muxadavad to give an account of his administration, on which, through apprehensions of losing his head and treasure, he dispatched all his family with his riches to Calcutta and repaired to Muxadavad. That the Governor and Council Messrs Holwell, Maningham & Frankland excepted, agreed to give the protection of the British Flag to said family, and the Nabob being advised thereof, demanded them from the English, and enraged at their refusal, came down with an army of 100000 men and a large train of

inhabitants had lodged in the fort for security, put Omichund in irons, and seized 82 Lack with the money of Rajah Bollob. That the Nabob on his approach to Calcutta would by the mediation of Coja Vand have accommodated matters, but the English would not come to any terms. That the Moors had erected a Battery under Fort William without receiving a shott from the fort. That on the surrender of the fort the Nabob had confined all the prisoners in close warehouse, where most of them perished either for want of air or through the noisome vapours. But Mr Holwell, Court, and two others were carried up in irons, and Mr Watts and the Second of Cassimbazar set at liberty to go to the coast, for which purpose they were gone to the French. That Mr Watts on going out to treat with the Nabob before Cassimbazar was by him detained a prisoner; that the next day the Second, Mr Collet, proceeded on the same errand, but soon returned with some of the Nabobs people to deliver up the ammunition. That the Nabob had given Calcutta the name of Allinegger and made his Minister Monhs Gent Governor of it. That the Persians would on this occasion lose 2½ Lacks, the Armeneans 7, and the Danes and the Portugueze would suffer considerably. That the Dutch had paid 500000 and the French 400000 Rupees to the Nabob. He further advised that the English had applied for a re-establishment in Calcutta.

Articles for settling the Limits, Customs, &^{c} at Fort Victoria.

Bombay Castle, 4th May 1756.

Articles of agreement concluded by William Andrew Price with Ramajee Punt Subedar in behalf of Nannahs Maratta General in regard to the Honble the United English East India Company, their Settlement Fort Victoria.

Article 1st.—In order towards defraying the expenses of s^{d} settlement, the Marattas engaged to deliver up to the said United Company the following villages without delay to be their property for ever, vizt Velass, Bag, Manly Veswee, Chepolee, Codook, Pundaree, Pavam, Dasgom, and Comela.

„ *2^{d}.*—It having been a custom during the government of Angria and the Marattas at this place, that the Sciddees received a Chout or quarter part of the customs; the Marattas engage to satisfy the Sciddee in this particular and that the said Honourable Company do not meet with any embarassment concerning it.

„ *3^{d}.*—Customs are to be levied by the Marattas on goods which pass up this river only at Gorgom and Marr, and not any fees or impediments in any of the intervening places.

„ *4th.*—As Dasgom is a pass for the Vanjarrhas or country merchants, the Marattas engage that such goods as are carried that way to Marr shall not pay any duties there, but only the usual Nickolla or permit to pass up the country.

„ *5th.*—All people whatever to have free liberty to resort under Honble Companys protection in the same manner as at Bombay, and all deserters whatever from the place to be secured by the Marattas and returned on an assurance of pardon.

„ *6th.*—As the Marattas export from hence annually for the use of their southern forts &^{c} grain of all kind to the amount of about 40000 Rupees, it is agreed it be exempted from paying any duties at Fort Victoria, and in considera-

tion thereof the Honourable Companys goods to the amount of 150000 Rupees to be free from all customs whatever as far as Poonah, upon Delaas or certificates being produced on both sides.

Article 7th.—No additional inland duties whatever to be levied on the English goods, but only the Rhadarage and usual fees.

„ 8th.—Baboojee Furnees, a considerable officer at Nannahs Court, having a small patrimony at Vellass of a garden and fifteen beega of ground, it is agreed in order to cement our friendship that the said patrimony remain to him, and in lieu thereof the Marattas are to deliver to the said United Company the village Campa alias Nandgouva.

„ 9th.—The Marattas have free liberty to export their salt-rafters, small timber, &^{ca} for the use of their Sarcar or Government free of duties.

„ 10th.—The Marattas to use their endeavours to prevent the Dutch from trading at Rajapore.

Fort Victoria, 26th April 1756. W. A. PRICE.

Bombay Castle, 18th November 1757.

At a Consultation, Present:

The H^{o} Richard Bourchier, Esqre, Presid^{t} & Govr.

Charles Crommelin, Esqr.	Sir James Foulis.
William Sedgewick.	George Scott.
Thomas Byfeld.	William Hornby.
Thomas Whitehill.	Samuel Hough.

Read and approved our Consultation.

The President acquaints the Board that considering the French War, he thinks it proper that the Town Gates for the future should be shut at beating the retreat, but that the wicket be kept open till the usual time, and that in order as much as consistently ought to be done to obviate any inconvenience arising from this regulation, he intends ordering that the gates shall be opened to admit any gentleman and his company who has the Parole, or may be engaged with him at Parole, which is approved.

The town having become very dirty, and which we believe is in a great measure owing to the little regard the inhabitants in general pay to the Scavinger, on account of his being always a junior servant; it is agreed that a member of the Board be appointed to that office, and that all houses within the Town be proportionably taxed for maintaining a sufficient number of labourers, carts, and buffaloes for keeping the town clean.

R. BOURCHIER.
CH^{A} CROMMELIN.
W. SEDGEWI(K.
GEORGE SCOTT.
T. BYFELD.
W. HORNBY.
SAM. HOUGH.

Bombay Castle, 6th Feb. 1759.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Hº Richard Bourchier, Esqr, President & Govr.	
The Wº Thomas Byfeld, Esqr.	.....
William Sedgewicke.	Brabazon Ellis.
William Hornby.	Thomas Whitehill.

Samuel Hough.

The Select Committee laying before us a letter from Mr Spencer, addressed to them containing proposals for undertaking an expedition to Surat as entered hereafter, and acquainting us that they have got the troops, stores &ca in forwardness for being embarked, if it meets with our concurrence, and we reflecting on the ill treatment that we have long received from that Government and the Sciddee in particular, and the reasonable prospect of bettering our Honble masters affairs, either by getting possession of the Castle and Tanka for them and putting Pharass Caun in the Durbar or fixing him as Naib to Meah Atchund, as likewise on the present fair opportunity for carrying our designs into execution, while Vice Admiral Pococks Squadron remains here, the Proceeding on the expedition is approved, and ordered to be expedited as much as possible.

R. BOURCHIER.
T. BYFELD.
BRABAZON ELLIS.
WM HORNBY.
SAM. HOUGH.

Letter from the Chief and Factors, giving an account of the state of affairs at Surat.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

I arrived here the 27th ultº and have ever since, as opportunities would permit, been endeavouring to put in execution your commands to me of the 18th ultº by procuring the best information I could of the present posture of affairs in this city, which from the mutual jealousies of each party, not only in respect to the principals, but to their respective defendants, makes it intricate and perplexing to get at so clear a knowledge of some points as one could wish. However, this is certain, that Meah Atchund is permitted by the Sciddee to have very little power, and the Sciddee does not leave him the nomination of officers, properly belonging to him, who would therefore with more propriety be stiled officers of the Sciddee, had they not crews of their own, independent of one or the other party, as will appear in the course of this address.

The Sciddees party at present suspects Atchund of some correspondence with the Marattas, under the command of Mareephon Caun, who, it is said, was the officer sent against the Cooley Rajah, and has sent word to Atchund to permit of his coming hither with some people on account of a wedding. This it is said the Sciddee absolutely refuses to consent to as he is too jealous of Atchund. Lately that a few days since he insisted on some of his own people being

with Atchund's at each of the town-gates, and they have much disgusted Atchund in refusing to permit of his making that person Duan whom he had engaged it to when at Poonah, and in consideration of which the man advanced him the sums he did for his expedition against Surat. The things make it evident that no great harmony can ever subsist as affairs are now situated, and that Atchund can never cordially go on with him, but if ever a fair opportunity offered, would make use of it to lessen the authority of the Sciddee or entirely overset him, but as he is a man of a very slender capacity himself and has very few that have his interest at heart besides his own family, it is more than probable that he may either fall a sacrifice to the resentment or suspicion of the Sciddee and his party, before he has acquired an authority in the place to counterballance that of the Sciddee, who every day seems to be more jealous of Atchund, or at least is daily putting slights upon him. The worst consequence that I apprehend from which is the compelling him underhand to throw himself into the hands of the Marattas, which would be the greatest blow this city could receive. What gives the place some jealousy of this is the Maratta fleet continuing to hover about the Bar, and rumours that fly of their having thoughts of marching people this way. If they do, the Sciddee and indeed the body of the town are against them, but what Atchund in such case might be able to do or would do, I cannot pretend to say. It is probable he might go no further than strengthen himself more in the Government and secure them a larger proportion of the revenues of the place, but this is yet little more than surmise, though this in fact would be bad enough for the place, as it would increase the Maratta influence and make the Government more oppressive by diminishing their revenues, the deficiency in which they must make up by the usual resource of plundering the wealthy inhabitants.

The man of the greatest weight about Meah Atchund at present is one Nelly Ullah, late a dependant of Ali Novus Caun, whom he sacrificed to the Sciddee and Atchund, with the last of whom he is placed seemingly to me as manager of Atchund for the Sciddee, but at the bottom is I believe an espouser of the cause of Phariss Caun. He holds the same place with Atchund as he did with Ali Novus Caun, a kind of storekeeper of his powder, provisions, &c^a^. The next man of the most consequence in the place seems to be Sciddee Jaffier, one of the slaves of Teg Beg Cauns family, without whom and the above Nelly Ullah, the Sciddee or Meah Atchund scarce undertake anything of moment, to whom is joined Babaraw the Sciddees Duan as the acting man on the part of the Sciddee, for the others are properly the officers of Atchund, Sciddee Jaffier being the Custom Master, and the others office is hardly described except that of the present, he also acts as Atchunds Duan.

Since Atchunds being introduced, and especially of late, many acts of violence have been committed in town, supposed to be done by the dependants of the Sciddee, and from Atchunds want of proper influence and the Sciddees son being most commonly in liquor, no inquiry is made into things or satisfaction given, though frequent murders are committed in the streets. These violences intimidated the whole place to a great degree, the trading part of it especially, insomuch that several people of substance have left the place since Atchunds coming, being apprehensive of being plundered by one or other party which must soon be the case to supply the necessities of the Government to pay their people.

From these and other interesting considerations it is that the whole body of merchants are desirous the Castle should be in our hands, and have expressed such their wishes to me through Jaggemant, as they think it is the only step that can procure a lasting tranquillity to the place and security to their persons and effects, from the confidence they have in the mildness of the English Government and in the authority the possession of the Castle would give us with the Government of the town. From the present Government they foresee nothing but oppression, as the Hopsees in general are under so very little restraint,

and fear even a worse consequence attending them from the want of confidence between the Sciddee and Atchund, that is the Marattas being introduced into town. Jaggemant assures me that from due enquiry he is convinced that the whole mercantile interest would be for us on a sufficient force appearing to countenance them, but I believe we may except the family of the Chellabys, who have too great an interest at present in managing the young Sciddee, as they please, in their mercantile interests, to think that they would act with us, besides their jealousy that such an acquisition to us would have an ill influence on their freight vovages, would induce rather to wish disappointment than success to us in an undertaking of that sort against us. I believe they would not act, especially as their ships now lay at Domus, and would always be a security to us for their behaviour, and our taking possession of them in case of an attempt might induce the family perhaps to act for us, and their weight in the town is not inconsiderable.

Besides the merchants, overtures of more consequence have been made me from Sciddee Jaffier and Nally Ullah, who have signified to me through Sailran, a Cuttaree merchant & Jaggemant that as things are at present circumstanced, in all probability great confusion will soon ensue unless some measures are pursued by us to prevent it. They are desirous that Pharass Caun may be sent to the place with a proper force, when they promise to contribute all in their power to place him in the Durbar and secure the Castle and Tanka to the Honble Company. In respect to placing Pharass Caun in the Durbar, Sciddee Belol would also join, but is entirely averse to parting with the Castle to us, of which he has the command. However, there is an officer in the Castle with a hundred men devoted to Pharass Cauns and our interest.

Sciddee Jaffier and Nally Ullah have been particularly pressing with me on this head, the former having very large property of his own, which he thinks is in great danger as the Government is situated. If we decline entering as principals supporting Pharass Caun, they desire he will still be sent to Surat, that they may place him in the best shape they then can in the Government as Naib to Atchund, or as they can best manage it, and in this last part Sciddee Ahmet Caun will act with them from his jealousy of Atchund to whom Pharass Caun will, he thinks, be a check. I have waved any engagements with them, as I had no other assurance of their being sincere than their bare words. The interest they seem to have in it appears from the foregoing. I have therefore only told the Agent that I would, as they desired, mention the whole to you, that your Honour &^c^ might resolve as you thought most consistent, and would acquaint them with your answer. They are very earnest, even if we do not engage in the affair, that Pharass Caun may come, or they say such confusion may ensue between Atchund and the Sciddee as may introduce the Marattas into the place, which request of theirs they also desired might be mentioned to your Honour &^c^, but at the same time they observed they had rather see us as principals accompanying Pharass Caun, when they would raise such a party in the place as should soon accomplish the purpose we want as well as their own, and that they would heartily join in procuring the Castle and Tanka to us.

The foregoing are the offers that have been made, and certain it is that if these people are sincere in what they offer, it is the fairest opportunity that can ever offer for re-establishing the Honourable Companys affairs here on a proper and advantageous footing, and the time it would take would be very trifling; indeed, I am rather apt to think that on a proper force of ours appearing, the whole would be done with little or no contest, from the want of union within, and the efforts that would possibly be made in our favour. But as I cannot implicitly rely on the sincerity of these people in an undertaking of such consequence to the English affairs, I must observe, if they are not hearty, it may perhaps be a work of some time and possibly require a greater force than can be spared from Bombay. To enable your Honour &^c^ to judge of which, I shall point out to you the military force now on foot in Surat.

By the best accounts I can procure, it is reckoned that the Sciddee has near 2000 men in pay, from which deducting Mussallmen, Heraders, Chupdars &ca the necessary dependants of a person in his station which are part of the said 2000 men, the number of his Sepoys may be put down at little more or less than 1700 men, which from different enquiries is pretty near the truth. These are a mixture of Hopsees, Arabs, Surat Moors, and Ragipore people and some Gentoos, and are in general reckoned much better people than Atchunds, but from the ill conduct of the young Sciddee, there is room to expect that they would not act with unanimity against us, but that many of them may easily be taken off from his interest by their arrears of pay being secured to them, and that should have employ after the expedition was over, which might be easily managed. I should have observed that amongst these 1700 people of the Sciddees are 250 Jaffirabad people under the command of Sciddee Sabeens son.

The number of Sepoys in Atchunds pay are said to be about four thousand, but excepting those he brought into the town with him they are not esteemed such good Sepoys as Sciddees are, and it's possible that some of them as yet are creatures of the Sciddee, as Atchund had hitherto very little money to make them his own, and indeed was not that partly the case, he would not, with such a number of people, suffer what he does from the Sciddee.

Thus your Honour &ca will see that the whole forces in town, to oppose any attempt you may take, will be about 5700 men, together with such a further number as might be raised in the town, on receiving notice of your renewing your preparations at Bombay; but from people so raised, no great matter I think is to be feared, for it is reasonable to suppose that they will not be very forward to expose their lives or persons to any great danger for the consideration of a few days pay as they know they will be discharged as soon as the service is over. If the Sciddee can draw more people from Jaffarabad, they might be of use to him, but then, on the other hand, we may build on some diversion in our favour from the partisans of Pharass Caun, but this will not be till our force is actually before the place.

I should think about one thousand Europeans, half that number of Topasses, or even 100 Topasses less, and about 2500 or 3000 Sepoys would do every thing you want with proper vessels and boats for coming up the river. The Grab if she could be got up with bomb vessels and small crafts would be sufficient in the river, and some ships at the bar to countenance affairs there; for which our own cruiser and the China ship would be sufficient if it did agree in time for Admiral Pocock to let you have the countenance of some of his Majestys ships at the Bar, the very name of which would have its weight in town.

The Dutch ship at the Bar is very poorly manned, not above 40 Europeans, their military in their factory are about 81 men, Seargeants and Corporals included, & they have about 70 Sepoys divided amongst their Companys servants and with the Director for parade. They had two hundred other Sepoys whom they have discharged since the troubles. They had a party of Javans, but so many of them embraced Mahometanism that they sent the rest away on one of their ships to Batavia. They have only one military officer at the factory. What their exact number of seamen are in their craft I know not, but they are of no great consequence, and indeed if the Dutch saw us determined to carry our design into execution, I believe they would not interfere in the dispute.

I have thus given you as circumstantial an account as during my short residence here has been yet in my power. Of the affairs of this place, I need only say that if you propose to pursue any scheme this way, the sooner it is done the better on many accounts, but if from considering the whole, you have any doubt of the success from your present force that you may be able to spare, it had better then be let alone entirely. A speedy execution of your Honours resolves is necessary, for if your preparations take up much time, every thing will be in a ferment here,

on notice of them; and if you could manage it so soon as before the freight goods are ready to ship for Mocha and Judda, it would induce the merchants to be more assiduous to bring things to a conclusion in our favour that their season might not be lost.

The most we have to apprehend from our taking a step of this nature, I think, is this. Atchund has a close correspondence with the Maratta officer Mazaphur Caun, some of whose people he brought from Poonah with him, but in his own pay, and in case he finds us bringing Pharass Caun in our hands, it will naturally be concluded by him that he is to be put quite out as well as the Sciddee, and of course, rather than be entirely expelled, he at least may invite the Marattas, and perhaps the Sciddee may do the same, and become vassals to the Marattas to preserve at least something to themselves in Surat. This is a step that may be taken by them previous to our force getting before this place, and in such case it would infallibly frustrate our attempt. Nor could we proceed then with it at all without involving Bombay in difficulties, that in these times your Honour &ca may chuse to avoid, but it really is a point that requires serious consideration as much depends on it.

This inconveniency, if such it shall appear to your Honour &ca, may be avoided very easily by making a coalition of interest between Atchund and Pharass Caun, and if you cannot spare the number of men proposed for to carry the other point, I would then offer this method preferably to any other that occurs to me. In this it would be a very easy matter to do whatever we pleased with the Sciddee, for Atchunds people seeing us in his interest would be staunch to him and us, and in such case you would not run the risque of spending much time or losing many people, two valuable considerations as things are at present circumstanced in India in respect to us; and this would also effectually answer every purpose we want by establishing the Honourable Company in the Castle and Tanka; and give a currency to their affairs in general without the interruptions they are now liable to; and as Pharass Caun is so generally esteemed in town as Naib to Atchund (which his party themselves think of for him), in case we do not push him forward to the Government, he would soon acquire such an influence as would render Atchund little more than a cypher, and this expedient Atchund might be easily brought to acquiesce in, and you could as easily induce Pharass Caun to accede thereto at Bombay on the conditions already stipulated, which Atchund, rather than break with us, would accept of.

Amongst the Sciddees people are reckoned five or six hundred Musketeers, and the number with Atchund about 700, besides about 25 Harbenbuzeers, but in this I am not certain; however, most of them are matchlock men.

Both Atchund and Sciddee Ahmet have pressed me to visit them and make up our affairs. I have hitherto waved any discussion of material affairs with them. To Atchunds people I have in some degree set forth our grievances, who promises on his part that nothing shall happen to interrupt the harmony that used to subsist between him & the English, but I have told him that when I am a little more at leisure I shall explain things farther to him, and that when we have satisfaction I shall with pleasure visit him; but I shall play him and the Sciddee off till I have your Honour &ca resolution on the report of this address to you. I can see no great harm in a visit to Atchund, as he shows himself disposed to give a currency to our affairs and has taken off some impediments at the water side, and in respect to the affair of Eddull Dada, he thought himself obliged, before Jaggemant, to swear by the head of his son that he was innocent of it, and I believe he was, though the Sciddee also denies it, and lays it on him. Some days ago I sent to the latter about it, and as I supposed he would express his desire of seeing me, I bid the messenger tell him that till proper statisfaction was given for the repeated insults I must decline paying or receiving visits. I parti-

cularly told the Marputteah to urge the affair of the murderer of the Moodys nephews. He pretends ignorance of the man himself, and by way of shewing a disposition to give satisfaction, sent me word that if any of our factory people know the man & saw him, I might send people when and where I pleased to seize him. This makes me give credit to a report that prevails in town that this very man last saw his life in the troubles, but I have people employed to procure intelligence of him, and shall wave any visit for some time with the Sciddee.

Munchur is very near settling terms for his appearing abroad again, but if he does, it will be little in his power, I believe, to have the ill influence in the affairs of the city he had heretofore. Money has done his business, but it is generally believed that when he does come abroad he may shortly fall a victim to the revenge of some of the many people he in his power disobliged. It was not practicable to procure his removal out of the place, in the situation he was, but whenever opportunities offer, they shall be embraced. However if you put the scheme in agitation into execution, he will then be whatever your Honour &ca please to have him.

Captain Watson now going down at my request has examined the river about Ombra shoals and in other places the freshes having shifted the sands a good deal, and he can give your Honour &ca any information you may be desirous of in respect thereto.

I shall be glad of your answer and directions on the subject of this address as speedily as possible, and shall continue to address myself to you in the interval as occasion may require. In the mean time I remain with respect,

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN SPENCER.

Instructions to the CHIEF AND FACTORS *at Surat regarding the Expedition.*

Bombay Castle, 8th February 1759.

The former advised our dispatching such a force with Pharass Caun, as we hoped, with the assistance of his party, would enable them to fix him in Surat and to take possession of the Castle and Tanka for the Honble Company or at least to get him fixed as Naib to Meah Atchund as circumstances might permit on the arrival of our forces, but considering on the ill treatment we had received from that Government, and the Sciddee in particular, and the favourable prospect we have of putting our Honble Masters affairs on a good footing, from our being able to send all our Marine force with 800 regulars and 1500 seepoys besides the Kings train, and also great reason to think we should get the countenance of two men of war at the Bar, we relied on their exerting themselves to get possession of the Castle and Tanka and fix Pharass Caun in the Durbar. Though they should have just grounds for thinking they should not succeed therein, we directed them to use their interest to get him fixed as Naib to Atchund and to put our Honourable Masters affairs on the best footing possible, so as to return our forces before Admiral Pococks departure, which we judged would be about the beginning of next month. We enclosed copy of the treaty with Pharass Caun, and told them the President had wrote the Nannah we should preserve his just rights in the revenues of Surat, and therefore hoped they would meet with no impediment from the Marattas, though if otherwise we left it to them to act as they might judge best, observing not to give them any true cause of disgust, that we would have them stop the communication of the river with the bar to every body, and in case of the Dutch making any objection to it, to inform them in particular it was what they did some years ago at Benjar, and in case of their interfering in our designs, the Chief and Factors must oppose them as they

may think proper. That we had conferred the command of our troops on Captain Richard Maitland, who having readily agreed to act under the directions of the Chief, we hoped all disputes would be avoided, and in case of accidents to Captain Maitland, the next Kings officer would be entitled to the command. We enclosed Captain Lanes Commission as provisional commandant of our infantry, and as Captain John Watson, in consequence of our Honble Masters commands, had charge of our Marine forces, we also enclosed his and Captain Maitlands instructions for the Chief and Factors observation. That six weeks provisions were embarked for the regulars, and three months for the seepoys, with a sufficient quantity of warlike stores, for the particulars of which we referred them to Lieutenant Turner, whom we had appointed Commissary, and Mr Hewson his Deputy, who must be supplied with what money they might want, and they the Chief and Factors must appoint a Paymaster to pay our troops their pay and them and the Kings artillery their allowance of field batta. That we had invested Mr John Howell with an authority to act as Judge Advocate and Captain Duglass with a Commission as Engineer, and that as they would observe the forces were entitled to 2 lacks of rupees to exempt the inhabitants from plunder and violence, we depended on their vigilance to prevent anything of that sort, and in case of there being any offenders, to deliver them up to Captains Maitland or Watson to be punished. We directed them on getting possession of the Castle to clear a proper area round it to whomsoever the houses should belong, acquainting the owners they would be reimbursed by a tax on the inhabitants in general. That we relied on their endeavours to reap every advantage to our Honble Masters, and as the Sciddee might possibly hoist other colours than his own on the Castle in order to elude our designs, they must pay no regard to such a feint; and lest they should be disappointed in getting to the bar, we had directed Captains Maitland and Watson to use every means to open a communication with them. Those to Captain Maitland acquainted him that as we had conferred on him the command of the forces to be employed on the expedition to Surat, we deemed it necessary to give him some instructions on the occasion, but should be the less particular, as in consequence of his having met the Select Committee, he was acquainted with the motives for it and the steps that had been taken to carry it into execution. That from his readiness to undertake the command under such directions as the Chief of Surat might give him we could not doubt his promoting the good of the service by co-operating with him and Captn John Watson in everything that may tend thereto, who would consult him and any other officers it might be judged requisite. That from the forces sent on the expedition we had great hopes we should accomplish all we wish for in time for the troops to return before Admiral Pococks departure from hence as the Island would be greatly weakened by their absence. We acquainted them with our orders for advancing the Commissary any money and for appointing a Paymaster, with our having given Captain Duglass a Commission as Engineer and Mr Howell a warraut to act as Judge Advocate, and our having laden six weeks provisions for the regulars and three months for the sepoys. We informed him of the two Lacks of Rupees to be given to the forces to exempt the inhabitants from plunder or violence, and recommended his keeping a strict discipline and punishing such offenders as might deserve it. We desire him to assist the Chief and Factors in clearing an area round the Castle, and in case of their not getting to the Bar, to endeavour to open a communication with them, and gave him the same directions with respect to the Sciddees hoisting other colours than his own on the Castle as to the Chief and Factors.

Those to Captain Watson ordered him to make the best of his way to Surat Bar with the vessels which were ordered to accompany him, where we hoped he would arrive in time to save the springs, and find the Chief and Factors there, whose orders he must obey in his future proceedings. That we expected the force sent on the expedition would without much difficulty get possession of the Castle and Tanka and put Pharass Caun in the Durbar, but we recommended

his not sending any of the capital vessels over the bar on account the risque attending it. That we relied on his using dispatch and preserving a harmony between his corps and the military. We gave him the same directions as to Captain Maitland with respect to preventing plunder, opening a communication with the Chief and Factors, if not at the Bar, and regarding the Sciddees hoisting other colours than his own on the Castle.

This evening Pharass Caun embarked on the "Success" Ketch, and on his leaving the shore was saluted from the fort.

Bombay Castle 7th March 1759.

Came in an express boat with a letter from the Chief and Factors at Surat, dated the 5th inst., advising that they had the evening before acquired possession of the Castle and Tanka for the Honble Company, with the Sciddees fleet, bunder, and everything belonging to the Mogul in the Castle or elsewhere, but that their treaty secured to him the familys personal effects. That they had done their utmost to fix Pharass Caun in the Nabobship, but his party, notwithstanding their promises, having made no effort on his behalf, even after our forces were two days in possession of the Sciddees bunder and outward town, and even signified their wishes for his being Naib to Atchund, they the Chief and Factors thought it would be too imprudent to persist in introducing Pharass Caun, and therefore *set on foot a treaty with Atchund, which being concluded, he opened the gates of the inner town* and joined a body of men to our forces to bring the Sciddee to the terms they had done, for the particulars of which they referred us to future conveyances. That our factory had remained unmolested, but from the Sciddees taking possession of our gardens, the out-houses were in a ruinous condition, and the house itself much damaged, which with our leave they proposed repairing on account its convenient situation, and as they had got possession of the Sciddees bunder they intended by our permission to procure a house and some ground from Chellaby, to secure the communication between it and the garden house. That Mr. Erskine staid in the Factory during the whole expedition, and had been of very material use, whose services they mentioned in hopes it would recommend him to the Honble Company as well as to our notice, as also Mr. Court, who by their leave acted as a volunteer, and had behaved with great bravery and been on many accounts very useful. That a particular account of their loss by death and desertion should be sent us, but they could not enough regret the loss of Captains Inglis and Funge, who with Lieutenant Scoone were killed bravely fighting. That a body of Marattas had approached the town, with the principals of whom the Chief had had some conferences, in which the chief view was to be permitted to act in concert with our troops, but as such an alliance would have been productive of many bad consequences, they the Chief and Factors had waved it as easily as possible, and had also prevented their having any intercourse with the Sciddee or Atchund, with both of whom they were tampering notwithstanding their promises. They owned our commands of the 24th ultimo, and advised that they would return as soon as possible all the troops that were not immediately necessary to preserve their influence in the place.

Wrote the above gentlemen per Pattamar acknowledging the preceding letter, and approving of their repairing the garden house and out-houses and procuring the house from Chellaby which they mentioned. That as we thought it necessary they should keep a respectable force for the present, they must detain such of our troops as they judged could be spared. We communicated our last advises from Madrass, and directed them to provide as large supplies of provisions as possible for that settlement.

Letter from Col.l Robert Clive giving an account of the victory by the Companys forces under Col.l Forde over the French.

Bombay Castle, 17th April 1759.

Hon.ble Sir and Sirs,

We have the pleasure to inform you of a compleat victory gained on the 7th ul.t by the Companys forces under the command of Col.l Forde over the French Army consisting of five hundred Europeans, five thousand Sepoys, and a large Black force under the command of the Marquis De Conflans. A great number of the French fell in the battle, sixty-five private and six officers are taken prisoners together with their camp, cannon and large quantities of military stores of all kinds. By a letter from M.r Andrews of the 19th December, we learn our army had taken the Fort of Rajymundray, and were on their march to besiege Mussulipatam. We hope shortly to hear of their success against that place, which will put an end to the French power in the Dekan. We have directed Colonel Forde to proceed on to Madras when he hears of the arrival of our squadron on the Coromandel Coast. We think the plan now to be pursued by all the Companys settlements is to unite in one general effort to rout the French out of India. You see, gentlemen, how greatly we have exerted ourselves towards it, and doubt not you will contribute to it as much as in your power by assisting the gentlemen at Madras with every man that you can spare.

We are,

Fort William, 15th January 1759.

Hon.ble Sir and Sirs,
Your most obd.t humble Servants,
ROBERT CLIVE.
RICHARD BECHER.

Letter from Colonel Robert Clive to the Hon.ble the Secret Committee with a copy of the letter from the Vazir of the Mogal Emperor.

Bombay Castle, 12th June 1759.

To

The Hon.ble the Secret Committee for affairs of the United Company of Merchants of Eng.d trading to the East Indees.

Honourable,

I addressed you the 12th ultimo from Cossimbazar and again the 16th from near Rajahmaul. I have now the pleasure to inform you that such is the reputation which the English have acquired in this country, our march has been the principal means of preserving these provinces. Had we not moved, few, if any, of the Nabobs Tameldars would have stirred in his defence, and even as it was, his troops were so discontented through want of pay and ill usage that they surrounded him, and we were obliged to proceed on with the Chuta Nabob only and such well affected forces as would follow him.

The Shawzadah came before Patna the 23d March with an army of 40000 men, Sujah Dowlet having supplied him with some forces, and the name of the Kings son having drawn a considerable number into his party, he made several attacks against the city, but particularly during the day and night of the 3d instant, when hearing of our approach, a detachment of our Sepoys, which had been sent forward being so near as within ten miles, he abandoned the siege the 4th, and though M.r Law with his small party of Europeans joined him the preceding day, he could not be prevailed on to remain any longer, but retired with so much precipitation that he has already gained the banks of the Soane, and I make no doubt that he will be soon clear of the Nabobs

Dominions. The enemy I believe little imagined we would be with them so soon, and indeed we made a most extraordinary quick march, having been no more than between three and four weeks from Moorshadabad to Patna, but we had no time to loose. A difference of a very few days must have lost Patna, which would have been followed with the loss of the whole province and would have so increased the Shawzadahs force as to render the matter serious and the issue doubtfull.

Appearances were for a while against Ram Narain, and from the account transmitted to you by the Select Committee, you will have reason to entertain an ill opinion of his fidelity. He has since made it evident that he was all along attached to the English, and I am fully convinced that as soon as he was assured we would support the Nabob and that we were on the march for that purpose, he heartily engaged in the same cause, and his treating with the Shawzadah was only an artifice to gain time for us to come up.

There is nothing now left to be done but to pursue the enemy so closely that they may have no time to recover the pannick with which they are seized and so oblige them to separate. I shall therefore in conjunction with the Chuta Nabob's and Ram Narain's forces proceed as far as the Caramnassa, and hope to take such effectual measures that the late invasion, instead of being a detriment to the Subah, may serve to fix him more firmly in his seat than ever. I promise myself we shall secure the publick tranquillity at least for a twelvemonth to come, by which time the treaty with Meer Jaffier will be fully compleated.

The army is encamped about three coss to the westward of the city, and as they are now pretty well recovered from the fatigue of the late march, I propose moving on very shortly, and expect to bring matters to a conclusion so as to be at Calcutta at the end of May or beginning of June.

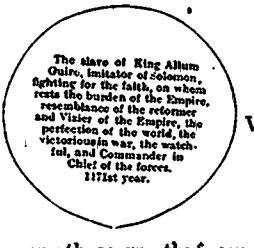
On my arrival here the Kings Duan delivered me a letter from the Vazeer, a copy of the translate whereof I herewith send you.

Notwithstanding the great superiority that has been against us, I can assure you, with the utmost satisfaction, that your affairs never bore a more favourable aspect than they do at present in all parts of India.

I am with great respect Honourable,
Your most devoted humble Servant,
ROBERT CLIVE.

Patna, 10th April 1759.

Letter from the VAZEER OF THE EMPIRE *to the* PRESIDENT, *without date, rec^d 8th April 1759.*

The 
The slave of King Allum
Guire, imitator of Solomon,
fighting for the faith, on whom
rests the burden of the Empire,
resemblance of the reformer
and Vizier of the Empire, the
perfection of the world, the
victorious in war, the watch-
ful, and Commander in
Chief of the forces.
1171st year.
Vazeers Seal.

To the high and mighty the heroick Commander among those greatly favoured by the King.

I have before sent answers to your several Arzees, which you will have received from your own and Shetabroys Arzees. I have a just idea of your faithful services. I esteem you as one who wishes well to his Majesty, who is truely attached to me and worthy of our thanks

and favour, and therefore I write to you that at this time some weak, turbulent, ill designing men have deceived the Prince Shaw Allum Bahadore and carried him your way without the Kings orders and against his pleasure. I have also wrote to the great commander Meer Mahmad Jaffer Caun Bahadore Mauhabut Jung on this affair. Reflecting on your respect to his Majesty and your attachment to me, I therefore write to you that you use all possible means to get the Prince Shaw Allum Bahadore into your power and that you will punish his wicked, turbulent and ill designing counsellors. I am preparing to punish them in such a manner as to make them an example to posterity.

Letter from the PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL, Bombay, to the CHIEF AND FACTORS, Surat, advising them to procure a Phirmaund for the Castle and Tanka of Surat from the Mogul.

Bombay Castle, 20th July 1759.

Agreed that we empower the Chief and Factors at Surat to draw on us for what money they may want, as we cannot procure Bills in their favor for less than one and a quarter per cent. discount, and likewise to appropriate as far as forty thousand rupees for obtaining a Phirmaund for the Castle and Tanka, if they find it cannot be done at a less expence, as we are very sensible of the necessity of their being possessed of a Phirmaund in order to establish our Honourable Masters authority in Surat on a firm and durable footing, which will be of great importance to us with respect to the Dutch in particular.

Representation from the CHIEF OF SURAT for procuring a Phirmaund from the Moguls.

A representation made to the Mogull by John Spencer, in behalf of the Honourable East India Company.

That by virtue of Royal Phirmaunds of your Majestys predecessors, the English hitherto enjoyed favour at Surat, and carried on their business in a reputable manner, till in these days when the Scydee, usurping an undue authority in the town, used it to the ruin of the city in general, the lives and properties of your Majestys subjects being made light of by them, and they even proceeded so far as to take away the lives of our people, in direct breach of your Majestys Phirmaund, and in short, instead of being the protectors of the place, became the oppressors of it to such a degree, that the just orders of your Majesty were no ways regarded in this city by their means, and things were come to this pass that though in consideration of the Tanka the Scydee was to protect the Bar, yet so far was he from doing that, for many months past a large fleet of Sanerajee Punts, Balajee Row Naib, entirely shut up the Bar, as did a large land force by land, to the infinite detriment of the place and inhabitants in general, without the Scyddees interfering therein, and there was the greatest reason to believe that unless some speedy & vigorous measures had soon been pursued, your Majestys famous city of Surat, the only port of good Mussalmen to the tomb of your Prophet would have been brought to shame. In such circumstances the eyes of the whole town were cast on us as the only persons of force sufficient to save the city from the calamities that it then felt, and was still further threatened with, and in consequence of their solicitations to me, though our business in these parts of the world is only trade and merchandize, and we are not desirous of taking or governing cities and countries, yet as all the inhabitants of this place, great and small, were earnestly desirous of it, and I saw it was for the good of the place, I wrote to the General of Bombay on the subject, in such

a manner that at an immense expence he sent hither on our Kings ships a great force of good and experienced men, with a large quantity of artillery and other warlike stores of all sorts, with which I have had the happiness to procure safety to the city and ease to the inhabitants, and have procured an entire currency to your Majestys orders in the place, and your Majestys authority by all ways in our power will be preserved in the place as it used to be, and you will consider the English as desirous of receiving your orders, such being the intention of the Governor of Bombay and myself, whose whole power will be used to maintain the Castle that we have possessed ourselves of, for your Majesty, and to preserve the Bar and sea open against all opposers on your behalf, for we shall not apply the Tanka you have granted for this purpose to others, as has hitherto been the case; and since our having done this the enemies that surrounded the place, both sea and land, to its great prejudice, have been removed. We are always ready for the safety of the Castle and the city with its inhabitants and therefore hope for your Majestys favour in behalf of the Honourable English Company, for whose good services on this occasion I must refer your Majesty to the representation of the inhabitants of the place.

N.B.—There accompanied this a letter to the Vizier, much to the same purpose, requesting his countenance. Letters went also in the name of the Governor of Bombay on this occasion to the King and Vizier, referring in general to the above, and the whole was attended with a representation of the town in general, on our behalf, under the seals of the Nabob, Naib, Codjee, the head Siads and officers, and the heads of the merchants in general.

A true copy.
NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE,
Secretary.

Hukum (or order) under the Viziers Seal to the subjects and Inhabitants of Surat to acknowledge and assist Sciad Moyuodeen Caun as Governor of Surat.

"Be it known unto all the principal Sciads, Shaiks and other wise and old men of understanding, and also to all merchants and others our subjects, inhabitants of Surat, that His Majesty is made acquainted by advices from thence that by your consent and at your desire the brave and renowned Sciad Moyuodeen Caun is come there, and that after him Mr Spencer, Captain of the Factory at Surat, with the renowned Faris Caun, came and turned out Sciddee Ahmett, who had possessed himself of His Majestys Castle, and greatly oppressed our subjects, and that thereby the city is now at ease and the inhabitants satisfied. Therefore it behoves you in all respects to assist and advise the said Moyuodeen Caun, and with one accord to concur in every thing for the good of the place, which I would have implicitly obeyed. On the second of Shaban and the 6th year of the reign of his present Majesty." Mar 31, 1759

Letter from the Chief stating that they have received papers from the Mogul empowering them to take charge of the Castle and Tanka.

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1759.

Came in a Pattamar with a letter from the Chief and Factors at Surat, under the 5th inst^{t}, acknowledging ours of the 25th ult^{o}, and advising us of the death of Mr Robert Lambert at Cambay, and that they had directed Mr William Hill and the Brother to take charge of the

Honble Company's effects till a person could be appointed by us for that purpose. They enclosed a paper received from Court, under the Viziers seal empowering us to take charge of the Castle and Tanka in a much more ample manner than the former. That we would perceive by it a Phirmaund for both was absolutely promised, and they hoped would soon be procured. That a Husbul Hukum was also come for the President to the same purport, which they did not choose to send per Pattamar without our permission, but enclosed copies of other letters under the Viziers private seal to the Chief, who would notice in a proper manner to Meah Atchund what the Vizier requested of him. That they would allow their officers diet to the 31st ultimo, agreeable to our orders, and though they were entirely of opinion that their garrison ought to be on the same footing with other subordinates, yet they did not think it would be proper to put those orders into immediate execution, lest it should be attended with the desertion of most of their garrison, as the Dutch (though their pay was smaller) were allowed provisions, which was well known to our people, and therefore they recommend either changing their garrison entirely, or settling an agreement with the Dutch that neither would receive deserters before such orders were carried into execution, assuring us at the same time that they earnestly desired to ease our Honourable Masters of this expense as soon as possible. That the allowance to the Bombay Seapoys was high, but as their full pay was received by their families here, they could not subsist without some regulation, they therefore desired to know if it should be continued or if we would send others on another footing to relieve them, as it was necessary the Seapoys in the Castle should be people in some shape dependent on us by their connections here; that they would speak to the Nabob and Pharass Caun as we directed, but apprehended the recovering the war &^ca charges would be a work of time as a Vera'r on the place would throw it into the utmost confusion and be very prejudicial to the influence we were endeavouring to acquire there. That the method they had thought of was to appropriate the annual Piscash on account of the Phirmaund, and get the 1 per cent. on the two Lacks formerly assigned us on account the former war continued, till the present war charges and gratuity are cleared off. That it was well known the Sciddee, though he paid us so dilatorily, had collected on account the two lacks near treble the sum intended, which they would now prevent, and have it in their power to ease the town, when the whole was paid off, which was the only proper method they could think of; for were the Nabob to lay it forcibly on the city it would be productive of rapine and plunder, the odium of which would fall on us, whereas this method would ease, and be agreeable to the Town, and in the end answer all our purposes, though it would take a longer time to accomplish it. However, they would obey our orders regarding it.

Copy of the Husbul Hukum under the great Seal of the Vazier of the Mogul to Mr Spencer.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1759.

Be peace unto the high and renowned Mr John Spencer. The courage and conduct you have shown in His Majestys service for the good of our subjects, the inhabitants of Surat, are made known to His Majesty, and their letter expressing their satisfaction therewith has also been shown, with which His Majesty is well satisfied and praises you. Therefore upon this account he has been pleased to order this Husbul Hukum to be sent you, that you may take care of His Majestys Castle and take the preservation of the trade of these seas particularly upon you, so that the inhabitants of Surat may carry on their business and live in ease and quiet, and the ships and vessels going to and coming from the most remarkable ports as well as others be in no fear from rovers and pirates. The Phirmaund for the Government of the Castle and Pur-

wannah for the fleet being given in charge to the English Company, shall be sent you from Court. On the 1st of the month Tickat and the 6th year of the reign of His present Majesty the 24th June 1759.

Copy of the Purwanah or Letter under the small Seal of the Vazier.

Bombay Castle, 21st August 1759.

Copy of the Purwanah (letter) under the Cochuck (small seal) of the Nabob Vazier Ulma Muluck, Nizam Ul Muluck Bahadur, to Mr. John Spencer.

The Arzee of the high and renowned with the present and letter expressing the merchants satisfaction have been received by the hands of Nadre Caun. The conduct and courage you have shewn for the good of the inhabitants of Surat, and His Majestys service, have been in a particular manner made known to him, with which he is well pleased, and praises you for it. It now behoves you with a satisfied mind, particularly to look to the peace of the inhabitants and the preservation of His Majestys Castle, and to take care that the trade of the seas is kept open and safe, that the Hadzees (or pilgrims) and Merchants meet with no trouble or impediment, and that the ships to and from the renowned and other ports may be safe from any fear of violation from the rovers and pirates. The Phirmaund for the Government and Purwanah for the fleets being given in charge to the English Company shall be sent you from Court.

Translate of the Husbul Hukum from the Mogul to the Governor of Bombay regarding the Castle and Tanka of Surat.

Bombay Castle, 24th September 1759.

His Majestys and the Honourable Companys troops being drawn up this morning near the Horn Work and all the European inhabitants with the principal Natives being assembled, the Secretary on horseback published the Husbul Hukum received the 19th inst. from Surat for the Honble the President to take charge of the Castle and Tanka at Surat, till the full Phirmaund arrives from Court; after reading which the troops gave three vollies and a royal salute was fired from the Castle.

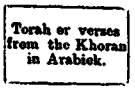
The following is the translate thereof:—

To

The Honble Richard Bourchier, Esquire,
Governor of Bombay.

Be Peace unto the high and renowned, the brave, courageous and Honourable Richard Bourchier, Esquire, the Governor of Bombay. The courage and conduct you have shown in His Majestys service for the good of our subjects the inhabitants of Surat are made known to His Majesty, and their letter expressing their satisfaction therewith has also been shewn, with which His Majesty is well satisfied, and praises you. Therefore upon this account he has been pleased to order this Husbul Hukum to be sent you that you may take care of His Majestys Castle and take the preservation of the trade of these seas particularly upon you, so that the inhabitants of Surat may carry on their business and live in ease and quiet, and the ships and vessels going to and coming from the most remarkable ports as well as others be in no fear from rovers and pirates. The Phirmaund for the Government of the Castle and Purwanah for the fleet being given in charge to the English Company, shall be sent you from Court. On the 1st of the month Tellege and the 6th year of the reign of His present Majesty the 14th June 1759.

Translate of the Phirmaund under the Great Mogulls Seal for the Honble Companys holding the Gov^t of the Castle of Surat.



Let the renowned among the people, the English Company, hope for His Majestys favour, and be it known unto them that in these happy and victorious times His Majesty has been pleased out of his great grace and favour to grant unto them the Killedaree or Government of the Castle of Surat, on its being taken from Haffis Achmed Caun; it therefore is requisite that they should be very grateful for this His Majestys favour and look particularly to the welfare of the Castle, keeping proper order and discipline among the troops, and having provisions, stores & ammunition always in readiness as has been usual, which is strictly and especially required of them by His Majesty. Given on the 11th day of Mohoram and in the 6th year of His Majestys reign (or 4th September 1759).

Publication of the Phirmaund in the Town.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1759.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Richard Bourchier, Esqr, Presid^t & Govr.

The W^p Charles Crommelin, Esqr	Brabazon Ellis.
Thomas Byfeld.	John Spencer.
William Hornby.	Charles Waters.
Samuel Hough.	

Read & approved our last Consultation of the 4th inst.

The President then proposes that he should receive the Phirmaund from Mr Spencer at the head of the troops and return him the thanks of the Board for his services at Surat, in which we concur, and having repaired to the Parade, it was accordingly done, after which the Secretary, mounted on horseback, read the translate of the Phirmaund and papers which accompanied it, as entered after Consultation the 20th ultimo, to all the European inhabitants who attended on this occasion, and the Codgee likewise published the originals to the Natives, when they were ordered to be deposited in the Treasury; the troops then fired three vollies and gave three huzzas, which was followed by a discharge of the cannon round the walls.

CHARLES CROMMELIN.
THO^S BYFELD.
W^M HORNBY.
SAM. HOUGH.
CHA^S WATERS.

General Statement of the Revenue of the Castle of Surat.

Bombay Castle, 12th December 1759.

Account of the Jagheer or revenues originally granted by the Great Mogull to the Governor of Surat Castle, and appropriated for defraying his own and the garrison charges of said Castle, with their methods of collection; and a statement of what they have yielded, on a medium to the Sciddee for some years past deducting charges.

Ackleseer Purgannah or District under the Surcar of Broach has about 34 towns belonging to it, and is situated just on the south side of Broach river, about 20 miles from Surat. 17 of

these towns or villages, viz., Omarwarrah, Addol, Reveedra, Sizod, Mantermandua, Mangul, Deera, Mandurbuzrook, Seesodra, Peerawan, Gureol, Curoor, Burcodra, Andara, Sarrangpore, Bolaw, and Roheed, were appointed by the original Synnot from Court to pay the Killedar 1500000 Dams (a specie made use of in all Phirmaunds or Synnots for Jagheers &c.ª and is reckoned about 40 per Rupee) being about 37,500, besides which, the Sucree and other perquisites to the Castle Duan &c.ª, made the whole amount to between 40 and 45 thousand Rupees per annum, but the particular sums to be collected from each village, by the original Synnot, is not now known. About 35 or 40 years ago, Senjat Caun the Nabob of Guzerat, and his brother Rustom Alli Caun, who was Governor of this place, were slain in battle by Hamet Caun, joined by the Marattas; and Pillajee, Damajees father, from that time got footing and began to collect part of the revenue annually through the Province of Guzerat. Since then the Marattas growing daily more powerful, by degrees possessed themselves of the greatest part of the revenues of the whole country, and consequently those of the Castle as well as other Jagheers or revenues belonging to the Mogul have decreased in proportion, and indeed on the whole its surprizing they have not possessed themselves of the whole revenue of the Province. About 25 years ago, when Damajees Government was settled all over the country, the above 17 towns still paid the Castle about 17 thousand rupees annually, but in Tegbeg Cauns time, about 20 years ago, it was fixed at about 12 thousand rupees, as it remains at present, but it has hardly ever been regularly or exactly paid.

In the town of Ackleseer there is a Tana or chowkey belonging to the Castle, where formerly four or five horsemen and some Sepoys used to reside. These were under the orders of an Ameldar or Collector appointed by the Killedar, who went frequently there himself with 30 or 40 men, especially at the proper times for collecting, and from season to season recovered the sums assessed on each particular village. These Ameldars have been generally people worth money, that their masters might have the convenience of making drafts on them in favour of their Sepoys, whether they had recovered the country money or not; but this gave them much room for cheating and imposing upon their masters and made them men of too much importance to be good servants. The troubles in the country and oppressive government of the Marattas having ruined many of the villages and obliged the Coolmees or husbandmen to desert them, it became at length both very difficult and expensive to recover the sums annually assessed on each village, and therefore about 9 or 10 years ago when Meah Atchund was in possession of the Castle, it was agreed with the Maratta Pundit that he should collect the whole revenue and pay 12600 Rupees annually to the Castle Ameldar, and this method has been continued ever since, although during the short time Atchund had the Castle I am informed he received very little from this Purgannah, and the Seiddee after allowing the Pundit there a present of Rupees 150 for paying him the balance of the revenue for the first year he took the Castle, was notwithstanding obliged almost every year afterwards to send a number of men and distress some of the villages, seize the Patells, or otherwise injure the Purgunnah, before the Pundit could be brought to pay him his due, so that if we reckon the expence this occasioned, the real produce of this Purgunnah must have been little more than half of what it is reckoned at. This District being at such a distance from Surat, and the people not necessitated to bring their grain or other produce hither to market, is the occasion that its revenue is most troublesome to recover, for the other districts and villages that pay the Castle Jagheer are all situated near, and bring their produce hither to the best market which makes them keep on good terms, as it is always in the power of the Castle Governour to stop their carts and recover the revenue that way. I have been advised to entertain the Seiddees former Ameldar as a person well acquainted and capable of recovering this revenue, and accordingly have kept him in the Honble Companys service (with the Chiefs permission) for four months past, on the same terms he

was with the Sciudee, which are very expensive, but he as yet has been able to do nothing, and as soon as affairs are properly settled with the Marattas regarding the Purgunnahs, I would advise the getting rid of all Ameldars for the reasons above mentioned, and keeping only a few men in the Tana at Ackleseer as a Chowkey, not to drop the custom, and as to revenue any Shroff or person of some credit may be sent at the proper seasons with a few men who can receive it from the Pundit, when he is willing to give it, as well as an Ameldar, although I doubt a little force sometimes sent to threaten them will be found absolutely necessary, as they don't even mind their masters orders much when they can get any thing by disobeying them.

Besides the revenue of 12600 Rupees there are 4 or 5 Nakas or Chowkeys on the high roads about Ackleseer, which the Ameldar has the care of, where some trifling customs or rather perquisite is collected on all carts passing and repassing. This fomerly yielded a considerable annual sum, but at most is now reckoned about 300 R$_{s}$ per annum, and as I have been offered so much for these Nakas by the person who farms the Verrio Chowkey, I would advise the farming it to him at that rate, being pretty certain no Ameldar will ever make them produce so much clear of charges.

Seemba Purgunnah or District under the Surcar of Surat is situated about 12 or 15 miles up Surat River on the same side as the city. It has in all 31 villages belonging to it, amounting per original Sinnot to 1544000 Dams. Of these, seven villages amounting to 325000 Dams were assigned in Jagheer to Suffer Beg Caun, and are now possessed by Mamud Hadee Caun, who has transacted the Honble Companys affairs at Delhi, the remaining 24 villages, viz. Deengus, Burtana, Oveean, Shampoora, Doongurabuzrook, Durtan, Orna, Naggod, Tagor, Neadid, Sewni, Segwa, Vasna, Eaklara, Suddulpore, Dallar, Veehan, Roonwara, Doongarachord, Cheekli, Mukshad, Seemada, Larvee, and Deatli were entirely assigned over in Jagheer to the Castle for 1219000 Dams or Rupees 30475, although the produce was less or more, according to the goodness of the season and crop. From the time the Marattas got footing and authority in the country and the Mogulls began to lose theirs, this revenue decreased as that of Ackleseer, the Marattas and Grassies possessing themselves of the greatest part. About 25 years ago it was fixed at R$_{s}$ 10800 revenue, Sucree &^{ca} included, of which about 12 or 15 hundred rupees has been annually deducted for several years past on account of some of the villages being depopulated and remaining untilled and 300 Rupees is allowed yearly as a Shirpaw to the Patells, with some other charges. This revenue was proportionately assessed and collected from each village by an Ameldar, as before mentioned, in the purgunnah of Ackleseer. There is a Tana or Chowkey in the village of Orna belonging to the Castle where three or four Sepoys used to reside for a constancy, and the Ameldar or his agent, with 10 or 15 more, went at the proper seasons to recover the assessments on each village, but as most of the villages of this district bring their grain and other produce to market at Surat, great part of this revenue is recovered with less difficulty by the following method.

Every cart of grain that comes from any of the villages of this District to Surat pays from 10 to 15 rupees in part of the revenue of said village according to the value of the grain, and such carts are cleared from paying customs at the Gulla Mandavee or grain custom house, by Daclas or certificates from the Killedar. Every cart of firewood, hay or such things of little value pay also ½ or 1 rupee according to their worth, all which sums are collected by a Fasseldar or person appointed by the Ameldar for that purpose at the town gates, and he gives the carter a proper receipt, mentioning the name of the village and Patell or Coolmie to whom each cart belongs. When any villages assessment is thus paid off, their carts of grain &^{ca} are still cleared by the Killedars certificates, and in lieu of paying customs to the Government pay them to the Castle, and this amounts to a considerable annual sum, exclusive of the revenue, but as it is in fact defrauding the Government, dispute frequently arises about it with the grain custom house officers, who refused to clear above a certain number of carts yearly from each Pur-

gunah, and indeed it would be most eligible to have a stated number settled, which would prevent disputes. The Ameldars and his writers frequently for the increasing of this revenue, get other carts cleared, as if belonging to the Castle districts, which although not very just, yet has long been a custom. Besides the above, all carts belonging to this Purgunnah, whether grain, hay or anything else that come hither to market, pay 2 copper pice on their return empty, one of which is a perquisite of the Ameldar and his writers, and the other is paid to the Castle. This method of collecting from every cart that comes into town makes the collection in the District itself less troublesome, for most of the villages near Surat pay their assessments in this manner, and it is only the assessments on such villages as are at a distance, and don't come to market to Surat, that remain to be collected, of which some balance often remains at the end of the season, the collection of which is sometimes difficult and tedious. I have employed the former Ameldars writer to do the bussiness of this district which he is very capable of, and I hope will prove honest. He will be much less expence than an Ameldar, having none of the Sucree, but as he has only 8 R$^{s}_{::}$ per month and but little perquisites, he cant afford to keep any sort of conveyance, without which it will be difficult for him and a discredit for the Hon$^{ble}_{::}$ Company to have him frequently going to the Purgunnah on foot, and I therefore have promised, if he behaves himself well, that he shall be allowed 50 or 60 R$^{s}_{::}$ every year, either at the end of the season or when the balance of the district is paid off. All Batty carts that pay 15 Rupees in part revenue, pay a perquisite of 1 rupee beside the two copper pice mentioned above.

Verrio Cusba is a large village under the Surcar of Surat, about three or four miles from town, just on the other side of the river, in the Broach road. By the original Synnot, the revenue of this Cusba is reckoned at 1500000 Dams, about 37500 Rupees, and was appointed as a Tanka not Jagheer, for the payment of the Castle officers and garrison, particular muster roll and accounts of whose wages, with the income of the Cusba, the Killedar was obliged to deliver formerly into the Treasury of Surat to be transmitted to Court. By what I can understand, it never hardly produced so much as is mentioned in the Synnot, even in the best times, and though so near Surat, its revenue has decreased more in proportion than any of the other Castle jagheers, being now settled at rupees 7700, Sucree included, out of which 300 Rupees is to be deducted for Sirpaws to the Patells &$^{ca}_{::}$. In Tegbeg Cauns time there being continual disputes between the Marattas and Killedar about the revenue, by which the inhabitants suffered much, it was settled at 9000 Rupees exclusive of Sucree, and continued so till Meah Atchund possessed himself of the Castle and afterwards became Nabob, who having been assisted with provisions &$^{ca}_{::}$ from Verrio, he, at Damajees request, reduced the revenue as before mentioned to Rs. 7200 and Rupees 500 Sucree, at which it has remained ever since. The method of collection has been by an Ameldar, who with three or four Sepoys goes there at the seasons of the different harvests and recovers $\frac{1}{8}$ of the whole produce of the village, whether in grain or other articles, and likewise levies $\frac{1}{2}$ R$^{o}_{::}$ on each cart of grain belonging to Verrio that comes into town to market; if the whole does not amount to R$^{s}_{::}$ 7700, the Patells &$^{ca}_{::}$ are answerable for the balance, but as soon as the collections at Verrio, and $\frac{1}{2}$ rupee per cart, amount to that sum, no more is payable, though I believe it never happens that some balance is not remaining at the end of the season. In this place there is a large Tana or Chowkey belonging to the Castle, enclosed with a mud wall, capable of accommodating a considerable number of men in which 2 or 3 Sepoys reside for a constancy under the directions of the Ameldar. Exclusive of the revenue collected from the place itself there is a considerable Naka or Chowkey belonging to the Castle, where some small customs are collected on goods passing and repassing, which formerly yielded a considerable revenue, but on account of the power of the Marattas and decrease of the inland trade, it has of late years decreased much. It was farmed out by the Sciddee at R$^{s}_{::}$ 750 per annum, but the farmer could

not pay it, and when the Castle was taken, he was considerably in arrears. I have settled it at R^{s} 660 per annum, to pay 70 Rupees per month for 8 months in the fair season and 25 Rupees per month for the four months in the rains, which he continues to pay regularly enough. Licenses to people who distil and sell country arrack, half of which is taken by the Marattas and half by the Castle Ameldar, brings in 12 or 13 R^{s} per month, but the greatest part of this was appropriated by the Ameldar or his Writer to their own use. The sellers of Bang pay also 2½ Rupees per month, which I have now given as a perquisite to the Verrio Writer. For the service of this collection, I have employed a Writer, whose capacity and honesty I am well assured of, and as he has but 8 Rupees per month and little or no perquisites, I have promised him 40 or 50 Rupees at the end of the season, or when the full balance is paid, to enable him to keep some conveyance to carry him backwards and forwards, being often obliged to go to Verrio during the fair season.

The villages of Vessoù and Cuchod, about a mile or two from Oombra, were appointed by the Governor of Surat to supply the Castle with lamp-oil and other trifling necessaries, which charge, as well as that of any necessary repairs, the Government was, by order from Court, originally obliged to defray. In process of time a sum of about 2000 Rupees per annum was fixed on these towns for this purpose, which still continues much the same, and as to repairs, it is many years since the Government have left off defraying them, and the Killedar has been obliged to be at that expence himself. Besides the above annual sum these two villages having large meadow grounds which produce much hay, have long been obliged to supply the Castle yearly with 2000 bundles on paying for cutting and cart hire, at about 1½ Rupees per 1000 bundles. The carts of grain &^{c} belonging to these two towns, pay according to their value, on coming to town to market, as mentioned of the Tumba carts, and when the revenue is cleared off, both they and the Verrio carts pay customs to the Castle instead of the Government, from which they are cleared by the Killedars Daclas.

These are the Jagheers or revenues belonging to the Castle, from the Purgunnahs or Districts by the best information I have been able to procure, by which it will appear how different they are now from what they were formerly. Perhaps some proper occasion may hereafter offer for the Honble Company to assert their right to the whole of these Jagheers as originally granted by the Great Mogull, the Marattas being in fact only intruders and usurpers, but while things remain on the present footing and they maintain the power they now have all over the country, strict orders from Nanna and Damajee to their Pundits and farmers appear absolutely necessary for the recovery of the money quietly and without any continual disputes. Nay, even with these orders, a little force will now and then be necessary, for notwithstanding their masters orders, these Pandits will not fail to defraud, if they find we have not force to assert our own right, but if once or twice, upon their impeding the collection, a few men are sent to stop their collections & injure the Purgannahs a little, by which they will be much greater losers than the Honble Company, they will not afterwards attempt to give any impediment or hindrance to our collections.

The following are the revenues collected in and about the town itself:—

Chowkeys at the town-gates and at Rander, where some small customs are levied on all grain, merchandize, &^{c}, were put on many years ago, when the Marattas got possession of the out country; before which time there were Chowkeys or Nakas on all the principal roads in the Purgunnahs, which yielded a considerable revenue, but these Chowkeys being possessed by the Marattas, both the Town and Castle Governours, that they might not entirely lose this part of their revenue, put Chowkeys on the town-gates to levy a small custom on every thing going out or

coming in. While trade flourished this income must have been very considerable; the last farmer had it for 3300 Rupees yearly, but as it is said lost considerably by it. By what I can guess it will hardly yield more than 2500 or 2600 Rupees per annum, deducting the charges of collecting. The customs and imports levied by the Government and the Marattas at the gates on all merchandize, &ca, going or coming under one pretence or other is said to amount to more than a Lack yearly, most of which have been laid on within these 20 years, and are certainly the principal occasion of the decrease of trade, as the customs on imports by sea are not much heavier than other ports, but the Vanjarras and up-country merchants meet with so many impediments and lose so much time in settling and clearing off the great number of different customs and impositions on goods carried in hand, that they rather chuse to go to places much further distant than Surat, where though they may give greater prices for the goods they want, yet they can do their business more speedily and with less trouble, and it would undoubtedly be much for the welfare of the place if all or the greatest part of these imports and imposts were taken off. The Chowkey at Rander is let out to the same person that farms the Governments Chowkeys there, at Rupees 22½ per month. There was also a Chowkey at Piplot, a small place behind Oombra, which was held by the Sciddee, but Faris Caun having some claim or right to it, possesses it at present. It yields only about R$ 75 per annum.

When the revenues of the place began to decrease, the Macaut was established in Tegbeg Cauns time on several articles, but now there is hardly any particular either of merchandize or the most trifling necessary of life that does not pay Macaut, which is a sort of custom levied on every maund or piece of goods either sold or manufactured in town. This is farmed out, and I am told all the branches of it yield the Govt now about 150000 Rupees of which the Marattas have a third. In Tegbeg Cauns time, 6375 rupees was settled to be paid the Castle annually out of this revenue, which still continues, and is paid monthly by the Macautee or farmer at the rate of 531¼ rupees per month. There is also a separate Macaut of 1½ pice per maund on all ghee brought into town for sale which belongs entirely to the Castle and which was let out by the Sciddee for R$ 1025 per annum, at which it still continues and pays 85½ R$ per month. In Sufder Cauns time a sort of Macaut, or rather present for security, was taken from the people who boil the Cugseedys &ca after their being dyed to remove the wax; and the water they are boiled in yielding a good deal of colour, which they again dispose of, or use. 500 rupees was taken from them annually on this account. When Atchund possessed himself of the Castle and Government this lay dormant, but when the Sciddee took the Castle, he obliged them to pay him 1200 R$, as they had not paid anything for two years, and has received 500 Rupees per annum ever since. On the Castles being taken now, these people went under Meer Cootbodeens security, who has given them a writing under his seal to protect them, and he now receives the 500 Rupees, but the Puran who informed me of these particulars, tells me that with a little trouble these people might again be brought under the Castle protection and pay the 500 R$ to the Honble Company.

There was formerly a Peeta or license for selling Toddy or country arrack near Castle Green, which was entirely under the Castles jurisdiction and paid 10 or 12 rupees per day, as also a gaming stall which paid three or four. On Sciddee Mossoots taking the Castle, he at first abolished them, but shortly after, the Govt setting them up in the same place and receiving the sole benefit, Sciddee Hillal as Killedar insisted on a part, and received 5 R$ per day from the Peeta, and 2 R$ from a gaming stall set up by himself. This has been demanded from the Government, but as yet they have put it off, which, if they continue to do, one may be set up entirely under the Castles protection, which will yield 9 or 10 rupees per day and quite run that under the Government.

All new buildings raised within certain distance from the Castle have ever been obliged to pay a certain fixed perquisite for lease, even for a ground-floor, and beyond that distance all second floors pay at the rate of 1 R$^{c}_{..}$ per 7 Guz and 3$^{d}_{..}$ floor 1 R$^{c}_{..}$ per 3 Guz. This perquisite the Chief has been pleased to give the Collector, as also the giving permission for Nobatts or large drums &$^{ca}_{..}$ used at weddings and other feasts. The former is reckoned to amount to about 5 or at most 6 hundred, & the latter to hardly 100 rupees per annum.

The rent of shops and stalls upon Castle Green yields about 40 Rupees per month. A few of these belong entirely to the Castle, and the rest pay ground rent; but, as I suppose, it will be thought necessary to break down most of these little houses and shops to make an esplanade round the Castle, all or the greatest part of this income must cease of course.

The Castle Governour has always had 64 carts of mangoes granted him annually, free of the Government customs, as for his own use, for which a certificate is given to any mangoe merchant, who pays the customs to the Castle, at the rate of about 5 rupees per cart. The person who was Killedar, and always resided in the Castle, had 10 carts also allowed him, but this last has not been received this year.

Besides the above there are several monthly collections and annual presents paid to the Castle from the following people:—The passage boat farmers pay 22½ R$^{s}_{..}$ per month, which was levied on them in lieu of their being formerly obliged to keep two small boats with a lascar in each always ready under the Castle, in case of necessity. The expense of these boats was reckoned R$^{s}_{..}$ 12½ and the two lascars 10 R$^{s}_{..}$ per month, and in Tegbeg Cauns time the keeping the boats was laid aside and this sum taken in lieu thereof. They are likewise obliged to supply boats at a stated rate to bring chunam, cajans, or other things of that nature for the use of the Castle from Verrio, Ombra, &$^{ca}_{..}$. There are 16 carpenters, 16 bricklayers, and one stonecutter called Akbattee, or continual servants of the Castle, who pay ½ a R$^{c}_{..}$ per month each, and are protected from the oppressions of the Durbar and other officers, not being obliged to bear a share in the gratis work that the rest of their profession are obliged to do for the Government and their officers, but in case of troubles they are obliged to retire into the Castle when called on to serve there. Besides these 33, Sciddee Hilal took 8 more under his protection, who paid him 1 R$^{c}_{..}$ per month, but without any obligation of serving in the Castle in case of necessity. I have as yet received only ½ R$^{c}_{..}$ per month from these last 100, but shall settle it at 1 R$^{c}_{..}$ per month as formerly. The cow butchers as I am informed were formerly obliged to supply the Castle with a quantity of beef daily, which has been long since changed into a sum of money monthly. The Sciddee took 10 R$^{s}_{..}$ per month and Hilal 4 more, but at present I take nothing from them on account of their feeding the Tyger, although when he is disposed of, the above sum ought to be monthly received from them. All fish, whether fresh or dry, that come into town pay some small perquisite, as I understand, in lieu of customs both to the Government and Castle. This is farmed out annually by the Meerbar, and the Castle sometimes receives 120 and sometimes 100, less or more, according to the season. It was not settled this year till the month of August, and now 8½ R$^{s}_{..}$ is monthly collected. The woodcutters were formerly obliged to split the Castle firewood, which in time becoming a great oppression, they pitched upon a Muccadum among themselves, to whom every one that went to work in town paid 2 pice a day, and he for that allowance was obliged to satisfy all the oppressions of the Durbar, Castle, and other officers. This Muccadum has for some years past paid the Killedar I believe about 100 R$^{s}_{..}$ annually in lieu working gratis, but the poor people were notwithstanding obliged to split the wood also without payment, which is the case with most of these oppressions; and letting go the Hon$^{ble}_{..}$ Companys share therein would be no ease to the subject and only a profit in the Muccadums pocket, who under pretence of the Durbar's oppressions would still make them pay the same

allowance to him as before; and although it would be much for the Honble Companys credit to drop the principal of these oppressions, which do not amount to above 1200 R.s per annum, yet they can never be broke through entirely, till the Gov.t can be prevailed upon to drop all their oppressions likewise, when neither offices or Muccadums could have any pretence at all for oppressing the people. The milk-sellers in and about the Castle Green were formerly obliged to supply the Killedar &c.a with milk, but this has been many years laid aside, and money taken. The Sciddee took 4 or 5 R.s per month, but complaining of them as very heavy, I reduced it to 2½ R.s, which they now pay, and on that score are free from any Durbar requisites or oppressions, which I imagine would be much heavier. The coolies who load and unload goods &c.a were obliged daily to send one or two of their number to attend the Castle cookroom for removing and cleaning copper ware and other services, which oppression they got clear of by paying 4 rupees per month as wages to a person to attend always, but complained of the hardship of this, and being poor people, I reduced it to 2½ Rupees, not chusing entirely to drop the custom till order given. The Divers used to pay 1 R.o monthly for permission to exercise their profession in the river, but there being little business for them at present, none chuse to acknowledge themselves such, so this has ceased. There is a person who makes and sells fine chunam and lives in one of the small shops belonging to the Castle. He supplies what is wanted for the Castle use, and being under its protection is not obliged to bear any part with the other chunam sellers in what is wanted by the Government, for which indulgence he formerly paid a yearly present, but now pays 8 R.s per month. There is another coarse chunam maker who was formerly a dependant of Velly Ullahs, but being oppressed by him has taken the Honble Companys protection. He is to supply the Castle with as much as he can make, and is free from the Governments demands on other chunam makers. He has also the benefit of employing Beldars or Biggarees wherever the Castle bricklayers work in town and the digging of Docks for vessels in the river which is under the Castle jurisdiction, for which indulgences he pays 10½ R.s per month. Here it is proper to observe that it has ever been usual for the Castle to have one or more people of every trade or profession in town under its protection, and of tailors, washermen, and such people a great number, who are not to be concerned in the oppression or work laid on the rest of their calling by the Government; several of these as the above pay monthly, and some annual acknowledgments for this indulgence, but the greatest part pay nothing on the whole. Jugdis, the old Castle writer (from whom I have chiefly had my information and whom I have found very ingenious) and his son Caliandass are well acquainted with all these prerogatives, and know the different people from whom it is proper to take any thing or not, but it will be very necessary to have a list of all these people whether they pay anything or not, and to give every one of them a note signed by the Collector and sealed with the Companys seal to prevent any disputes by their being molested by the Government hereafter, and this I should have done myself had time permitted.

The Betle shopkeepers who supply the Durbar, Castle and other officers collect a certain custom on all Betle imported on that account. The Castle shopkeepers is ¼ Rupee and 400 Betle leaves for every oxen load imported by land, and 1 Rupee for every 20 bundles imported by sea. For this the Castle Governour was allowed 40 R.s yearly by the shopkeeper, and if his expense of Betle exceeded that sum, he paid for it, although lately they have taken 40 R.s and paid but little for the Betle they expended too. I have hitherto received 3¼ R.s per month, but the Betle merchants all desiring that one of the Castle writers might collect the custom and not the shopkeepers from the month of November it will be so, and the monthly income credited, which I am informed will amount to more than 100 R.s per annum. The shopkeeper still lives in one of the shops by the Chowrie gratis, and is under the Castle protection.

The firewood merchants are obliged to supply the Durbar daily during 8 months in the fair season with 30 maunds or upwards, and the Castle with 15 maunds of firewood gratis. For this purpose they have a Muccadum, who collects one rupee for every 6 carts of firewood and 8 rupees for every boat-load imported. Before the rains, not being truly acquainted with the truth, I reduced it to 10 maunds, but on finding that this would only be putting money in the Muccadums pocket without easing the people, I have ordered 15 maunds to be collected again as usual. Besides this the merchants are obliged to make an annual present of 100 rupees to the Castle, in lieu of which the Sciddee made them lay in 2000 maunds of wood (worth 200 R.s) for the use of the Castle in case of troubles, which being too hard upon them, I have taken off, and shall only collect the 100 R.s.

The ivory and tortoise shell merchants, to avoid being constantly troubled with making any little trifles or necessaries wanted by the Government and Castle, long since appointed a sort of Macautee of their own, to whom they pay a certain allowance on every maund of teeth or tortoise shell worked up in Surat, out of which he is obliged to pay the annual presents both to the Government and Castle, and stand to any loss that may arise from their sending for any necessaries and not paying for them. The annual present to the Castle is 150 rupees, and paid generally about the months of January or February. The merchants, who import Till or Gingeely from Baunagur and other ports that way, used to pay some perquisite on every bag to the Castle, but for several years past they have in lieu of this paid annually 120 rupees. The people who beat Dolucks or little drums at wedding and other feasts were always under the protection and jurisdiction of the Castle, and when any body wanted them they applied to the Killedar, to whom they paid 100 or 120 rupees per annum; but this shortly after the Castle was taken was remitted at Faris Cauns intercession, and now being under no protection, the Governments people and others oppress them at their pleasure, so that I imagine they will soon be desirous either of taking the Castle or some other protection and paying their usual present again. The mango merchants pay an annual present of 50 R.s to the Castle and 10 to the Collector, which was received in the mangoe season. The oil-makers pay 70 R.s, Jaggree merchants 50, Coconut and Date merchants 25, Turmeric &c.a merchants 20, Batty beaters 12 R.s. Hing, opium, tobacco, molasses, soap, hemp, and hay sellers 10 rupees each, all which have been imposed in lieu of these different people being obliged yearly to change the old articles each sells for new, and the oil-makers were also formerly obliged to supply a certain quantity of oil, which makes the present from them the greater.

The Moparas or Grain Brokers at the Gulla or Mandavi are likewise obliged to exchange the old grain in the Castle for new, which would now be a very considerable loss to them, as the quantity laid in by the Honble Company must be much greater than ever was kept by the Sciddee. To get rid of this custom, I doubt not but they would allow a considerable yearly acknowledgment if properly talked to. There are several other small perquisites from fruiterers, shopkeepers, &c.a amounting to 40 or 50 rupees more, of which Jugdis and his son are well acquainted, and on enquiry can tell whether it is proper to take them or not.

Here it is proper to observe that whatever disputes either regarding property or otherwise are brought to the Chowrie or guard before the Castle where a flag is hoisted, have always been decided by the Killedar, who used, as is customary all over India, to levy ¼ or ⅛ part of the amount on the decision, and whoever comes there and claims the Castle protection is not afterwards liable to be molested by the Government, but any complaints against them must be brought to the Killedar for decision, which being a great privilege, may be supported, if thought proper. The shopkeepers &c.a upon Castle Green are not liable to the visitation of the Durbar officers, either in regard to weights or anything else.

Letter from Colonel EYRE COOTE *giving an account of the operations of the Army under him in Southern India.*

Bombay Castle, 3d May 1760.

This contains an extract of the operations of the army since he commanded it, and acquainted us that the President and Council of Madras being informed that Mr Lally had sent a detachment of his army southward which had taken Syringham and threatened Trichinopoly, it was thought proper that he should take field with the army, which he accordingly did the 25th November, and on the 27th invested Wandewash, which with the garrison surrendered the 30th. There was in it 5 Subalterns, 63 Private men, and 800 Sepoys with 49 pieces of cannon and a great quantity of ammunition. The 3d December he invested Carongoly, which after a gallant defence he took on the 10th and granted the garrison (consisting of 100 Europeans and 500 Sepoys with 9 guns) honourable terms. That on receiving intelligence of Mr Bussys being arrived at Arcot with 300 Europeans and a large Black Army, and that the army at Chittyput was to join him and the forces from the southward in their march to Arcot, he thought it advisable to cross the petta and encamp the army opposite to that place having the petta between them. That 3000 Maratta Horse joining the enemy at that time put him to the greatest distress for provisions. That General Lally arrived at Arcot and took the command on the 27th, and on the 9th January the enemy were all in motion, and the day following marched towards Wandewash, on which our army moved along the bank of the river to observe their motions and cover our own country. On the 12th he received advice that 500 of the enemys Europeans and a large body of Horse had entered Conjeveram, and that the rest of their army was at three miles distance from it, and therefore put the army in motion to endeavour to save that place, which was of consequence to us, and arrived there the 18th before daylight, the enemy quitting it marched to Wandewash. The 15th he crossed the petta and on the 17th learnt that Mr Lally had invested Wandewash. On the 21st he received a letter from the Commanding Officer informing him a breach was made, which made him determine to engage the enemy, and on the 22d in the morning, the army marched accordingly. About seven o'clock the advanced guards of Horse began to play on each other, when he ordered our cavalry to be formed in order of battle and to be supported by five companies of Seepoys, and advancing himself with two companys of Seepoys and two pieces of cannon, obliged the enemy to retire to their main body of Horse which consisted of 200 Europeans and 3000 Marattas. They retired in pretty good order till our cannon began to play, which being well served, obliged them to retire precipitately. He then ordered the army to form a line of battle, and having taken possession of a tank before occupied by the enemy, he joined it, and after reviewing the whole, and finding the men in great spirits and eager to engage, he ordered the army to move forward, and about 9 o'clock they arrived at the post from which they had driven the enemy and halted about half an hour in their sight, during which time he advanced very near and reconnoitred their situation, and finding them strongly posted and our flanks much exposed to cavalry, which was vastly superior to ours, he ordered the army by the right to gain the advantage of a hill about three miles from them, and the Horse which was then in front to wheel to the right and left, and from behind the second line to make the rear guard and cover the baggage, by which means he covered his right flank with the hill and had some villages in his rear where he ordered the baggage to, and which obliged the enemy also to alter their disposition, during all which time they cannoned each other and skirmished with their advanced posts and Maratta Horse, which last disappeared about 11 o'clock. The enemy after making their second disposition, advanced within three quarters of a mile of our army under cover of a bank when the cannonading began to be smart on both sides, and the enemy coming up he

ordered the army to march forward. At 12 o'clock the enemys European cavalry pushed with a great deal of resolution to force our left and come round upon our rear, when he ordered up some companys of Seepoys and two pieces of cannon to sustain our cavalry, who were ordered to oppose them, upon which they broke, and the cavalry having orders to charge, drove them on the rear of their own army. At 1 o'clock being within reach of musketry one of their tumbrils blew up by a shot from us, when he immediately ordered Col^{l} Drapers regiment to wheel to the left, and charge their left flank, which was executed with much order and great honour to that corps; which being likely to suffer from a body of Black troops and the enemys Marines which were under cover, and fired very briskly upon them, and finding their left had been reinforced by a piquet from Lallys regiment, he ordered the Grenadier Company of Drapers, which was on the right of the second line, to support their own regiment, and having also two pieces of cannon, they fell upon the enemys flank and completed the rout of that wing, who abandoned their cannon and fell upon the center, which with their right was closely engaged with our left. He then ordered up Major Monson with the rest of the second line, and placed him so as to support any part of our line at the same time flanking the enemy. About 2 o'clock their whole army gave way and made to their camp, but on being pursued, they quitted it, left us masters of the field, and the 22 pieces of cannon being all they had (except three small pieces which they carried off) with 3204 round shot, 110 grape, with tumbrils, and all other implements of the train. That the prisoners taken were Brigadier-General Bussy, the Chevallier Godeville, Quartermaster General of Lallys regiment, Lieut^{t} Murphy, 2 Captains and 2 Lieutenants; of the Lorraine Regiment one Captain and one Lieutenant, of the India Battalion 2 Lieutenants and two Ensigns, of the Marines Le Chevalier de Poele, Knight of Malta, since dead of his wounds. They were all wounded but Mr Bussy and an Ensign, and the enemy reckoned they had 800 killed and wounded, 200 of which our people buried in the field and had taken above 200 wounded and 40 not wounded. That our loss was as follows:—Of Co^{l} Drapers regiment Ensign Collins and 17 Privates killed, Major Brereton and Lieutenant Brown (both since dead), Captain Knuttall, Ensigns Halfpenny, Thompson and Horler, and 66 Privates wounded; of his own regiment, Ensign Stewart and 13 Private killed, Lieutenants Fraser and Tidd, Ensign Heron, and 36 Privates wounded; of the Honble Companys troops Ensign Evans and 18 Privates killed, Cornet Khun and 29 Privates wounded; and of the Black Troops about 70 killed and wounded. The enemys consisted of 2200 Europeans, 300 Coffrees, and between 9 and 10 thousand Black Troops, 20 pieces of cannon in the field and five in their batteries against the fort, where they blew up a magazine of powder on their retreat. Our army amounted to 1700 Europeans, 3500 Black Troops, 14 pieces of cannon and 1 howitz. The enemy collected themselves under the Fort of Chittyput, and our cavalry being much fatigued, put it out of the Colonels power to pursue them so far as he could have wished. That during the whole engagement and ever since he had the honour of commanding the Army, the officers and men had shown the greatest spirit, nor could he say too much for the behaviour of the artillery. That the next day he sent out a party of cavalry to harass the enemy, and hearing that Mr Lally was retired to Pondicherry with his broken troops, he sent 1000 Horse and 300 Seepoys to destroy the French country, and marched the Army to besiege Chittyput, which surrendered the 29th, and the garrison consisted of 40 officers, 54 privates and 300 seepoys with 73 Europeans wounded in the Hospital. There was in the fort 9 guns and a good deal of ammunition. That having intelligence of a party of the enemy going from Arcot to Gingey, he sent Captain Smith to intercept it; and on the 30th marched to besiege Arcot, where he was joined by Captain Smith and the party he was sent in quest of, consisting of 10 Europeans, 50 Sepoys and 2 brass pounders, which he had taken, as also a Captain of the Lorraine Regiment and three French

Commissaries. On the 1st February he set out from the Army for Arcot, leaving orders with Major Monson to throw a few shells into Tinomely, which surrendered immediately, in which was six guns, one Serjeant, 20 Europeans, and 60 Sepoys. That on the 5th he opened batteries against Arcot, and on the 10th it surrendered with all the Garrison prisoners of war, consisting of 3 Captains, 8 Subalterns, 236 Privates, and between 2 and 3 hundred Sepoys, 4 mortars with 22 pieces of cannon, and a great quantity of all kinds of military stores. Our loss was but trifling. That he had detached a party to take possession of Tinomely, which was effected on the 23d by which acquisition we had gained a large extent of a very fine country.

Bombay Castle, 12th January 1761.

Letter from Bengal enclosing translation of a Treaty between Nabob Mir Cossim and the Honble Company.

Meer Mahmud Cossim Caun Bahadr

Two Treaties have been written of the same tenour and especially exchanged containing the articles undermentioned between Mir Mahmud Cossim Caun Bahadur and the Nabob Shumso Dawla Bahadur, Governor, and the rest of the Council for the affairs of the English Company, and during the life of Mir Mahmud Cossim Caun Bahadur and the duration of the factories of the English Company in this country, this agreement shall remain in force. God is witness between us that the following articles shall in no wise be infringed by either party.

First Article.

The Nabob Mr Mahmud Jaffer Caun Bahadur shall continue in possession of his dignities and all affairs be transacted in his name and a suitable income shall be allowed for his expences.

Second Article.

The Neabut of the Subadarree of Bengally, Arimabad and Orissa &c shall be conferred by His Excellency (the Nabob) on Mir Mahmud Cossim Caun Bahadur. He shall be vested with the administration of all affairs of the provinces, and after His Excellency, he shall succeed to the Government.

Third Article.

Betwixt us and Mir Mahmud Cossim Caun Bahadur a firm friendship and union is established. His enemies are our enemies and his friends are our friends.

Fourth Article.

The Europeans and Telingas of the English Army shall be ready to assist the Nabob Mir Mahmud Cossim Caun Bahadur in the management of all affairs, and in all affairs dependent on him they shall exert themselves to the utmost of their abilities.

Fifth Article.

For all charges of the Company and of the said Army, and provisions for the Field &c the lands of Burdwan, Midnepur, and Chattagaun shall be assigned and Sunnads for

that purpose shall be written and granted. The Company is to stand to all losses and receive all the profits of these three countries, and we will demand no more than the three assignments aforesaid.

Sixth Article.

One half of the chunam produced at Silhet for three years shall be purchased by the Gumastahs of the Company from the people of the Government at the customary rate of that place. The tennants and the inhabitants of these districts shall receive no injury.

Seventh Article.

The balance of the former Tuncaw shall be paid according to the Kist-bundee agreed upon with the Royroyan. The jewels which have been pledged shall be received back again.

Eighth Article.

We will not allow the tennants of the Sarcar to settle in the lands of the English Company, neither shall the tennants of the Company be allowed to settle in the lands of the Sarcar.

Ninth Article.

We will give no protection to the dependents of the Sarcar in the lands or in the factories of the Company, neither shall any protection be given to the dependents of the Company in the lands of the Sarcar, and whosoever shall fly to either party for refuge shall be given up.

Tenth Article.

The measures for war or peace with the Shahzadah and raising supplies of money, and the concluding both these points shall be weighed in the scale of reason, and whatever is judged expedient shall be put in execution; and it shall be so contrived by the joint counsels that he be removed from this country nor suffered to get any footing in it. Whether there be peace with the Shahzada or not, our agreements with Mir Mahmud Caun Bahadur we will (by the grace of God) inviolably observe as long as the English Companys factories continue in this country. Dated the 17th of the month of Sefter in the year 1174 of the Hejra.

Manuel of MAHMUD MIR MAHMUD COSSIM CAUN.

This was sealed on the 18th of the month of Sefter in the Eleven hundred and seventy-fourth year of the Hejra, and the proposals are agreed to.

Letter from Colonel Coote regarding the surrender of Pondicherry.

23d February 1761.

(This letter) advised that on the 24th Coll. Coote delivered Pondicherry to Mr. Pigot in the name of the Company, and measures would be immediately taken for its entire demolition. That the Admiral proposed returning here to refit, and had consented to bring 400 French prisoners hither, which they desired we would send to Europe as conveyances offered. That as we had been very pressing for the return of the Kings artillery and Tellicherry detachment, they had embarked part on the "Lord Mansfield" and "Sandwich," and hoped to send the remainder by the squadron, and that the Admiral having offered to undertake the siege of Myhie in his passage round, they had embarked an Engineer, the necessary Artillery and stores for that purpose.

Surrender of Pondicherry.

The Superior Council of Pondicherry authorised by the Count De Lally, Lieutenant-General of the armies of His Most Christian Majesty and his Commissary in India to treat for the said Town (Pondicherry) and its inhabitants, present the following articles to Coll. Coote, Commander of His Brittanic Majestys Troops on the coast of Coromandel:—

1st Article.

Upon the reduction of the place, its inhabitants shall not in any wise be injured. Their houses shall be preserved and shall retain all their effects and merchandize, with liberty of choice to convey them wherever they shall think proper, or to continue their dwelling in the said town as new subjects of His Brittanic Majestys, and they shall be treated as the old subjects have been usually treated. Accordingly those who have heretofore had possessions or other advantages shall not be deprived of them.

2d Article.

They shall be maintained in the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in the same manner as has been practised under the French Government. The churches and the houses of the ecclesiastics and religious persons shall be preserved together with everything thereunto belonging, whether they be situated without or within the town. The Missionaries shall have liberty of passing from place to place and shall find under the English flag the same protection as under the French flag.

3d Article.

Not only the buildings and houses belonging to private persons, whether laymen, ecclesiastics or religious persons shall be left in the condition they are, but also the buildings belonging to the Company, as well as the Fort, the warehouses, and the walls of the town, with all the fortifications, until the fate of these last, that is to say, everything of this kind belonging to the Company, shall be decided by the two respective Courts.

4th Article.

The papers of the Registry and Notarys office, on which depend the fortunes of the inhabitants, shall be sent to France without any obstacle by such conveyances as they shall fit, who are now charged with them, and in whose possession they shall in the meantime remain.

5th Article.

The treatment hereinbefore stipulated by the first article, for the inhabitants of Pondicherry, shall be extended to all the members of the Council, Companys agents, officers settled in the said town, & all others who have been or now are in the service of the Company, and so in like manner to all the merchants, whether Armenians or of any other nation settled heretofore in Pondicherry for their trade.

6th Article.

The Creoles or natives of Mauretius and of Bourbon, amounting in number to fo rty-one including five officers, as well as those who are in health as those who have been wounded or are invalids, having served as Volunteers and not being soldiers, should have liberty of returning to their homes by the first good opportunity they may now find.

7th Article.

Safeguards shall be granted to prevent disorders.

8th Article.

All the foregoing articles shall be executed agreeable to good faith.

Letter from the Chief and Factors of Tellicherry to the Governor.

Bombay Castle, 26th February 1761.

Received a letter from the Chief and Factors at Tellicherry, dated the 13th instant, advising that the Chief having wrote a letter to Mons. Lonet requiring the surrender of Myhie

and its dependencies, he held a Council of War, wherein from the great promises he had had from the Country Powers, he resolved to defend the place, but as till then the very same powers had always pretended to be of our party, and as they might otherwise harass our army, the Chief had wrote them severally, that if they presumed to interfere, he would look upon them as enemies and lay waste their whole territories, which having the desired effect, and Monsr Lonet finding they did not join him as he expected, sent proposals for surrendering, which with the approbation of Major Munro and Piers had been accepted as per enclosed copy, and in consequence of which the British Flag was that day hoisted on Myhie and its dependencies, on which they congratulated us. That Major Munro would march in a day or two to take possession of the northern forts, one of which Alli Rajah had taken possession of, on hearing our intentions, but which they would oblige him to deliver up, and to be also accountable for the stores.

Articles of Surrender proposed by the French Governor.

Proposals of Capitulation made by Mons. Lonet, Commander-in-Chief of the French Garrison at Myhie, for the surrender of that place and its dependencies to Thomas Hodges, Esquire, Commander-in-Chief of Tellicherry and its Dependencies, and Hector Munro, Esquire, Commander of the Kings and Companys Troops, encamped for the expedition against Myhie with the conditions on which they are accepted on the part of His Brittannick Majesty, whom God long preserve.

The following are conditions which we consent in the name of His Most Christian Majesty to surrender the Fort of Myhie and its dependencies on the coast of Mallabar :—

1st Article.

The exercise of the Roman Catholic religion shall not be disturbed in any shape, all the churches and chapells with their ornaments are to be preserved from all insults, and that the Padrees shall have leave to exercise their functions unmolested. Granted.

2^{d} Article.

The Garrison is to march with the honors of war, drums beating, colours flying, each man with a ball in his mouth ; four field pieces with one mortar and 12 rounds, to march to Tellicherry accompanied by a detachment of English and there to be embarked on board a ship for the Island of Bourbon, at the expence of the English, but in case the Dominion of that Island should be changed, the ship after taking in water and refreshments is to proceed with them to the Cape of Good Hope, where they are to be landed with their arms, cannon, mortar and appurtenances and then to go where they please ; but if the English do not choose to comply with that, they are to land us in France with our arms and baggage. Granted, except that the colours, arms drums, cannon, mortar and ammunition shall be delivered up in Tellicherry : also in case it should be more convenient to transport them for Europe from Tellicherry than it may be from Bombay or the Coromandel coast, provided nevertheless that should any European officer or Soldier choose to enter into the English service, they are to be at full liberty, that is if the entertainment of such person be agreeable to the English.

3^{d} Article.

All deserters whatsoever shall have a general pardon and not be molested in any shape. Granted, except Thomas Palmer of Colonel Parslows regiment, if he should be found in Garrison.

4th Article.

All persons Civil and Military, as well White as Black, shall have their moveable effects and domestics preserved without molestation, and the English are to put safeguards for the security thereof as they may desire. Granted, understanding it to mean wearing apparell and household furniture.

5th Article.

All the inhabitants of what nation or religion soever shall retain their possessions, rights and privileges unmolested in any shape.

6th Article.

All the private inhabitants, both Whites and Blacks, that shall be found to have possession, of lands and tenements, are to be suffered to enjoy them quietly, with liberty to each of them to remain or to remove as they think proper. Articles 5th and 6th granted, subject at all times to such annual rents as the English Company may think proper to levy on them.

7th Article.

That proper Commissarys shall be appointed to receive the effects, books, papers and accounts belonging to the French Company. Granted, understanding the word 'effects' to include provisions and warlike stores of every kind.

8th Article.

We consent to surrender to the English all our forts belonging to the French Company to the northward on the above conditions should they be in our possession at this time. Granted, provided it be clearly proved that the French have neither any direct or indirect property in such of them as are not at this present time in their possession, otherwise they are to cause them to be delivered up in the same manner as those adjacent to Myhie.

9th Article.

The French Factory at Calicut shall be suffered quietly to enjoy the priviledges of neutrality observed there. Granted.

10th Article.

That coolies and boats shall be allowed them to transport the effects belonging to the garrison as well civil as military. Granted.

11th Article.

All the sick and infirm shall be commodiously transported, with a surgeon, medicines, and servants belonging to the Hospital, at the charge of the English. Granted.

12th Article.

On the foregoing conditions we agree to deliver up all the fortifications of Myhie and its districts on any day to be appointed.

Bombay Castle, 22d March 1763.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Crommelin, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

The Wo Thomas Byfeld, Esqr.	John Spencer.
Charles Waters.	George England, Superr
Samuel Court.	

Peter Elwin Wrench indisposed.

Read and approved our last Consultation of the 6th instant.

Read a letter from John Stracey, also two letters as entered hereafter from Hyder Ali Caun to the President, from the tenour of which it would appear as if he was very desirous of being upon friendly terms with us, and as from his being now in possession of the whole Cannarie dominions, it may be of the greatest consequence of our Honble Masters affairs on this coast to improve a friendly correspondence with him. It is resolved to pursue all suitable means for this purpose, more especially as should we omit this favourable juncture of cultivating his friendship, he would very probably throw himself into the arms of the French, to whom he has hitherto been attached, and with whom he might form such connections as would prove very prejudicial to our Honorable Masters hereafter; and as the complying in some measure with his request for small arms will be most likely the means of inducing him to grant us such terms as we may require of him, it is agreed to supply him with 500 musquets and bayonets, which though a measure the Honble Company are always averse to, and we have ever avoided as much as possible, yet in the present case we really think it unavoidable, for as we expect considerable advantages to result from Hyder Ali Cauns friendship, he will naturally expect some return, and the only request he has made us being for fire arms, the giving him an absolute denial would very much disgust him and subject the Honble Companys affairs to all the opposition in his power, whereas by a contrary conduct we have everything to expect from his favour; and were we not to gratify him in his request, there is not the least room to doubt but he would receive supplies from the Portuguese, Danes, Dutch, and other European powers, who in his present situation would be glad to cultivate his friendship to our prejudice.

Resolved therefore that the "Royal Admiral" be returned as soon as possible, with Messrs Stracey and Sibbald to Onore, the former of whom must have suitable instructions drawn up in consequence of these our resolutions and likewise have a latitude of repairing to Bednore or anywhere else adjacent where Hyder Ali Caun may be, to whom the President will likewise write and send a suitable present on the occasion; proper orders must likewise be sent to the chief and factors at Tellicherry respecting him.

CHARLES CROMMELIN.
J. SPENCER.
CHARLES WATERS.
P. E. WRENCH.
SAMUEL COURT.

Translate of a letter from HYDER ALI CAUN *to the* PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

After compliments.

By Mehmed Hamzah, son to Cadjee Husson, I had the pleasure of hearing the goodness God has blessed you with, and that induces me to have the honour of seeing a friendship very fast between us both, and have therefore spoke very fully upon the occasion with the said Mehmed Hamzah and desired him to let you know all that I have to desire of your Honour.

I now acquaint you that in these lucky days I have by Gods favour got all the forts and country of Bednore in my possession, and I have put everything in proper postures of defence and order. As these are good news for you and all my friends, I congratulate you and them on the same.

I shall be always very glad of your friendly letters.

Translate of a letter from HYDER ALI CAUN *to the* PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL.

After compliments.

Your Onore Chief came to me and did give me the news of your welfare, which pleased me very much. He did also make a request to me that I should let him have the pepper of this

country, to which I assured him he shall have it agreeable to the price here, & so you may carry what quantity you chuse.

I shall always be glad of your letters and commands, and as I want about 3 or 4 thousand musquets for soldiers, I desire you will please to send that quantity by the said gentleman, for which I shall either pay in ready money or in pepper, as you will chuse it, but I hope the musquets may be good ones, English, French, and Alliman.

You will please to send all sorts of your Europe &c goods to be disposed of here in your factory. I have given leave and place to build the houses for your people, and I shall be glad that you give orders to build houses here &c. Compliments.

Bombay Castle, 25th October 1763.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Crommelin, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

The Wo Thomas Byfeld, Esqr.	Major John Gouin.
John Spencer.	Samuel Court.
Peter Elwin Wrench.	

George England, Superte.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The Committee of Surveys reporting that four hundred stands of arms may be spared for the service of Hyder Ali Caun, and as Mr John Stracey has very strenuously set forth the advantages which will accrue from supplying him therewith, it is agreed to send that number by the "Talbot" now under dispatch for the coast.

CHARLES CROMMELIN.
J. SPENCER.
C. WATERS.
P. E. WRENCH.
S. COURT.

Bombay Castle, 2nd August 1763.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Crommelin, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

The Wo Thomas Byfeld Esqr	Alexander Douglas.
John Spencer.	Charles Waters.
Peter Elwin Wrench.	Samuel Court.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

It affords us much satisfaction to find Mr Stracey has been so successful in his negotiations with Hyder Ali Caun, and we greatly approve of his conduct on this occasion as to the disputes which at present subsist between Hyder Ali Caun and the Nabob of Arcot. It is possible from the desire he has to cultivate our friendship and the strict alliance there is between the Honble Company and the Nabob of Arcot that the gentlemen at Madras may be able to accommodate the same. Agreed therefore that we represent to them in a suitable manner our situation on this coast with respect to Hyder Ali Caun and recommend their using their endeavours to accommodate these disputes which must, in our opinion, tend to the interest of the Honble Company, though we do not suppose they will be able to prevail on the Nabob to forego any just claims he may have on Hyder Ali Caun.

The President acquaints the Board that Mr. Stracey in his private letter to him mentions the Nabobs being desirous of building some fighting vessels in our Marine Yard, the propriety of which being considered, it is remarked that his having a Marine force may be a good check on the Marattas, Malevans and other freebooters on the coast, and consequently we apprehend will be rather advantageous than otherwise, and will also give us an opportunity of taking satisfaction in case of a rupture at any time with him. Agreed therefore that Mr. Stracey be empowered to acquaint him that if he chuses to send up his own people with proper directions, they will have all suitable assistance in building what vessels he may want.

CHARLES CROMMELIN.
J. SPENCER.
CHARLES WATERS.
P. E. WRENCH.
SAMUEL COURT.

Letter from Captain ANDREW WERNER disapproving of the demolition of Dungaree Fort and Hill.

Having lately received copy of the Honble Boards order to the New Fortification Paymaster, directing the levelling Dungaree Fort and Hill, I think it a duty incumbent on me to represent to your Honour &ca Council that such a work will not only be attended with an enormous expence and a tedious length of time (for I will venture to say that 2000 men a day cannot compleat it in 15 years), but after all will not answer the purpose intended, as the ground at and about Dungaree in general, as far as Monocjees Hill or the Seven Brab Trees, is considerably higher than the Town wall, consequently will always command the town. By the inclosed draft of the profile of the hill showing the height, breadth and length, your Honor &ca Council may partly judge how tedious and expensive the levelling it would be, but as this is a period when something should be done to render that spot as serviceable as possible to us, and a check to the progress of an enemy, should they make attempts on that quarter of the town, I humbly beg leave to offer it as my opinion that the hill should be well fortified and the works undermined. The expence will be trifling in comparison to that of levelling the hill and fort. A time may be ascertained when it may be completed. It will greatly strengthen that side of the Town which is the weakest, and entirely commands the ships in the harbour and great part of Back Bay. There is some part of the hill which it is at all events necessary to blow up, the stones of which will not only supply all the public and private works, but also ballast for the ships, though about 100 men more than are at present employed on that work must be added.

I am with great respect, Honorable Sir & Sirs,

Bombay, 5th September 1763.

Your most obedient humble servant,
ANDREW WERNER.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1763.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Crommelin, Esqr, Prest & Govr.

The Wo Thomas Byfeld, Esqr.	John Spencer.
Charles Waters.	Peter Elwin.
Samuel Court.	George England.
Major John Gouin.	

Alexander Douglas indisposed.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

We do not mean that the article in our agreement with Hyder Ali Caun should restrain us from assisting such powers as we are engaged by the treaty to afford succours to in case of being attacked, but not to assist any powers who may act offensively against him, and though we flatter ourselves his attention will for the present be diverted from proceeding against any of the Mallabar powers, yet if he should, the gentlemen at Tellichery must be directed to represent to him in a suitable manner the impropriety of his invading a country in which we have valuable priviledges at the very time he is entering into the strictest alliance with us, wh^h we hope will have a proper effect, and a letter to this purport must be likewise addressed to Mr Stracey with orders if possible to divert Hyder Alli Cauns attention from proceeding to the southward.

C. CROMMELIN.
J. SPENCER.
C. WATERS.
P. E. WRENCH.
S. COURT.

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1763.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Crommelin, Esqr, Prest & Govr.

The Wo Thomas Byfeld, Esqr.	Major John Gouin.
Charles Waters.	John Spencer.
Samuel Court.	George England, Supt.

Alexander Douglas and Peter Elwin Wrench.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

Application having been privately made for permission to purchase some cannon, which we have reason to believe are for the use of Hyder Ali Caun, with whom we are now on very friendly terms, and as we do not imagine any evil consequences can ensue therefrom, the same is agreed to; but in order to induce Hyder Ali Caun to countenance our Honourable Masters affairs, and promote their interest in his dominions as much as possible, this indulgence must be pointed out to him in the strongest terms in order that the greater merit may be made of it.

C. CROMMELIN.
J. SPENCER.
C. WATERS.
P. E. WRENCH.
S. COURT.

Translate of a letter from SEEVAPAYAH stating that Hyder Naik has taken possession by force of the Government of Bednur and the Rajah and his mother are prisoners in his hands.

The Government of Bednur is taken now by Hyder Naique. The Rajah and his mother &c. &c., jewels, and Bramen priests are all in his (Hyder Naiques) power. We have only saved our lives, and when arrived at Goa, I saw Govind Bhott, who heard all we had to say, and said that your Honour, if you would take it upon you, would do the business, and which we are all assured of. We have now ordered Govind Bhott &c. with some cloth, which we hope you will accept of; though they are not agreeable for the present situation we could not get other proper ones. If you will help us this time you will gain a great good name in the world, and of course God will help you. We hope you will see the Government, the Rajah &c. released, and we shall not be wanting to do all in our power to please you. They shall tell you all we have to say.

Extract of a letter from Major ADAMS to the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL, Fort William, regarding the massacre of Englishmen at Patna.

Gentlemen,

The accounts which I have communicated to the President relative to the fate of our gentlemen at Patna are now confirmed by the arrival of several of their servants in camp. One Assuck, Consummah to Mr. Allright, who gives the most distinct account, I intend to send down to Calcutta for your examination. He says that twelve days ago at seven o'clock in the evening, our gentlemen having drank tea, were acquainted by Mr. Ellis' servant that Someroo was arrived with some sepoys, on which Mr. Ellis immediately ordered a chair to be brought for him, but instead of going to the gentlemen, he sent away the Mogul, who had the charge of them, and went into the cook-room and gave orders to the servants who were getting supper ready, to be gone. He then sent for Messrs. Ellis and Lushington, who being acquainted he had private business with them, immediately went to him and were instantly cut down: afterwards Messrs. Hay, Leyon, and Jones were sent for and dispatched in the same manner, as were likewise Messrs. Chambers, Amphlet, and Gulston, who were next sent for with Mr. Smith, but he receiving a cut on the shoulder, escaped into the room, and acquainting the rest of the gentlemen, they defended themselves with bottles and plates (their knives and forkes being taken from them after dinner) and obliged the sepoys to retire, who immediately loaded their pieces and shot them. 25 were in irons. The above mentioned gentlemen with others amounting to 24 more were not in irons. He adds that Capn. Wilson, Ensign Mackay, Doctor Campbell, and five or six more were murdered at Chalisatoon, where they were confined with Dr. Fullerton, who was the only gentleman that was not put to death, but that all the English soldiers were yet alive. This horrid massacre was perpetrated the night that Cossim Alli Caun received the Presidents and my letter.

All accounts likewise agree that Futtasing, Ram Narains brother, and nine more of Ram Narains relations were about the same time put to death near Baar, and their bodies not permitted to be burnt, but exposed under a guard of sepoys. The bodies of our gentlemen were most of them thrown in a well in the compound of the house they were confined in.

They likewise say that immediately on the receipt of the news of Oud Nulla being stormed, Cossim Alli Caun ordered all the English to be sent out on the river and sank there, but was prevented by Coja Gregore, who had he lived, they say, would have prevented this horrid affair.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
THOMAS ADAMS.

Camp at Burrie,
18th October 1763.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1766.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Charles Crommelin, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

The Wors Thomas Hodges, Esqr	John Gouin, Major.
William Hornby.	Rawson Hart Boddam.
Daniel Draper.	Nathaniel Stackhouse.

Simon Matcham.

Articles sent by Hyder Alli Caun in return to those proposed to him, considered.

Likewise the letter from the Resident at Onore, upon which the President lays before the Board translation of the Nabobs letter to him and the articles mentioned to be enclosed (all entered hereafter), which being read and very maturely and deliberately considered, it is agreed to evade replying thereto in direct terms until we can point out to the President and Council at Fort St George our situation with him, for which purpose copy of the articles proposed to him and those he has sent us in return must be transmitted to them, that they may be the better able to judge of his real disposition towards us, and pursue such measures as may from circumstances appear to them eligible, though we flatter ourselves it will not be found expedient to come to a rupture with him unless his conduct should really be such as to render it unavoidable, consistent with our Honble masters credit, for in such case their interest upon this coast would not only be severely affected, but trade in general would for some time be put a total stop to, the bad consequences of which are very obvious.

CHA. CROMMELIN.
THOMAS HODGES.
WM HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
R. H. BODDAM.
P. JERVIS.
NATH. STACKHOUSE.

Translate of a letter from HYDER ALLI CAUN to the PRESIDENT, dated the 28th September last and received the 9th November 1766.

Bombay Castle, 11th November 1766.

After compliments. I have received your Honours esteemed letter, and was very glad to observe your Honour had ordered the necessary repairs to be given my ship, which I hope may soon be compleated and she dispatched to this place. Thanks be to God, there is no separation or difference between your Honour, the Honble Company, and this Sircar, and it is my desire that our friendship may be firm and increase daily more and more. With this view I repaired to see the Chief at Tellecherry and he with some of his Council came to see me, when I made them all a valuable and worthy present of jewels, horses, &ca, in order that he might not make any disputes with me, or write wrong to your Honour, as you are at a great distance, you might believe. I also made a present of 40000 Rs to the Chief that he might act in such a manner as our friendship should daily increase, for I found his inclination most contrary thereto, in having raised disputes to my great displeasure through the persuasions of low people who have no sense, and also encouraging my enemies by supplying them with warlike stores. I did not apply to him myself for the musquets I was in want of, but endeavoured to get them by sending one of my merchants to purchase them if possible, but to no effect. I am sensible the Chief of Tellecherry cannot part with such an article without your order, so that I will apply to yourself as my friend for whatever musquets &ca I am in want of.

There is a church in the ..... where the Nairs, who were always troublesome fellows, did molest or hurt one or two of the passengers that road, so that I ordered 50 men belonging to Ally Rajah to be upon guard at that church, but the Chief at Tellecherry did thereupon send his troops and guns in company with the Nairs against the aforesaid people of Ally Rajah. However, I took no notice of it out of regard to your Honours friendship.

Mehmet Ally Caun of Arcot has also an intention, through the persuasion of low people, to have some disputes with me, but I also take no notice of it out of regard to your Honour. Ally Rajah, although a well-wisher to the Honourable Company, the Nairs preserve great enmity with, and consequently inform the Chief of Tellecherry many things against him, wh$^{ch}_{\cdot\cdot}$ unjustly occasions him to be disgusted with him. In case he had occasioned any impediment to the Hon$^{ble}_{\cdot\cdot}$ Companys business, he should immediately receive a punishment from me. If your Honour will send a proper man to this place, I make no doubt but in such case your Honour will be fully informed whether I made any objections or differences with the Honourable Companys business or whether on my part I have been wanting in my endeavours to preserve your friendship. Your Honours will also observe what differences had been caused in our friendship from time to time by the Chief at Tellecherry, and which of the letters that I had from him as well as mine to him concerning it appear just and reasonable. The Chief at Tellecherry still continues encouraging the Nairs, and taking them under his protection, and they are setting fire to the pepper gathered at several places, in order to be delivered to the Hon$^{ble}_{\cdot\cdot}$ Company. This puts it out of my power to be punctual in supplying the Hon$^{ble}_{\cdot\cdot}$ Company with the same, though I wish it. I ought not to have mentioned to your Honour the compliments or presents that I made the Chief as aforesaid, nor ought I to have complained of him, but from his obstinacy and wrong informations to your Honour I could not help being at large on this subject, in order to appear more plain to your Honour, that you may not believe all that that gentleman may write. If I had an inclination of incurring his displeasure, why should I have made them the compliments mentioned above. I do not complain anything of Mess$^{rs}_{\cdot\cdot}$ Stracey and Day; I am sensible of their goodness, and doubt not by their letters your Honour will be acquainted with the whole case of what I have herein related. Provided your Honour will appoint M$^{r}_{\cdot}$ Day to succeed the Chief at Tellecherry, and another gentleman in his stead at Calicut, in such case your Honour will observe how large a quantity of pepper the Honourable Company shall be supplied with this and every year and how much it will turn to their benefit. I conquered this coast of Mallabar purposely to see the Hon$^{ble}_{\cdot\cdot}$ Company supplied plentifully with pepper and sandalwood in a most advantageous manner in order to have the friendship between us daily increased and firmly preserved.

As to the pepper your Honour wrote me about, my officers represent to me that there is a large quantity laying in the district of Soundati ready to be weighed off and delivered. I therefore wrote M$^{r}_{\cdot}$ Stracey concerning it, and also desire your Honour will direct him to receive whatever pepper and sandalwood my officers will deliver him. I have sent the articles drawn out agreeable to those your Honour sent upon a separate paper. I have also in consequence of your letter sent the articles I am in want of, and desire your Honour will order it to be drawn out accordingly and sent to me under your seal. I am in want of the muskets, and therefore desire your Honour will order to permit me annually to purchase from the Honourable Comp$^{a}_{\cdot}$ three or four thousand new English muskets and what gunpowder I want. I am very glad to observe the offer made me of the Hon$^{ble}_{\cdot\cdot}$ Companys assistance, which is consistent with our friendship. I promise to send 10 or 15 thousand troops for the Hon$^{ble}_{\cdot\cdot}$ Companys assistance at any time when required, in like manner I am to be assisted by them upon occasion, for there is a fair friendship between us, the preserving of which is the cause of dread to the enemies of both.

The pepper produced in my new conquests last year is destroyed by the disputes above mentioned and the crop of this ensuing year is also perishing. I shall therefore deliver it to

whom your Honour will please to direct to receive it, of which I desire your Honour will write me with expedition.

Bombay Castle, 11th. November 1766.

Translate of the Articles of Agreement passed by Fattan Hyder under his seal to the Honourable Com^{y}, agreeable to the desire of the Governor of Bombay, in order that the friendship between them and this Sircar may be firm for ever.

1st. Thanks be to God, I have subdued the coast of Mallabar from the Cape of Nellisar to Poonary. In that tract of land the Honble Company are to enjoy all the grants and privileges they did during the time of the late Rajahs, and no impediments or molestations shall be offered to any of their settlements where they hoist their colours within the tract of land aforesaid, but on the contrary they are to be protected and continued in ease and tranquility.

2d. The persons who may be indebted to the Honourable Company shall be peremptorily ordered by this Sircar to discharge the same on demand being made by the Honble Com^{ys} people.

3d. The pepper produced within the limits of Karwar and Onore has been delivered over since the beginning of my time at the English factory out of regard to their friendship with this Sircar; in the like manner it shall be delivered to them in future, and the pepper from every part of my new conquests shall also be delivered at their factorys in same manner as they used to receive it during the time of the late Rajahs. Then how can my subjects or officers permit a grain of pepper to be exported without my orders.

4th. That the Honble Company be at free liberty to export rice from Mangalore and other parts of my new conquests for their use according to custom.

5th. That out of regard to our friendship the quantity of sandalwood from the jurisdiction of Hyder Nagar and Saundati shall be delivered in the same manner as had been practised since the beginning of my time; and the Honble Company shall also be supplied with whatever quantity of sandalwood and cardemoms as may be produced in any parts of my new conquests.

6th. The Honble Company shall continue to enjoy in any new conquests all the privileges granted them by the new Princes without paying any new duties.

7th. Liberty shall be granted for purchasing masts, timber, and plank from any parts of my new conquests as also from Mangalore and Onore.

8th. The English may establish their settlements in any part of my new conquests, wherever they may judge necessary for carrying on their trade, by which means the port will improve. I look upon my ports to be the Honble Companys and theirs to be mine.

9th. Any vessels, either large or small, belonging to the Honble Company, their subjects, servants or dependants furnished with the English Pass which may by stress of weather or other accidents be drove on shore or otherwise wrecked in any part of my new conquests, the commanding officers there shall assist her as much as may be in their power; and whatever may be saved of the goods or vessels to be delivered to such person or persons can prove it to be his property, without any demand being made on that account except for such expences as may be incurred by saving of the vessel, in like the same is to be observed by the officers belonging to the Honble Company in case any of the vessels from this Sircar, its subjects, servants or dependants may meet with like accident at any of their ports.

10th. Since there is so firm a friendship between the Honble Company and this State, how can my people join with the Honble Companys enemies? However, should any one from my territories go into those of the Company and occasion disputes and disturbances, he in such

case will be punished by this Sircar; in like manner any of the Companys people who may be guilty of the like crime is to be punished by you.

11th. As there is a fair friendship between the Honble Company and this Sircar they shall always receive more compliments than others.

12th. The sandalwood, pepper and cardemoms aforesaid to be sold and delivered at the same prices as is now received for them; and this Sircar having occasion every year for three or four thousand English new muskets, I am to be supplied with them by the Honble Company in the same manner they lately furnished me with some by means of Mr. Stracey, and their amount shall be made good either in sandalwood, pepper or in cash.

13th. Whenever the Honble Company may be in want of troops I will furnish them with 10 or 15 thousand men from this Sircar, and on the contrary should this Sircar be in such necessity, the Honble Company are to supply me in like manner as is consistent with our fair friendship, and is also the cause of dread to our enemies.

14th. The above articles of agreement are to be performed and complied with by both of us for ever, so that it may tend to increase our friendship and union.

Extract from a letter from JOHN STRACEY *to the* PRESIDENT *regarding Hyder Alli Caun.*

My general letter will in part shew you the present opinion and determination of the gentlemen here, and what else I have to say will be of a private nature. When Hyder Alli dispatched me for Madras, he seemed, as I have before said, inclinable to peace. It is true his offers were not such as were likely to bring it about, and what was worse, the reason he gave for the Nizam's and his attack on the Carnatick had no foundation in truth, for in reality the former has not the least shadow of a demand on the Nabob of Arcot for tribute, having last year, in consideration of five lacks of rupees paid him, received Sunnads from the Soubah of full acquittance for all demands on him, both past and future. Whether Hyder Alli was acquainted with this circumstance or not I cannot positively determine, but I think he was not; however, he now is. It was not to be expected that on his first talking of peace he should open himself fully as to what he would give up or submit to, and the gentlemen here seemed entirely to put it out of his power to make offers again, for they are, in my opinion, so positively determined on his ruin that nothing he could be brought to give up at present would induce them to desist from their operations against him. The plan here now is again to receive the Nizam into our alliance, and if we succeed against Hyder, the old Maissore family are to be again reinstated in the possession of their Government. With regard to the Bednure country, they think here, it may be left to the Marattas, or be hereafter otherwise disposed of as chance may determine. This latter circumstance leads me to reply to the question your Honour put to me in a former letter, whether I knew of any fit person to be set up and supported in his pretensions to the Government of Bednure and Soundah countries. I must first lay it down as a maxim, and from which (with deference to better opinion) I shall with very great difficulty be brought to recede, that it would be the most unlucky thing that would happen to the Companys commercial interests on the Mallabar Coast that the Marattas should ever have a foot of land more than they have there, at any place from whence we expect investments. All Gentoo Governments are so full of deceit, chicanery, and perplexity, and their pecuniary interests have so great a biass over them, that I almost wish too that where the Company expect large and advantageous investments their Governments should not subsist. To whom then, it will be said, are these countries in question to be given. Of the late Bednure family of Rajahs, there is only left the young man who was reigning when Hyder took the country, and who with his mother were released by the Marattas last year from a fort called Mad Ghery, where Hyder had confined them. She is since dead, but whether they will release him is I think very uncertain, and even though they do, there are

none of the old Canaree families of distinction remaining, as they have for the most part been destroyed by Hyder Alli and the rest have left the country. He uses all his own principal officers so cavalierly that very few men of family or credit will stay with him, and consequently there are hardly any that could be looked upon as fit to take charge of such a Government as that. The man of whom, on the whole, I have heard the best character is one Meer Fuzela Caun, who has always commanded his principal armies where he himself was not present. He has a father-in-law who lives under the protection of the Nabob of Arcot, and could he be induced to rise against his master, it is probable he might make some material impression upon the Bednure countries in his own behalf and, if supported by us, succeed. This circumstance I shall mention to the gentlemen here, and acquaint you with their opinion. On my own part, exclusive of him I hardly know another whom I would chuse to mention and of whom I could venture to say much.

Though I am very far from being desirous that any opinion of mine should be followed, as I should be extremely sorry that any ill success that might arise from it should be laid to my door, yet as it may be expected I should say something relative to the carrying on the intended war against Hyder, I will take the liberty of troubling you with what occurs to me on that subject. I do not imagine it would be very difficult for us to take Mangalore and to keep possession there, for though there are generally a good many troops alloted for that place, yet I think that most of them will probably be employed in assisting against the Nairs, and if we succeed in it, it would more effectually distress the Nabob than the taking any other place or the coast whatever, either at Mallabar or Canaree country. At Candapore there is no fort of any strength, but two small vessels might be placed there to stop up the trade of the Port, and if any of our troops were to land thereabouts and entrench themselves, I do not imagine the enemy would easily bring anybody that could dislodge them or prevent their destroying the country thereabouts as they thought proper. It would be very easy to land at Onore, and likewise to take the fort there. It is however very large and not very tenable, though perhaps the Nabob could not spare people enough to turn us out. There is a strong fort before you enter the river, well known by the name of Fortified Island, and which would be an admirable post if we could get possession of it. I think however the taking of it would be a difficult attempt, as it is very strong, and the landing only to be effected at one part, and that very small and rocky, and there is but very little water. There is a man in Onore, one Ramaya Havaldar, who formerly belonged to the Canaree Government, who commands most of the sepoys on the Island, and who would, in my opinion, be very glad of such an opportunity either to secure it himself, or for the sake of a reward to assist us. Mr. Sibbald knows him well, and can give your Honour every information you can want relative to him. There is a Moor man likewise who commands the fleet at Onore (which office indeed he chiefly got through my interest), who would, I think, also be very glad to give a helping hand towards our success, either by bringing off his fleet or any other way, as he well knows the difference between an establishment under us and the Nabob, and he has made some money, which I doubt not he would be glad to secure. Of these and all other circumstances relative to Onore and the adjacent places Mr. Sibbald will be able to give you full intelligence, though it is to be observed that however well inclined the country people are to revolutions, yet from the natural timidity of their dispositions, it is very seldom you can bring them to declare till they are quite sure of their mark.

If we are able to make any impression upon the sea coast in the Canaree country in several places at once, we shall soon reduce the country below the Gauts to be of little service to the Nabob in yielding him any revenue and perhaps distress him for grain. It will be impossible that our army can march up the Gauts. Keeping posts, however below, will very much distress

his affairs, and the troops we have at Tellicherry, with very little assistance, will be sufficient, I imagine, to take Calicut and other places in the Mallabar country from the Nabobs people and reinstate the Nairs. As to the Canaree and Soundah countries that lay above the Gauts, it would be hard to say what will become of them, but as I said before, I heartily wish they may never fall into the hands of the Marattas.

Thus I have troubled your Honour with the recital of such hints as I could give relative to the places where I am acquainted, and whether they may be of use or not, I must submit to your opinion.

Hyder Alli was not able to take Amboor, and on Colonel Smiths marching towards him from Vellore, he withdrew, as did the Nizam, to Vanambuddy. Colonel Smith is in full march after him. We expect hourly to hear of some action. If Hyder (for I put the Nizam down as a cypher) make a stand, it may, it is to be hoped, be the means of bringing the war to a speedy issue, but if he retreats, I think the finishing of it will be a work of time.

P.S.—Upon mentioning to the Governour the circumstances of Fuzela Caun, he seemed to think it was too uncertain a dependance to trust to. I shall always think though, that so strong and fine a country as that of Bednure should never be given to the Marattas. If the gentleman would not think it improper to give it to one of Mahmed Alli Cauns sons (if we can conquer it), it would certainly be of prodigious service to the Companys as well as the private interest on the Mallabar Coast. If the Presidency of Bombay were to mention this to the gentlemen it might induce them to listen to it, and I cannot help thinking would be of infinite service to the publick could it be brought to bear. It is I assure you, Sir, from myself and myself only that this hint comes, and as the gentlemen here propose leaving the disposal of that and the Soundah country to your determination, who will of course be the best judges what is likely to be advantageous to the Company and to trade in general, in this respect you will act as you judge proper therein.

P.S.—Since closing the above, Colonel Smith, we learn, has given Hyder Ally another defeat near Vanambuddy and all his Europeans are deserted over to us. Hyder has retreated, and Colonel Smith is in pursuit of him.

Letter from the PRESIDENT *to* WILLIAM HORNBY, *Chief of Tellicherry, stating that it is proposed to send an expedition against Hyder Allis fleet and possessions.*

Bombay Castle, 1st February 1768.

Sir,

In consequence of what you have already been advised by the President and the situation of affairs in the Carnatick, we have come to the resolution of setting on foot an expedition against Hyder Allis fleet and possessions upon this coast. The necessary preparations are accordingly now making for this purpose, and in ten or twelve days at furthest we hope our forces will leave this place for Onore and Manguelore, where their operations shall first be directed. This boat is therefore dispatched to apprize you hereof and to direct you to exert your utmost endeavour for distressing the Nabobs affairs by every means in your power, and which we apprehend may easily be effected by spiriting the Nairs and assisting them with stores and ammunition to act vigorously against him; and if the situation of your garrison will with safety admit of it, we acquiesce likewise in your furnishing them with men, relying on your stipulating for such privileges and immunities in return as our Honble Masters are in want of at your Settlement. The Commanding Officers upon the Expedition will be directed to correspond with you; and we shall give you notice of their departure from hence until when we would have you, notwithstanding the above orders, to act with caution so as not to make our real intentions known, as we have given out

here that the preparations are against Fort Augustus for the recovery of that part of the ransom money still due. You are to reply to the letter as soon as it may be in your power.

We are, Sir,
Your loving Friends.

President and Councils Consultation regarding the Expedition against Hyder Alli Caun.

Bombay Castle, 2d February 1768.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Thomas Hodges, Esqr, Prest & Govr.

The Wo Daniel Draper, Esqr.	John Gouin, Major.
James Ryley.	Rawson Hart Boddam.
Benjamin Jervis.	Nathl Stackhouse.

John Watson, Supt.

Read & approved our last Consultation.

As Mr James Sibbald from his long residence at Onore must no doubt be well acquainted with our Honble Masters commercial interests upon this coast, resolved that he be joined with the Major and Mr Watson during the intended expedition in every transaction with the Country powers, or in which the Honble Companys interests are any ways concerned, and likewise that he act as Paymaster to the troops.

Mr John Sebastian Natter, Factor, requesting to go on the Expedition, is appointed Assistant to the Commissary of Stores, Mr George Horsley, Writer, Secretary to the Committee, and Captain Robert Jackson, Judge Advocate; Mr William Freeman, Assistant to the Superintendent, is also ordered to accompany him on this service.

And as in case of success it seems highly necessary to stipulate the distribution of all plunder and booty taken in the course of the intended service, the Honble Companys several orders on this subject are referred to, and the following resolution taken in consequence:—

That all public stores and provisions whatever, with one-half of all ships and vessels taken with their cargoes, are to be reserved for the Honble Company, agreeable to the 19th Article of the 11th Section of the Articles of War, and their latest orders on this subject. The remaining half of the aforesaid ships and vessels and their cargoes with all other plunder and booty whatever must then be sold at public outcry, and after deducting the amount of the expenses incurred by the Expedition, the remainder to be divided equally between the Honble Company and the captors. The captors' share to be again divided into two equal parts for the Military and Marine, viz. one-half for the former and the other half for the latter; one-eighth of each share to be given to the Commanding Officers of the respective corps and the other seven-eighths to be distributed, the former agreeable to the method practised in the division of the Malwan donation and the latter according to the rules observed in His Majesty's Navy.

D. DRAPER.
JAMES RYLEY.
R. H. BODDAM.
B. JERVIS.
NATH. STACKHOUSE.
B. FLETCHER.

Letter to the Committee on the Expedition against Hyder.

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1768.

To

John Govin and John Watson Esqrs and Mr James Sibbald.

Gentlemen,

This letter is dispatched chiefly to give cover to an extract from a letter received yesterday from Mr Mostyn, in order for your making all possible inquiry as to which of the competitors therein mentioned will be most agreeable to the country in general, and most likely to answer our views; and as soon as you have obtained all the information in your power relative thereto, you are to communicate the same to us for our determination, also the President and Council at Madras with all possible expedition.

We now enclose twenty transcripts in the Persian language of the Manifesto delivered you, and the like number in Gentoo, to be made use of as you see occasion.

From what Mr Sibbald writes us under the 7th inst., there is the greatest reason to flatter ourselves you will have little or no difficulty in subduing Onore Fort and Fortified Island, or in getting possession of the fleet there, which being accomplished may in a great measure facilitate the success of your further operations, which we sincerely hope may be the case, and are

Bombay Castle, 20th February 1768. Your loving Friends.

Letter from Messrs Watson and Sibbald acquainting of the reduction of Manguelore and regarding other details.

We addressed you from Manguelore under the 2d inst. per Express Boat purposely to acquaint you of the reduction of that place, and the "Fuzzul Allum" passing by, affords us an opportunity of informing your Honour &c of our being now on our way to Onore, having left Manguelore the 15th. Previous to our departure, Major Gouin being informed that Tipu Saib (the Nabobs son) had left Bednure with about one thousand Horse and three thousand Foot, and that he was then advanced near the borders of Manguelore, came to a resolution of marching out our troops to meet him, hoping that if it was attended with no other good consequence, it would be the means of protecting the town. He accordingly left Manguelore on the 5th, and on the seventh in the morning a skirmish ensued with an advanced body of the enemys horse in which we had two men killed, one ensign and twenty men wounded. The loss on the side of the enemy is reported to be considerable. As the Major found that the Nabobs Horse fled before him and that it would be impossible to bring them to an engagement, we concurred with him in opinion that the plan for the reduction of the sea coast was an object more worthy our attention, and he therefore returned with the troops on the 9th. We have now embarked for the present service a detachment of eighty-four Privates under the command of Captain Jackson with 200 Bombay Sepoys, including their officers, which is all the Major could spare. However, should Onore not be reinforced since Mr Sibbald left it, we have not the least reason to doubt our success.

We have the pleasure to acquaint your Honour that the Rajahs of Cargoor and Nunis are said to be on their march to join our troops at Manguelore, which if they effect it may enable us to secure the whole of the sea coast and otherwise be the means of greatly distressing the Nabobs affairs on this side; and it is with satisfaction we can inform you that the whole country seems firmly attached to our interest and heartily tired of the Nabob and his Government, so that would our small force permit of the extending our views, we have on all sides the fairest prospect of success.

By advices received the 12th inst.t from the gentlemen at Tellicherry, we were informed that a party of our troops were repulsed in attempting to storm a fort belonging to Alli Rajah, in which an Ensign and seventeen men were killed and forty-five Sepoys wounded, and as the Nairs had much deceived them as to the numbers with which they promised to join their troops, they requested we would send them a detachment of Infantry, they being very doubtful if, without assistance, they could maintain their ground ; but as we judged the operations we had on hand of more importance, and that it was contrary to the intentions of your Honour &ca, we have only for the present sent them an Artillery officer, they having but one.

Agreeable to your Honour &cas intentions previous to our leaving Manguelore, we dispatched three sets of Harcurrahs with advices to Colonel Smith of our success and situation, but as all communication between that place and Bednure is stopped, we have not been able to gain any intelligence of him or the Nabob.

Having no further occasion for the "Lord Mansfield," she was, agreeable to your Honour &cas orders, dispatched the 10th instant for Tellicherry, as was the "Birmingham" for the same port, Mr. Hornby having agreed to purchase the rice she had on board.

We think it necessary to acquaint your Honour &ca that the Portuguese having a settlement at Manguelore with many privileges under the Nabobs Government, which we deemed it inconsistent to be continued under ours, we acquainted the Resident that we could not permit of his exercising his authority in that place untill your Honour &cas determination relative hereto was known, but that he might continue under the protection of our flag, which he refusing to do, and on the contrary being desirous of returning to Goa, a Portuguese Ingale arriving at that time afforded him an opportunity of so doing.

As the Honourable Companys affairs at Onore are judged by Mr. Sibbald to require his presence there, he is embarked on the expedition, but proposes returning to Manguelore as soon as circumstances will permit.

We are with great respect,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedt humble Servants,
JOHN WATSON.
JAMES SIBBALD.

Ship "Resolution," off Pidgeons Island,
18th March 1768.

Letter from the PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL at Fort St. George regarding the Expedition against Hyder.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Since our letter of the 26th February, a duplicate of which comes enclosed, we have been favoured with yours of the 4th February, with the copy of that from Mr. Brome to Mr. Mostyn. It gives us a sensible satisfaction to find that your Honour has determined to fit out an armament against Hyder Allis fleet and possessions on your coast, since such a measure cannot fail of distressing him to the utmost; indeed, many circumstances concur in rendering the present juncture the most favourable for attacking a man whose ambition and power are so dangerous to our tranquillity. The peace we have concluded with the Subah, by which he has renounced all kinds of correspondence with Hyder, and declared him a rebel and an usurper: the jealousy at present subsisting between Madhavrao and his uncle, and the disposition of the several powers on the Mallabar coast to throw off his yoke: these considerations have deter-

mined us to prosecute the war with the utmost vigour, and that your Honour may be the better enabled to co-operate with us, we shall make you acquainted with the plan we have formed for the operations of our forces. Colonel Smith, who is now before Krishnagerry, the principal fort in the valley, and on which most of the others depend, has orders to inform himself particularly what places lie between him and Bengalure, and whether there are other places to the southward, the possession of which will give him an easier opening towards Syringapatam; while Colonel Smith with the main body of the army is employed in reducing the several forts of consequence in the valley, and making these enquiries, we propose that Col.^{l} Wood after reducing Ahtoor, against which place he is now gone, should march by the way of Salem or Carour towards Coimbettour, the Rajah of which, we are given to understand, is willing to enter into terms with us, or if he should not, that country may be easily reduced, which will also ensure the possession of Dindigal and deprive Hyder Alli of great resources of money and provisions. The next point to be obtained by this Division of the Army is the possession of Guzzelhatty or Kickeretty, an important post which commands the only pass from Syringapatam to Coimbattour and the southern countries. Should these services be accomplished before the setting in of the rains and swelling of the Cavaree, a part of this detachment may proceed to Calicut and act in conjunction with the troops from your Presidency against Hyder Allis possessions on your side, and we flatter ourselves that your Honour &^{ca} will not think of abandoning any conquests you make on the Mallabar Coast, which by falling again into Hyder Allis possession, may render his reduction more difficult if not impracticable. During the operations of these two bodies of the army, we propose also forming a detachment of two hundred European Infantry, twenty-five Artillery and two battallions of Sepoys to be stationed at Velour, or wherever it may appear necessary to protect the Arcot country against any invasions of the enemys Cavalry, or if we can by any means procure a sufficient body of Horse, of which we have some hope, we need not then be under any apprehensions of the enemys ravaging the Carnatick, but shall be able to order the above detachment to join Colonel Smith, who will be directed to follow Hyder Alli to Bengalure, or wherever he may take post, and if possible to invest him till we can besiege the place in form, though we do not conceive he will shut himself up in any place unless he has no other resource. He is now at Bengalure, taking every means of strengthening it, and will probably after leaving a garrison of the best of his Infantry there, put himself at the head of his cavalry and endeavour to ravage the Carnatick or to harass our Division of the army in their operations. An equal or superior body of Horse can only frustrate his attempts in either of these projects, and which we must if possible endeavour to obtain. Though this plan seems to us best calculated, as well to distress Hyder Alli as to protect the Carnatick, it is impossible to say how far circumstances which may hereafter arise may oblige us to alter it. Our measures must be guided by the steps Hyder Alli himself may take, and we can only in general say that we mean to reduce him by degrees, and to shut him up in a smaller place unless he should give us an opportunity of investing him in the field, in either of which cases we may very reasonably hope to bring the war to a more speedy conclusion. Your Honour &^{ca} desire our sentiments with regard to the person to be set up in the Bednure country in opposition to Hyder Alli, in answer to which it is necessary to acquaint you that by the first Articles of the treaty concluded with the Subah he has relinquished all his rights and titles to the Duanny of the Mysore Country to the Company, and of which we propose obtaining a confirmation by the Royal Phirmaund. This was a measure we judged absolutely necessary to enable us to settle that country in such a manner that by its being entirely under the Companys influence, the peace and tranquillity both of that and the Carnatick might be ensured and a free and open intercourse and trade established between them; and that we might avoid giving the Marattas any cause of disgust, we have engaged that as soon as the country is settled under our management, their regular annual chout shall be paid

them as well as the Piscash to the Soubah. We were much at a loss for a proper person to send with the army, who by his influence and authority might be enabled to settle the country and draw off many of the Chiefs from Hyder Alli. This task the Nabob has undertaken, and from his knowledge of the country, and influence with the several Powers, he appears to be the most fit person to be employed. His attachment to and dependance on the Company are sufficient to induce him to use every means in his power to putting the Mysore country on a proper footing, and the more so as the future welfare and interest of the Carnatick are so essentially concerned therein. We do not mean to disturb any of the former Rajahs or Renters who may be willing to submit to the Honourable Companys protection in their ancient possessions and privileges so long as they live in obedience to our Government. We do not imagine that the Nabob has any thoughts of getting any of his sons appointed to Bednure country, and we think the young Rajah has the best title to it, provided he can be brought to an entire dependance on the Honourable Company. We have received from Mr Stracey such hints as he has judged necessary to give us regarding the privileges to be obtained in case of our concluding a peace with Hyder Alli, though we do not at present see any probability of such an event; but we flatter ourselves if we are able to accomplish our views with respect to the Mysore country, that there will be no difficulty in procuring such grants as your Honour &^ca^ shall judge will best tend to promote our Honourable Masters interest on the Mallabar Coast.

We are, Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Fort St George, 9th March 1768.

Your most obedient and humble Servants,

CHARLES BOURCHIER.
JOHN CALL.
GEORGE DAWSON.
JAMES BOURCHIER.
GEORGE MACKAY.

Letter to the PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL at Fort St George regarding the Expedition against Hyder.

To

The Honourable Charles Bourchier, Esquire,
Presid^t^ and Governour &^c^ Council at Fort St George.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We wrote you the last the 9th ultimo (a duplicate of which is enclosed), since when we have been favoured with a letter from your Honour &^c^ under the 13th January, and most sincerely congratulate you on the continuation of the success of the army under Colonel Smith, which we hope will be attended with the agreeable consequence your Honour &^c^ expect to reap therefrom by thoroughly detaching the Soubah from his connections with Hyder Alli, and make him sincerely desirous of taking the most effectual measures for the promotion of his own interest by entering into an accommodation with your Honour &^c^. This once effected we cannot doubt but the entire overthrow of Hyder Alli may be better accomplished.

By advices from the Committee upon the Expedition, received the 16th ult^o^, we learn that Mr Sibbald (the gentleman left in charge of affairs at Onore upon Mr Straceys departure from thence) had had the address to gain over the Commander of the Nabobs Fleet there, who,

instead of repairing to Manguelore, as he gave out to be his intention, on leaving Onore, joined our fleet upon its appearance off that place with one three and one two-mast grab and five gallivats, and they all proceeded on to Manguelore, where upon their approach they possessed themselves without the least resistance of two more of Hyder Allis ships, but the smaller vessels escaped into the river. On the 26th Feby the troops effected their landing, and on the 28th they took by storm an octagon fort at the entrance of the harbour with a very insignificant loss. On the first ultimo the enemy deserted the fort and town, of which our troops took possession, but found no heavy cannon or stores of much consequence in either, but a number of vessels of various sorts. The fort is found to be a mere shell without a magazine, barracks, store-houses or ramparts finished. We have since received a letter from Messrs Watson and Sibbald, dated on board the "Resolution" the 18th ultimo, acquainting us they were then on their way with a detachment of eighty Europeans and two hundred Sepoys from the main body of the army at Manguelore, being all the Major could spare to attempt the reduction of Fortified Island and Onore, in which they hoped for success. They mention also that Tipu Saheb the Nabobs son had advanced near to Mangulore with about one thousand horse and three thousand foot, whom Major Gouin marched out to meet on the 5th instant; and on the 7th a skirmish ensued with an advanced body of the enemys horse; but they retreated as he advanced and therefore he found it impossible to draw them into a general engagement; and deeming the reduction of the sea coast an object of more importance, the troops returned to Manguelore, where they were advised that the Rajahs of Cargoor and Ninan were on their way to join them, and that the whole country was heartily attached to our interest, and thoroughly disgusted with the oppressive Government of the Nabob.

Previous to the departure of our force for Manguelore we gave the Chief and Factors a latitude to assist the Mallabars with stores and ammunitions to act against Hyder Ally, and also men if their garrison would admit of it. But instead of acting as auxiliaries to the Mallabars against Hyder Alli, as we intended, they instantly made themselves principals against Ally Rajah, and being joined by a body of Nairs, attempted to storm one of his forts near Cannanore, in which they were repulsed with considerable loss. Thus their precipitate and ill-judged conduct has greatly embarrassed us, for though the reduction of Alli Rajah seems now to be material for the safety of Tellicherry, yet that of Hyder Alli and the prosecution of the plan for which the expedition against him was first set on foot, appearing much more essential for our Honourable Masters general interest, we have signified to the Committee that their attention to Tellicherry must be no otherwise engaged than merely for its safety against Alli Rajah; and therefore hope the force they may be under a necessity of detaching for that purpose will not so far lessen that under their command as to interfere with the other objects of their instructions, though if otherwise, we can only lament that the precipitate conduct of the gentlemen at Tellicherry in deviating so much from our orders and intentions should have defeated our expectations.

We are with esteem, Honble Sir & Sirs,
Your most obedient and humble Servants.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1768.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Thomas Hodges, Esqr, Presdt & Govr.

The Wo Daniel Draper, Esqr.	James Ryley.
Benjamin Jervis.	Thomas Mostyn.
Nathl Stackhouse.	Price Fletcher.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

In case of our proving successful against the remainder of Hyder Allis possessions upon this coast, we shall be under the necessity either of abandoning them or leaving such a number of men to garrison them as will greatly reduce our force, already very small: This together with the attention which must now be paid to Tellichery, and the absolute necessity there is for part of our force to return here for the security of this garrison during the rains, will put it utterly out of our power to co-operate with Madras Presidency in the manner the gentlemen there seem to expect, and which must be signified to them accordingly, that they may not depend on our being in a capacity to march a force to join any troops they may detach to this side, but indeed the rains are so heavy from the middle of May till the latter end of October that our operations must necessarily be put an entire stop to during that interval.

We entirely concur in opinion with the gentlemen at Madras that no part of our conquests should be abandoned, and therefore the necessary measures to be pursued for their protection during the rains being now considered—It is agreed, the better to enable us to leave a sufficient number of men for that purpose, immediately to raise 300 additional Sepoys with their officers; and to signify the same to the Committee at Manguelore, who must be directed to garrison that and any other places they may take, in the best manner they may be able, with the greatest part or the whole of the Sepoys they carried down with them, if necessary, and such part of the infantry and artillery as the Major may judge can be left there consistent with the safety of this garrison during the rains. The remainder we would have return here by the 10th May, the time limited in the Committees instructions, when we also expect the Major, Commandant of Artillery, and principal Engineer will repair hither, leaving the charge of Mangulore and other places of our new conquest with Mr James Sibbald, untill Mr Straceys arrival from Madras, and Captain Charles William Boye to have the command of the troops under him, and as by letters from Mr Watson to the Presidt it appears the fortifications at Mangulore are not very defensible and no barracks, magazines, or other necessary buildings erected, the Committee must have a latitude for ordering such defences to be made and such buildings erected as they may deem indispensably necessary, but to confine themselves to such alone, the whole to be carried on under the inspection of Mr Thomas Dumford, one of the Assistant Engineers, who must be left there for that purpose. The magazines must not be made bomb-proof as the enemy have no shells to throw, and in case of our hereafter abandoning them they may the more easily be again reduced. The Committee must also have a latitude of detaining whatever vessels they may judge necessary for the security of our new conquests during the rains.

DANIEL DRAPER.
JAM. RYLEY.
B. JERVIS.
T. MOSTYN.
NATH. STACKHOUSE.
B. FLETCHER.

Letter from JOHN WATSON to the PRESIDENT AND COUNCIL acquainting him of the capture of Onóre by our Troops.

To

The Honourable Thomas Hodges, Esquire.

Honourable Sir,

I have the agreeable news to send you that at six o'clock in the evening the enemy beat a parley. One hours more battering would have made a practicable breach. We are now preparing to take possession of the fort, the whole prisoners at discretion. Mr. Dumford was shot dead pointing a field piece about four hours after we landed, so that we had neither Engineer nor Artillery officer, but Mr. Vincent, third officer of the "Chatham," took the charge of the mortars. Give me leave to recommend to you all the officers in general for their alacrity and spirit; there is not one but has been on continual duty since we landed. Mr. Fround, a midshipman belonging to the "Drake," was in command of one of the Ketches that entered the river and behaved remarkably well. He got wounded in the head by a splinter. The "Drake," three ketches, all our gallivats and boats, entered the river and have all suffered much, being all of them severely handled and it will take some time to have them repaired. We have had several killed and a great many wounded; and in just going to take possession of the fort, the regulating the place, and in dispatching the "Earl of Chatham" with such troops as we can spare, will plead my excuse for not being more particular at present, as I could not omit giving you the earliest notice of our success, that you may send down Sepoys to garrison the place, being unable to push our conquests further for want of troops.

I am with great respect,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Onore, 25th March 1768.

PRESIDENTS Letter to the COMMITTEE on the Expedition.

Bombay Castle, 13th April 1768.

To

John Gouin and John Watson, Esquires, and Mr. James Sibbald.

Gentlemen,

The enclosed is a duplicate of our last of the 6th instant, since when the President had received a letter from Mr. Watson dated the 25th ultimo acquainting him of the detachment sent against Onore having reduced that place, and requesting that we would send down an additional number of Sepoys, but although we could have wished Mr. Watson had particularly mentioned how many you stood in need of, we have however determined to supply you with two hundred, lest the whole number of Sepoys you carried down with you and those you received from Tellicherry should not, in the Majors opinion, conformable to the tenor of our last, be fully sufficient to garrison during the rainy season all the places you may have possessed yourselves of. We have accordingly of the above number embarked fifty of them on this ship, and the remainder shall be conveyed to you as opportunities offer. Mr. Watson having mentioned to the

President that Mr. Dumford was killed in the attack against Onore, we have thought proper to appoint Lieutenant Fireworker James Mc Neill, to succeed him as Assistant Engineer, who is to continue at Manguelore during the rains to superintend the works recommended in our letter of the 6th instant to be carried on there and other places under the inspection of Mr. Dumford.

We are your loving Friends.

Letter from JOHN WATSON, Esquire, to the PRESIDENT.

To

The Honourable Thomas Hodges, Esquire.

Honourable Sir,

I had the honour to address my last to you yesterday morning by the "Fazell Allum", Captain Gale, just as we were working in to attack Bassur Durong Island. At 9 we got into our station, but were obliged to sustain the enemies fire for some time before, having but little wind, but we received little damage. We continued battering till one o'clock, but found it to little purpose, when I ordered the boats to be manned and forced a landing amongst the craggy rocks at the extremity of the lower fortifications, and soon entered their works without losing a man till we got round to the gateway, where the enemy made a stand, and we had one seaman shot and a soldier killed by a stone and had no others hurt. We soon after gained the summit of the hill, which is almost inaccessible, except by the two steep ascents made up the precipices. The enemy fled amongst the caverns in the rocks, and we have been ever since employed in drawing them from their lurking places, and I intended making the proper disposition for attacking Onore, but a letter we received from Major Gouin, wherein he desires my immediate return to Manguelore, prevents my putting them in execution, so can do no more than leave a garrison in this place of sixty Sepoys, five Gunners and ten Lascars with the "Drake" and "Fly" Gallivat and a fishing boat, which I think may secure it for the present, and in the rains it will require a garrison of twenty Europeans, ten Gunners, some Lascars, and one hundred Sepoys, as they will be able to get some of the natives to return to their habitations, as I thought it prudent for the present to turn them all off, and the Sepoys are prisoners in the Fleet, not judging proper to discharge them, as they know every accessible part. This place is capable of being made of vast strength, and is the key to Onore river. You will be pleased to think of the necessary provisions for this place. I propose sending up some four and three Pounder guns, with round shot, but have no grape. Powder and rice there is plenty, but nothing else. Lieutenant James is in command of the garrison under Captain Carruthers.

As there seems to be little more service to which I can lend a helping hand, if it be agreeably to your Honour, would be glad to return to Bombay by some of the small vessels or grabs that may be got ready.

I am with great respect,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient humble Servant,
JOHN WATSON.

Fortified Island, 10th March 1768.

Letter from Major GOUIN to the PRESIDENT, giving a description of an action with the enemy near Manguelore.

To

The Honourable Thomas Hodges, Esquire,

President and Governor &c^a^ of Bombay.

Honourable Sir,

My last waited on you by a Shybar bound to Surat and which was to call at Bombay. I informed you then of the skirmish we had had with the enemy on the 8th. You will receive this by a Pattamar which Muncher Jevan dispatches to Bombay by the way of Goa. It is chiefly to inform you of an action we had yesterday with the enemy.

The greatest part of the fleet with one hundred Europeans and two hundred Sepoys sailed for Onore on the 15th, of which the enemy being informed gathered all their strength and appeared yesterday before one of our outposts, a mile from the town with about 1000 Horse, 3000 Foot, and one Field Piece. Upon this information I reinforced the post with the Grenadier Company, 160 Sepoys and two Field Pieces. This and 35 men of Captain Poyntons Division with two Field Pieces more was the whole strength I could bring against them (as it was necessary to leave a body of troops in the fort for fear they should get between us and it, which seemed their chief aim), though I ordered the officer who commanded in the "Octagon" to quit it and come over with all his people.

The enemys infantry kept up a very smart fire on us from the hollows and breastworks which they occupied, while their horse charged three times with great vigour to cut us off from the Manguleore road. However, notwithstanding their most vigorous efforts, after being engaged with them an hour and half, we obliged them to retire, both horse and foot, with the utmost confusion and precipitation. Their loss we have reason to think is considerable, and we are informed that they have retired to some distance inland; on the other hand, however, our loss, though not exceeding 20 killed and wounded, is severely felt on account of the smallness of our number, which has induced me to write to Messrs Watson and Sibbald to call back all the troops with them and to offer my advice that the Fleet had better return likewise, as the enemy may with their numbers so harass us when they recover their spirits, as may oblige us to shut ourselves up in the fort, in which case the town would be left to their mercy, to prevent which is very material, not only as the inhabitants have from our promises a title to our protection, but as our credit will sink or rise in proportion to our success in that respect.

I imagine Messrs Watson and Sibbald will, in consequence of my letter, be here shortly, when we shall advise the Board particularly of our situation and our sentiments thereon.

I am very respectfully,
Honourable Sir,
Your most obedient and very humble Servant,
JOHN GOUIN.

Manguelore, 17th March 1768.

PRESIDENTS Letter to the COMMITTEE on the Expedition.

To

John Gouin and John Watson Esq^{rs} and M^{r}. James Sibbald.

Gentlemen,

Our last letters to you were dated the 13th and 14th instant (duplicates of which are enclosed), and on the 15th the President received by the way of Goa an address to him from Major Gouin under the 17th ultimo, by which we are glad to perceive our troops had obliged the enemy to retire inland. This is principally to acquaint you that the "Greenwich" is ordered to call at Manguelore, on her way to Tellicherry, with a supply of provisions of every kind, rice and billet wood excepted, sufficient to serve the troops four months that are to be left during the rainy season at Manguelore and the other places you have conquered, a stock likewise of salt meat and biscuit for the use of such vessels as you may deem necessary to leave for the protection of our new acquisitions is now also consigned to you, and for the particulars of the whole we refer you to the accompanying accounts. These provisions you are to land with the utmost expedition, and we expect that the "Greenwich" will not be detained more than 24 hours for this purpose, but we positively direct that on no account she be kept longer than 48 hours by you, when she must be immediately dispatched to Tellicherry.

In case M^{r}. Sibbald should be in want of more money than what he may have already received from the Chief and Factors at Tellicherry in consequence of our orders to them for supplying him, we permit of his furnishing himself from the consignment of 3 lacks of Rupees now made to them by this ship to such an amount as he may judge necessary to pay for whatever quantity of pepper he may have a prospect of procuring or other purposes; and for M^{r}. Sibbalds guidance the invoice and bill of lading of the above treasure are now enclosed, on the latter of which he must endorse the amount of the sum he may take and acquaint the Chief and Factors particularly therewith, forwarding both by the ship to them.

Agreeable to what we wrote you the sixth instant M^{r}. Richard Thomas Benjamin at once now proceeds to the assistance of M^{r}. Sibbald, having received his salary to the 2^{d} January last, his diet money to the 31st ultimo, and an allowance for his passage. 150 Laskars also embarked on this ship, and as we have given the gentlemen at Tellicherry permission to raise such a number of Topasses and Tiveys for the protection of that place against Alli Rajah, we do not apprehend they will stand in need of any assistance from you to contribute to their defence.

Should any thing material have occurred, which you deem it necessary to advise the Honourable Company of, we would have you address them by this ship for that purpose.

We have accepted a Bill you have drawn on us for Rupees 13000 in favour of Munchur Jevan, dated the 14th ultimo, though we have yet no advice of it from you. In all these cases a letter of advice should accompany the bill.

Bombay Castle, 18th April. We are your loving friends.

Letter from JOHN WATSON to the PRESIDENT.

To

The Honourable Thomas Hodges, Esquire.

Honourable Sir,

My last address of the 25th per Puttamar Boat acquainted you of our being in possession of Onore, enclosed a draft of the place with the plan of our attack and landing which was covered from the view of the fort by cocoanut trees and houses, which we are cutting down and destroying. I have likewise enclosed the journal of the siege, with lists of the artillery, arms, ammunitions, provisions and stores found in the fort. By the plan you will see how irregularly it is built, as they have in most parts copied nature, following the irregularities of the rocky precipices, which indeed is its principal security, in one part the walls being very thin and of mud and of stone; where the round towers and ditch is, the walls are high and the parapet 10 feet high, filled with loopholes, and four feet thick. I am endeavouring to put it in a posture of defence and repairing the works and defences that have been destroyed, and intend opening some embrazures where I think the enemy may most probably make their attack, but we are at a great loss for labourers to execute the designs. However, I hope to put them in a fair way before I go. The loss of Lieutenant Dumford I feel severely as well as the want of officers of experience to command the fort, as the Major has been so urgent as to have all the troops returned, as you will observe by the copies of his letters to us, and I am sure the force I have kept for the defence of this place is weakening him but very little, being only two Ensigns and 160 Sepoys with their officers, 16 Artillery and eight Sergeants to take care of the Sepoys we may be able to raise. 30 seamen from the "Resolution" is all I can possibly spare. I propose leaving a ketch and three gallivats in the river and the "Drake" to be in the road as long as the season will permit of her stay, and the "Fly" Gallivat to guard the island, as I have garrisoned it with forty-five new raised Sepoys, and have been obliged to put 250 prisoners upon it, as I would not turn such a number loose to join the enemy, who I am informed have collected a large body of men about three leagues to the southward of the river some say 3000 and some say 2000 and some say 1000 and about 40 Horse. I have taken off most of the powder from the island, which is all I can do to secure it. I shall send the "Resolution" down to the Major tomorrow and shall follow myself in five or six days and leave the management of this place to Mr. Sibbald, though I shall be under the greatest uneasiness for its security. Though both the officers are very good men, yet they cannot be supposed to have the experience necessary for such a charge if attacked. Ouder-beg the Jemmindar of this fort with his son and four of his relations are still prisoners, and are removed to a house without the fort, about a dozen more have been discharged on their parole not to serve against the English for one year, and indeed I believe they are heartily tired of the Nabobs service, which afforded them only victuals and ease.

The natives here, as at Manguelore, are rejoiced at our success, and would with pleasure receive our Government, as I believe most of the Commanders of his forts would be glad of an opportunity of an honourable surrender. The Governor at Mirjee is wavering, and I am convinced could we appear near him with a not inconsiderable force and a promise of being continued in the government would secure him entirely of our side.

Whilst I was writing the above, about 200 of the enemy and some horse appeared on the other side of the river and fired some muskets at the inhabitants, who were flying to us across the river: in two hours time they retired again. By a boat that left Manguelore the 28th we hear they are all quiet there, and that four hundred of the Comla Rajahs men had joined us, and that ambassadors were arrived from the Corja Rajah; indeed, if we had 3000

Sepoys with our Europeans, I am convinced 100 should have been at Bednure, and the whole kingdom be reduced to our obedience about this time. About 30 of our new raised people have got possession of Rajamundra Fort, on the south entrance of Mirjee river, and I have sent the "Ranger" Ketch to countenance them; but what can I do, having no people to put into the places dropping into our mouths. I have ordered the Fort of Chundore to be dismantled which lies between this place and Mirjee.

Yesterday a man was brought to Mr Sibbald, who had been 21 days from Bangulore, where the Nabob was encamped with 15 thousand foot and five thousand horse, and that Mahmed Ally had a numerous army within five cosse of him. By all the accounts we have received the two armies have been in the same situations these two months past, nor have we yet heard any news of the army from the Carnatick, which surprises me much.

This place is capable of being made more defensible than Manguelore, and I think at a much less expence. With good management and with a garrison of one hundred Europeans, 50 artillery, and 500 Sepoys with a proportionable number of labourers, would make a vigorous defence, if not foil any force the Nabob can send against it. In time of peace a much less number would serve. As to the revenues and advantages arising from this country, Mr Sibbald is more capable of informing you, but I suppose they must be great.

We found three Europeans in the fort who had acted as gunners, who were executed the evening we took possession of it. I have put into the fort two eighteen-pounder guns, four twelve-pounder guns, two six-pounder guns, and one four-pounder gun, as it wanted artillery very much; and as shells are extremely necessary for cleaning the banks to the landward which cannot be secured by shot, have kept four cohorns and one howitzer, which will be very serviceable.

The Laskars that serve at present on board the Ketch and three Gallivats that remain here the rains are all belonging to this place, and should not altogether be depended on. If you would please to send down some Bombay Laskars to mix with them, it would be very proper as they will be employed to guard the passages over the river as well as succour the fort should it be attacked.

I intend to dispatch Lieut^{t} Patterson in the "Expedition" Ketch and five Gallivats to Bombay as soon as they are fitted.

The Portuguese with one Grab, one Patach, and twelve Gallivats, with one thousand Europeans, one thousand Sepoys, and one hundred Horse are landed at Carwar & intend attacking Pier hill. The Sunder Rajah has wrote a letter to Mr Sibbald, requesting we would attack the sea coast of his country, whilst he would raise an army to invade the inland part, as he does not like the Portuguese should get any footing in his country. However, the more attacks are made on the Nabob, the more his affairs will be confused, and if they succeed in their attempt, probably Mirjee will fall to our share, rather than run the risque of an attack from them.

Mr Sibbald received a letter from the Rajah of Belgu, who is tributary to the Nabob and would willingly join us if he durst. In his district is one of the passes over the Gauts to Bednure, and we have had four men from the Shanore Rajah, who is tributary to the Marattas and has taken the field to join a body of 15 thousand of theirs. I have wrote in an unconnected manner, just as thoughts or matter occurred, which I hope you will excuse in this present hurry, and am with great respect,

Honourable Sir,

Onore, 3^{d} April 1768. Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

JOHN WATSON.

Letter from Fort St. George regarding the Expedition against Hyder.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Enclosed is a duplicate of our letter of the 9th March, since when we have been favoured with yours of the 20th February.

The success of the armament under Major Gouin and Mr. Watson in making themselves masters of Manguelore and Hyders whole fleet, of which we are advised from Anjengo and Tellichery, affords us the highest satisfaction, as it must greatly tend to distress his affairs and consequently to facilitate our operations against him.

This event with the intelligence we have received that the land forces under Major Gouin were about marching towards Bednure, hath induced us to order Coll. Wood immediately after the reduction of Alhour (which we expect every day to hear of) to march directly and endeavour to secure the pass of Guzelhetty or Kickeretty, instead of proceeding to Coimbattour, as we advised you in our letter of the 9th March, as we look upon the opening a free communication between this and the Mallabar Coast through the Precint of Ceriate before the rains set in to be of the utmost importance to enable us to co-operate with the troops from your Presidency, should Hyder Alli (as it is probable he will) send any considerable force to oppose them, and to this we shall give particular attention. Our being in possession of this pass will not only answer this end, but also cut off his supplies from the southern countries and deprive him of Coimbattour, Dindigall, and all the other countries south of the river Cavaree.

We must here again repeat to you our hopes, that the troops from your Presidency will not be obliged to abandon any conquests they might have made on that side, as we may find great difficulty in retaking them, and our operations would be thereby greatly prolonged. We are the more induced to this as we flatter ourselves there will be no absolute necessity for the presence of your troops at Bombay, particularly as you will be in expectation of supplies from Europe. We have wrote to Major Gouin and Mr. Watson advising them of our operations and designs.

We send you herewith a copy of the treaty concluded between us and Nizam Alli, and we may imagine that if the Articles whereby the Soubah declares Hyder Alli a rebel and an usurper and granting the Company the Duanny of these countries were made public, it might have a good effect in encouraging the several Powers on your side in their disaffection to him, and induce them the more readily to join in our views against him.

With regard to the person to be set up in the Bednure country, we have already informed your Honour &ca that the young Rajah, who has been crowned, seems to have the fairest pretensions, and who, we think, should be appointed if he can be brought to place his sole dependance on the Company.

As to Rama Rajah, whom Mr. Mostyn mentions to have taken protection with Nizam Alli, we have heard nothing of him, and it is surprising that a person whose interest is so much concerned in the reduction of Hyder Alli and who could not have been ignorant of our views, should not, during all our negotiations with the Soubah, have found means of making himself known to us and endeavoured to get himself appointed to the Bednure country.

We entirely acquiesce in your having detained the troops arrived on the "Bute," and we shall be careful that the cadets by that ship shall not suffer in the rank. We should be glad to receive a list of those that are arrived, that commissions may be made out for them, and if any

of them have been in his Majestys service, we request to be advised of the rank they bore, as these by the Companys orders are to be first promoted.

We are with esteem, Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
CHARLES BOURCHIER.
SAMUEL ARDLEY.
JOHN CALL.
GEORGE STRATTON.
GEORGE DAWSON.
JAMES BOURCHIER.
GEORGE MACKAY.

Fort St. George, 2d April 1768.

Letter from the PRESIDT. OF MADRAS to the PESHWA regarding the war in the Carnatick.

The news of the re-establishment of peace and friendship between the Soubah and the Honourable Company has doubtless reached your ears. By the blessing of God the same will continue as long as the sun in the firmament. A letter to you from the Soubah on the subject I have now the pleasure to enclose.

The consideration of the long and invariable friendship which has ever subsisted between the Company, the Nabob Wolan Jam, and the family of the great Balazerow, added to the great dependence which the said Nabob and I place thereon, induced us at the time of the conclusion of the above treaty to desire your Vackeel Dooteram Pundit to sign the same on your part as security thereto, which he accordingly did, and which affords me great satisfaction, as I esteem it a means of tying, if possible, still stronger the bonds of friendship between us.

It being necessary for the peace and quiet of mankind that the punishment of Hyder Naik should be effected and the management of the Mysore countries in his possession be in the hands of those that will distribute justice to all the Soubah, the Soubah has confirmed them upon the Company, and I have engaged of my own free-will and consent that from the time the said countries remain in the Companys possession in peace and quiet the usual and customary choute thereof shall be paid to you annually, of which you may be accordingly assured, and which I could not avoid mentioning, although I make no doubt of your having been fully informed thereof by Dooteram Pundit, as well as that great attention and regard which throughout the whole treaty I have paid to your friendship. For further particulars I beg leave to recommend you to Mr. Mostyn.

Write to me always of your health and the success of your affairs that I may rejoice, than which what can I say more?

Letter from Messrs. GOVIN and WATSON regarding the operations against Hyder.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Mr. Watson arrived here yesterday from Onore, and a Puttamar Boat coming in from Tellicherry affords us an opportunity of replying to your Honour &c. letters of the 26th ultimo and 6th instant.

It is with much concern we observe that your Honour &c. disapprove of the assistance we sent to Tellicherry against Cannanore, but as the siege of that place was a plan entered on by the Chief and Factors even before we came on this Coast, and which they determined to prosecute, notwithstanding our informing them of our being unable to send any military force to their assistance, as we could not think of lessening the number of our troops, while so much of the designs for which we left Bombay remained unexecuted, we think we cannot be said to have given occasion to the attempt on Cannanore, and as by sending the vessels we did not any way prevent or impede any of our operations, we thought we only did our duty in affording the assistance we did to the Settlement of Tellicherry. By a letter received from the Chief and Factors there last night we learn that they are freed from all apprehensions of Ally Rajah, who is retired to Cannanore, and that they do not expect to stand in need of any assistance from us.

It is impossible yet to determine with certainty what may be the advantages or disadvantages to the Honourable Company from our keeping possession of the places we have taken on this coast; but from the riches of the country formerly under the Canara Kings and the extensive trade carried on from this part in particular, it is likely that the greatest benefit may accrue to our employers when the country comes to be settled.

From the best information we have been able to procure concerning the titles of the two claimants to this country and the dispositions of the inhabitants towards them, we are of opinion that the young Rajah, if he can be got out of the hands of the Marattas, will be the most proper person to be set up in opposition to the Nabob, as he was crowned in Bednure with the usual ceremonies, and is considered by all degrees of people as the rightful Prince of the Bednure Dominions.

We here think it our duty to represent to your Honour &c. that in case you determine to prosecute the war which seems now absolutely necessary to support our reputation, as well as because it will be one of the means most likely to prove effectual in the reduction of the Nabob, the force employed this last season will be very inadequate for the execution of any important design. Onore and this place are now in our possession, but the enemy are masters & most likely to continue so of the whole country; neither have we anything to expect from the Country powers, without such a force as may in some measure support itself, and on which they may have some reliance. If such a body of troops take the field next year, there is no doubt of every Gentoo Prince, whose dominions they may pass through, siding with them with the heartiest zeal, and with such assistance there is all the reason in the world that the Nabob will suffer a much more severe blow from this side, where the country is less formidably secured by the fortified places and the people more disaffected, than from the other. As the war is now begun, the thing to be most desired is a speedy and honourable conclusion to it, which can only be effected by vigorous measures. We therefore beg leave to recommend to your Honour &c. that levies of Sepoys may be made with all expedition, to increase them to such a number as may enable a formidable body to take the field next season, and that they may be as well trained as possible for actual service.

Ever since we have been in possession of this place, we have been employed in compleating the fortifications, so far as to put them in a proper state of defence, as likewise in carrying on works for the security of the town. The same care is taken at Onore for the security of that place. We propose leaving a garrison of 220 Europeans and four hundred Bombay Sepoys, besides all the country Sepoys we have entertained here to the number of six hundred, which is as small a force as can remain here to answer the purposes proposed, of securing both the Fort and Town from the enemy, who have an army of 1000 Horse and 3000 Foot in the neighbourhood. The "Salamander" and "Beagle" will remain here, and one of the Prize Ketches and two or

three Gallivats at Onore, where we shall likewise leave 60 Europeans, 200 Bombay Sepoys, and 300 Country Sepoys raised there.

The country being in a most unsettled state, we are sorry to inform you that it will be impossible to make the investment of Sandal and Pepper which you recommend. The prize sandalwood which was taken here, consisting of about 50 candies of the first and 10 candies of the second and third sorts mixed, was disposed of to Captain McCod before your orders arrived. The first for 125 R.s per candy and the other for 95 R.s per candy, which was a better price than any other person offered. A small quantity since come into our hands will be sold at outcry as you desire.

Agreeable to your Honour &.cs orders, we shall call at Fort Augustus in our way up to Bombay and endeavour to obtain payment of the 2 Lacks due for the ransom of that place, but as we cannot get away from hence before the 25.th instant, the season will be so late that we shall not be able to make use of forcible means to exact the payment of it.

The management of affairs both here and at Onore will, agreeable to your orders, be left with M.r Sibbald, to whom we have wrote to return hither, but as we think a Civil Servant ought to remain at the latter, we propose to leave M.r Richard Thomas Benjamin Price there, and as there are Prize goods daily expected to be brought in from the country, we shall leave M.r George Horsley here to look after that business as agent for the captors. Captain Boye will remain here pursuant to your directions, and for the directions of the works we shall leave Lieutenant James McNeill instead of Lieutenant Dumford.

We shall address the Honourable President and Council of Madrass by way of Anjengo, as the "Success" Galley could not wait for our letter.

We cannot pretend to answer to the complaints contained in the Goa memorial, as we can procure no translation of it; but we can assure your Honour that the Majors letter under the 31.st ultimo contains a faithful account of every thing materially relative to our transactions with their Resident.

M.r Watson having represented that the reduction of Mirjee Fort will greatly add to the security of Onore, as we have all the coast as far as Mirjee River, and the possession of that fort will make us masters of both banks, we have resolved that he shall return to Onore as speedily as possible with the additional troops intended for Onore Garrison, and we have dispatched a Toney to M.r Sibbald to advise him of our intention, and to desire he will order 150 of our best country Sepoys to remain at Raja Mondoorook, a fort between Onore and Mirjee, to be ready for the attack of the last place on M.r Watsons arrival.

Before M.r Watson left Onore he and M.r Sibbald thought it necessary to prepare an address to the Honourable the Court of Directors to inform them of the state of their affairs there, a copy of which is now transmitted to your Honour &.c, and the original will be sent by the "Greenwich," by which vessel we propose advising them of whatever may appear of sufficient importance for their notice.

Nothing material has occurred since the 31.st ultimo except the Rajah of Betuls having joined us with 500 men, two hundred of which with 100 of the Rajah of Coomblas people, two hundred of our new raised country Sepoys and 25 Bombay Sepoys were detached on the seventh instant to the southward to meet the Coorga Rajah, who was said to be on his march to join us;

but the enemy having intelligence of the route of our party, waylaid and intercepted them with a strong detachment of horse and foot and entirely dispersed them. Nine Privates and one Jumildar of our Bombay Sepoys are missing.

We remain,
Very respectfully,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
JOHN GOUIN.
JOHN WATSON.

Manguelore, 12th April 1768.

Letter from the Presid.y of Bombay to the Presid.y of Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We last did ourselves the pleasure to address you under the 30th ult.o, since when we have not been favoured with any letters from you.

It is with the most sensible concern we are now to advise your Honour &.c that an express Boat arrived the 5th instant from Tellichery with accounts of our troops having abandoned Mangalore retreated thither in consequence of the enemy having received a considerable reinforcement from Bednure, commanded, as was reported, by the Nabob in person. The several papers enclosed will fully inform your Honour &.c of the particulars of this unhappy event, which is greatly aggravated by the irregular and confused manner in which the retreat was conducted, by which we have sustained a very considerable loss of men, and the enemy have got possession of a very large quantity of gunpowder, many pieces of field artillery, and a proportionable quantity of all other stores. This in its consequences may prove extremely prejudicial to your operations, and from our weakness in respect to men which your Honour &.c have already been fully advised of, it will be out of our power to afford any further assistance towards obviating the ill effects of it than by sending vessels with proper detachments to secure the trade of the coast from the depradations it may be expected he will commit with those he has acquired possession of by retaking Mangalore. If therefore your Honour &.c would be of opinion that our prosecuting the war on this side is essentially necessary for securing stability to our Honourable Masters possessions, facilitating the accomplishment of your views, and promoting their interests in general, it will be necessary that you furnish us as soon as possible with such a reinforcement of Europeans and Sepoys as you may think proper, which (as we understand the ships destined to this Presidency from England are to touch first at your place) you will have a fine opportunity of conveying round, and when they arrive you may rest assured our utmost endeavours shall be exerted to promote their success and effectually answer your intentions in sending them, in which however you may be disappointed either from the situation of your own affairs or the distance of your army. In this case should you think it material you can fully represent the situation of things upon this coast to the gentlemen in Bengal, and recommend it to them to send us a reinforcement from thence, which from the tranquility which now happily reigns in that kingdom they will probably be able to comply with, in which case we doubt not we shall soon regain Hyders possessions, and by attacking him on both sides speedily effect his overthrow.

We have determined to suspend our opinion of those concerned in evacuating Mangalore untill a proper enquiry can be made into the necessity for this measure, which will be set about as soon as the season will permit of their repairing to the Presidency for that purpose; and in the meantime we request your Honour &.c will collect and transmit us the opinion of

your principal officers on the Council of War wherein this resolution was taken, and on the other papers accompanying it, and to enable them to form a better judgment of the reasons assigned for this measure, we shall by the "Earl of Chatham" transmit a plan of the fort when our principal Engineer left it with his remarks thereon. And are now further to acquaint you that when the Major came away there was in the fort about 6 thousand bales of rice weighing each about 80 lbs., and in the town about eight thousand bales more conditionally secured for the use of the garrison, which was more than sufficient for three thousand men; for four months supply by the "Greenwich," reached them the latter end of April. It is further necessary to remark that there were two secure magazines in the fort sufficient to contain 200 bands of gunpowder each. These several circumstances with the papers relative to this unfortunate event and the plan and principal Engineers remarks thereon we desire you will please to lay before your principal officers, who we flatter ourselves will give us their unreserved opinions of the whole, that justice may be done to our Honourable Masters as well as to their servants concerned in this unhappy affair.

Our last advices from Onore are dated the 21st ultimo, when they had heard nothing of the evacuation of Mangalore, and were preparing to make as vigorous a defence as possible against numbers of the enemy which were collected in the neighbourhood of the fort. We are preparing, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, to send a small vessel with supplies of money and stores, which we hope may enable them to hold out till the opening of the season, though if not, we flatter ourselves they will be able to retire to Fortified Island as recommended by Messrs Stracey and Sibbald.

The unhappy situation of affairs upon the Coast is particularly unfortunate at this juncture for the breach between Madhavrao and Raghoba is now come to such a length that the latter has sent very advantageous proposals to us in case of our assisting him with a detachment of Europeans and Sepoys, which the weakness of our force puts it out of our power to embrace. Though in hopes of profiting by this rupture, we have not told him so in direct terms, but shall endeavour to amuse him untill we see what turn affairs are likely to take, as we understand both parties have actually taken the field.

We are with much esteem,
Bombay Castle, 14th June 1768. Honourable Sir & Sirs,
Your most obedient and humble Servants.

Letter from COMMATEE, *a villager in Goa, regarding the capture of Onore by Hyder Alli.*

4th June 1768.

I think it my duty to acquaint your Honour that on the third instant the "Fly" Gallivat and another vessel arrived here with Mr Price the Resident of Onore and two English officers, who all lodge at my house. They say that 2000 Horse and 3000 Foot attacked the fort, and had invested it only one day when a Toney arrived with a letter from Messrs Stracey and Sibbald, dated at Tellichery, directing them to quit the fort of Onore and retreat to Fortified Island, which they accordingly did, and sent 100 Bombay Sepoys, 15 Europeans, and one officer to defend it. The rest of the Bombay Sepoys and 34 Europeans were taken by the enemy, except the three gentlemen above mentioned, and some wounded Europeans and Sepoys who arrived here on the "Fly." They mention that by the above letter they understand that the Nabob in person had been at Mangalore with a very large army and had attacked the place, and that the country Sepoys in your service had gone over to the enemy, so that they were obliged to quit the fort and retire to Tellichery. Many of the English were killed and taken prisoners

in the retreat. I have heard no news since. This disaster was owing to the greatest number of the Europeans and Sepoys being encamped out of the fort to defend the town. If the whole force had been in the fort the Nabob never could have taken it. There is no help to what is happened. I hope in future better success will attend the British arms.

Copy of the Consultation held at Onore previous to the abandoning that place.

Bombay Castle, 27th June 1768.

In consequence of a letter just received from Messrs. John Stracey and James Sibbald, Captn. Poynton and his officers are now assembled to take into consideration the situation of this fort, and whether it is capable of resisting any force the Nabob may bring or send against it, and as their numbers which now almost surround the fort are computed to be at least eight thousand and we have great reason (from their having possession of Manguelore) to expect they will be strongly reinforced both with troops and battering cannon; likewise considering the little dependence we have upon our new raised Sepoys who desert daily, we are unanimously of opinion this fort is by no means tenable against such a force, and as there are not proper store-houses at Fortified Island even for the people who are there at present, and the season too far advanced to admit of our building any, we resolve to embark with the Europeans in such gallivats and boats as we have here and proceed directly to Bombay, where they possibly may be wanted; but as it will be necessary to leave some men for the defence of Fortified Island, we have agreed to send Lieutenant Frith with the Bombay sepoys to remain at that place, and he must as often as opportunities offer acquaint the Honourable the President and Council of any occurrences that offer.

RICHARD THOMAS BENJAMIN PRICE.
JOHN POYNTON.
SPOTSWOOD BOLES.
MICHAEL FRITH.
JOHN JAMES.
JOHN JONES.

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1768.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Hon. Thomas Hodges, Esqre, Presdt & Govr.

The Wo Daniel Draper, Esqre.	James Keyley.
Rawson Hart Boddam.	Benjamin Jervis.
Thomas Mostyn.	Nathaniel Stackhouse.
Brice Fletcher.	John Watson, Supdt.

Read & approved our last Consultation.

The President acquaints the Board that the person Hyder Alli Caun has sent here in consequence of what was wrote him by the Chief of Tellicherry, is arrived with a letter to him, a translation of which he now lays before us, as entered hereafter, by which it appears he is desirous of peace with us and through our mediation with the gentlemen at Madras, but as it seems more for our Honourable Masters interest that those gentlemen should treat with him than us, as they from the success of their arms have a better right to prescribe terms than we, it is agreed to evade his request for entering into a treaty of peace by telling him we

cannot in honour comply with his desire until he fulfills the conditions on which Onore surrendered (as set forth in Captain Poyntons letter) by setting the officers and men taken there at liberty.

D. DRAPER.
JAMES RYLEY.
R. H. BODDAM.
B. JERVIS.
T. MOSTYN.
NATH. STACKHOUSE.
B. FLETCHER.

Representations of ABDUL GUNNY, *the Vakeel of Hyder.*

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1768.

That the Nabob says that there was a long peace and friendship subsisting between him and the English which he never infringed, though they did. That he would have you consider which would be most to your advantage, a peace or war. If you are disposed to the former, he desires you would send a gentleman to him to settle terms and let him know what you demand of him. Suppose you do take a few of his forts, what will you do with them? You cannot receive the produce of the country, because he has nothing else but his sword and horse and does not suffer any of his subjects to have many effects. He hopes for the good of his country and his subjects that a firm peace may be established which will be of great benefit to both parties. If peace is not made and he should be drove to extremity so as not to be able to stand against you, he depends upon God, who will send him some ally to support and assist him.

Letter from the PRESIDT. OF BOMBAY *to the* PRESIDT. OF FORT STT. GEORGE *regarding the offer of Peace from Hyder.*

Bombay Castle, 25th August 1768.

To

The Honourable Charles Bourchier, Esquire,
President and Governor &ca Council at Fort St. George.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

We have received your letter of the 16th ultimo, & very sincerely congratulate your Honour &ca on the successes your troops have met with. We flatter ourselves the same good fortune will attend their future operations, and you may rest assured the strictest attention shall be paid by us to your recommendation for having always a sufficient quantity of military and artillery stores lodged at Tellichery for supplying the army that may be employed in the Bednure country, as soon as we are apprised of your ultimate resolution in regard to that place.

We shall likewise pay a suitable regard to what you say respecting the Marattas. We have already advised your Honour of Raghobas having been reduced to obedience, so that Madhavrow has now nothing to apprehend from that quarter, but we understand from our Vakeel at Poona that from his severities on this occasion he has disgusted many of the Bramins. We know not what are his designs for the ensuing season, but we learn Rucconat Dowlah from the Soubah, and a person of some consequence from Hyder Alli, were daily expected at Poona,

whose business we shall endeavour to be made acquainted with; for which purpose and agreeable to what you formerly recommended, we are now sending M.r Charles Brome thither to reside as long as he may be permitted by Madhavrav, or it may be judged necessary, and shall direct him to exert his utmost endeavours to procure all the intelligence he possibly can, advising us and your Honour &.ca from time to time of any occurrence he may judge worthy notice. With this view we shall furnish him with a copy of the cypher you some time ago transmitted us.

The person mentioned in our last to be expected from Hyder Alli is arrived with overtures of peace from him, but without any particular offers. We enclose copy of a letter from some of our Officers prisoners with him, to the Chief of Tellichery, by which your Honour &.ca will be able to form some idea of his present disposition towards us. He entirely is desirous of peace, but we shall wave sending a gentleman to him as he desires, or entering into any terms with him. We cannot treat with him untill the officers taken at Onore are set at liberty agreeable to the terms on which it capitulated. In the mean time we request your Honour &.ca sentiments on this subject. His Vakeel on being asked what offers he had to make said only in general terms that his master wished for peace, which if we did not agree to, he must seek an alliance elsewhere, and use his best endeavours to support himself as well as possible.

Our Honourable Masters having been pleased to put the military upon this Establishment upon a very different footing to what it hitherto has been in request, your Honour &.c will advise us fully of the several allowances made to the Field Officers as well in garrison as in the field, particularly those for house rent or others of the like nature.

We are with esteem,
Bombay Castle, 25th August 1768. Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servants.

Presidents Letter to Hyder Alli Caun.

Bombay Castle, 5th Sept.r 1768.

By your Agent Abdul Gunny, I have received your letter and observe its contents. He has likewise acquainted me of your desire for a firm and lasting peace being established between us and also between you and the Governor of Madras, for which purposes he has proposed my sending a gentleman to you. For the accomplishment of so desirable an event, I need not acquaint you of my readiness, as the tenour of every letter I wrote to you since my being in charge of this Gov.t have been to that effect. But I am sorry to add that I am absolutely prevented from giving the least attention thereto untill the terms on which Onore Fort capitulated be strictly complied with, which Captain Poynton writes me the Commanding Officer of your troops, Hassen Caun, lately agreed to by affixing his Chop, and are as follows: "I, John Poynton, "Captain of Infantry in the Hon.ble Companys service belonging to the Presidency of Bombay, "agree to deliver up Onore Fort and Factory on condition that myself and the troops under "my command be conducted as soon as possible to Bombay, to have our baggage and effects "with proper provision for the voyage—dated in Onore Fort the 26th May last." It is possible your officer might conceal this circumstance, in order to make his own merit in its reduction the greater, and which I am the more ready to believe has been the case for the exactness which you yourself observed in that you sent three of our officers to Manguelore; and as all civilized nations under the sun make a point of honour most strictly to adhere to

the articles of capitulation they grant to their enemies, I have no doubt but that you will cause that which your officer Hassen Caun made on your behalf with Captain Poynton to be immediately complied with. I shall then be at liberty to use my best endeavours for bringing about the peace you seem so desirous of, and most happy if success should attend me therein. As you desire Abdul Gunny to be so soon returned, he goes with this letter.

4th. September 1768.

Translate of a letter from HYDER ALLI *to the* CHIEF OF TELLICHERY.

After compliments. *Bednure, July 6th. 1768.*

I have received your letter, and observe you are very sorry for the disputes that have arisen between the Company and me, and desire good treatment may be given the three officers that are my prisoners, and to take care of the accounts and bonds &c. papers belonging to Messrs. Stracey and Sibbald, and to send such as we found in the vessel that got aground on Manguelore Bar, and that I should write a letter to the Governour of Bombay, with several other good advice which you have wrote me. You are my friend no doubt, therefore you are sorry any disputes have arisen between the Company and me, which friendship would have continued long had not some ill disposed malicious persons caused the difference between us. On my own part I committed no hostilities, it was the people of Arcot that came first and took Cavery Pattam, Barramaul, and several other places belonging to me. When they took those places belonging to me I could not sit quiet, and was obliged to go into the Arcot country to take my own places, and then I came back again and the others went to theirs, since when the people of Madras (or China Pattam) came with their army and have caused fresh disputes again. In order to preserve a friendship with the Company in the Bednure country, I did grant their Factory at Onore more power and indulgences than ever was before enjoyed by them, all the produce of Pepper and Sandal was granted to the Company to export through Mr. John Stracey, which was received by him, and who is indebted to me two Lacks of Rupees on balance on accounts. Does not this show how ready I was to continue in friendship with the Company? Yet the people of Madras (or China Pattam) have persuaded the Governour of Bombay to send his fleet. Mr. Stracey and the other Factor did deceitfully and by vile bring an army and take my places. Factors are merchants and should mind their business and wish well to the Government that protects them and not play tricks. Is this for the merchant to do or what? The Governor of Bombay ordered Mr. Stracey to go and settle all differences between me and the Madras people. He went from thence round to Manguelore, which was taken by trick. For what reason was all this? These disputes only ruin the country, and where I shall lose one they shall lose ten times as much.

Five or seven pinches I have received: what time will it take to return them? That can soon be done, so by disputes both parties will be losers.

Therefore you must now come between and advise the Governour of Bombay to write to those of Madras or China Pattam and make peace; then all the Pepper and Sandal wood of this country by your means will be given to the Company.

I would have wrote a letter to the Governour of Bombay, but the last time I wrote and sent my Vakeel to him he kept him there some time and sent him back again to me without any answer to my letter, therefore my heart cannot consent to write him again. All these particulars you may write him, and when I receive a letter from him then will I write him all particulars.

You have wrote about three officers; but since is come from Onore Captain Poynton and another officer, which makes in all five officers, who I treat with respect, and are properly taken care of.

You write me about the papers and accounts of Messrs. Stracey and Sibbald; but when the vessel was aground the soldiers that were in her broke open the chests, boxes &c., and threw the papers into the sea; and there was a horse height of water into the ship, but what papers and things were found in her are carefully kept under my seal in Mangulore Fort. Mr. John Straceys clothes and papers which came in a Pattamar Boat from Onore were kept separate. Mr. Stracey has wrote me that if I send him my passport he will come to me. Agreeable to his desire I have sent him one, and when he comes here, what papers and accounts I have got will be delivered to him.

The Company and me disputing neither will be the better for, which I know you are sensible of.

A true copy from the Translate.

WILLIAM TOWNSEND, Secy.

Camp near Bengalure, 20th August 1768.

Letter from Fort St. George to the PRESIDENT *giving an account of the negotiations for Peace initiated by Hyder.*

Bombay Castle, 3d December 1768.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Since our letter of the 24th September, a duplicate of which comes herewith, we have been favoured with yours of the 25th August and 8th September, the latter enclosing the packet from the Honourable the Court of Directors.

We acquainted you in our letter of the 20th August with our desire of concluding a peace with Hyder if it could be done on safe and honourable terms, and for which purpose we then wrote to the Chief and Council at Tellichery requesting that Mr. Hornby, in answer to the letters sent to him by Hyder and the officers prisoners with him, write in such terms as might give him room to imagine that we were willing to receive any proposals he had to make, and induce him to apply immediately to us. We have lately had some hopes that he was really inclined to accommodate matters with us. When Colonel Smith was advanced with his division of the army in pursuit of him near Punganoor, he received a message from him desiring to know if we were willing to grant him peace, to which he returned an answer that if Hyder had anything to propose, he should open his mind freely, whereupon he requested that a person might be sent to him. Accordingly Colonel Smith's Dubash (as he had no other person to send) went to him. To whom he said that he was sensible he could not oppose us in the field and therefore would not attempt it, but that he would give us much trouble, and as he was forced to quit his own country, he was determined to enter the Carnatick, and do all the mischief he could, and if all reasonable terms were refused him, he would come to the gates of Madras to make peace. As the Dubash could give him no answer, he some days after sent a person of some consequence to Colonel Smith, who urged many arguments in favour of peace, and desired to know what he had to expect on that subject, and added that Hyder was determined not to return to Bengalure, that he had left it well provided and to the chance of war, that it was probable we might take it in a month, but he should still have Syringapatam and Biddenore, and rather than lose all to us he would call in the Marattas. From the free manner in which Hyder thus opened himself, and his having also deputed a person to the Field Deputies we were induced to believe that he would have acceded to such terms as we thought safe and honourable, and the Field Deputies

were accordingly made acquainted with such articles as appeared to us necessary to be insisted on, the principal of which were a reimbursement of our expenses, a barrier to the Carnatick, and a grant of the privileges &c. your Honour &c. had represented as necessary to be observed on your side.

Notwithstanding our hopes and expectations of concluding a peace we gave positive orders that our operations should still be prosecuted with the utmost vigour, as it was probable the overtures made by Hyder might be only with a view of amusing us, till he could procure assistance from the Marattas.

The enclosed copy of a letter from the Field Deputies, which they acquaint us they have wrote to you, will give you an account of Hyders having surprised Mulavagul and of the action of the 4th instant between his whole army and the detachment under Colonel Wood. Our loss in the action was one Captain, two Ensigns, and 17 Non-commissioned Rank and File killed, three Lieutenants and 53 Non-commissioned Rank and File wounded. Of Sepoys 28 were killed and 125 were wounded and missing. The enemys loss, of which we have no certain account, must have been very considerable.

All appearance of a peace being now at an end the constitution of the war is become an act of necessity. It becomes us therefore to prosecute it with the utmost vigour, and if possible oblige Hyder to submit before he can procure the assistance of Madhavrao, the expectation of which hath we imagine been a principal cause of his breaking off the negotiation. For this end it is proposed that the army shall pursue him in two bodies, by which we may hope that he will either be compelled to fight or to retire to Bengalure or some of his strongholds. The great advantage that must necessarily arise could a diversion be made on your side, induced us to recomend to your Honour &c. that an expedition should be set on foot from Tellichery against the Biddenore country in conjunction with the Coduck Rajah. And from the present situation of the Companys affairs, and the reason there is to fear that Madhavrao may march to Hyders assistance as soon as the season will admit of it, the apprehensions the gentlemen at Bengal are under of a rupture with Sujah-Ul-Dowlah, the uncertainty we are in with regard to the designs of the Soubah together with our distress for money to carry on the war, it is of the utmost importance that every means should be exerted to avert the ill consequences to be apprehended from such a formidable combination before they can carry their designs into execution. We therefore sincerely hope that you may be in a condition to favour our operations, either by the plan abovementioned, by making another vigorous attempt on Manguelore, or marching as strong a detachment as you are able from Tellichery to join our troops in the Coimbattore country, from thence to proceed to Syringapatam. Either of the above measures cannot fail of producing very good effects; and as our Honourable Masters have so much at stake, we doubt not but your utmost endeavours will be exerted for carrying into execution that which shall appear best adapted to your present abilities, and most likely to promote the general good.

We are glad to hear that you propose sending a gentleman to reside at Poonah, and we hope that means may be devised to prevent Madhavrao from joining Hyder. We should avoid entering into any certain engagements with him; at least such a measure should be postponed as long as possible, as we apprehend nothing but country will satisfy him, which would be adding to the Maratta power, and this it should be our attention not to increase. Our President hath addressed a letter to Madhavrao in general terms, a copy thereof comes enclosed.

We send you herewith one of our Military regulations, by which you will be acquainted with the established allowance to our Field Officers. We shall communicate to you from time to time any alterations or additions we may make in our military regulations agreeable to the

orders of our Honble Masters who acquaint us they have sent a number of those books to Bombay.

Fort St. George, 15th October 1768.

We are with esteem,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
CHARLES BOURCHIER.
JOSIAS DU-PRE.
ALEXANDER WYNCH.
SAMUEL ARDLEY.
GEORGE STRATTON.
GEORGE DAWSON.
RICHARD BRICKENDEN.

Letter from Fort St. George giving information about a supposed confederacy between Suja-ud-Dowla, Madhavrao, and Hyder against the English.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

Enclosed is a duplicate of our letter of the fourth inst. (4th inst.), since when we have received advices from Mr Brome, dated the 8th and the 9th October, of the situtation of affairs at Poona, of which he no doubt hath informed you.

From the above advices there is little room to doubt but Madhavrao will be prevailed on to assist Hyder against us, and there are so many reasons to be urged in favour of this opinion, that it becomes of the utmost consequence to endeavour, without loss of time, to prevent, if possible, a junction which would inevitably distress us to the last degree. We shall first acquaint your Honour &^ca with the reasons for our apprehension, and then with the measures we could recommend, in order to avert the threatening storm.

1st. Hyders refusal of the moderate and reasonable terms of peace offered him shows that he has warm hopes of such assistance as may enable him to recover what we have taken from him.

2d. It being the constant practice of the Marattas to take advantage of the quarrels of other powers, Madhavrao will no doubt march this way if his affairs will admit of it, not out of any regard to Hyder, but in order to gain by his distress or ours.

3d. This is the more probable as Hyder has taken the most effectual method by bribing the Ministers and by the offer of a large sum in ready money.

4th. It is also probable that a jealousy of our growing power may make Madhavrao embrace an opportunity of reducing it, especially when it coincides with his interests in other respects, and which he will be the more desirous of doing, if it should have come to his knowledge (which can hardly be doubted), that one of the objects proposed by the Treaty of Hyderabad was to check his growing power.

5th. It is probable that besides the ready money offered by Hyder, Madhavrao may have hopes by such a junction to receive from the Nabob the chout for the Carnatick, which indeed has not been paid for some years.

6th. It has been suspected that a confederacy has been formed or is forming between Suja-ud-Dowlah, Madhavrao, and Hyder, the object of which is supposed to be the reduction of the British power and influence in India. If such a plan has been formed, it is probable that Madhavrao will march with a force this way, while Suja-ud-Dowlah takes up arms on the Bengal side, and by that means prevent either that or this from assisting each other.

7th. That some grand object has been in motion appears beyond a doubt by Ruccun-ud-Dowlah the Subah Divan's journey to Poona; and repeated intelligence assures us that this is the object of his embassy.

From the above reasons, we imagine you will concur with us in opinion that there is too much cause to apprehend that Madhavrao will march this way, by which the Carnatick, notwithstanding our utmost efforts to prevent it, must be subject to ravage and devastation; and as it is from thence alone we can draw our resource for paying our troops, if we are divested of them, nothing can be expected but desertion, mutiny, and in short ruin. It remains only for us to endeavour to divert Madhavrao from such an enterprise.

However express the commands of our Honourable Masters may be against our forming distant alliances, and however averse we may be to such measures, particularly when they tend to add to the power of the Marattas, which is already too great, yet we cannot hesitate when two dangers threaten, the one present, the other distant, which to prefer. Common prudence requires that we should endeavour to avert the present and trust to the event of time to guard against the future. The present danger which threatens is imminent in the greatest degree, and the only means of averting it are by making such offers to Madhavrao in case he seems determined to join Hyder as may appear more to his advantage than those made him by Hyder. As to money, neither we nor the Nabob have it to offer; we can only therefore propose to give him assistance in the reduction of the Biddanore country, if he will join us instead of Hyder, and which will depend chiefly on your Honor &ca to afford, should we be obliged to make such an offer. The accompanying is a copy of a letter we have wrote to Mr. Brome, and we are to request that he may have your approbation to make the proposal intended, and that you will acquaint him how far you may be able and in what manner in that case to afford such assistance of which we shall be glad to be advised. Should he find that no other means will prevent Madhavrao marching this way against us, Mr. Brome may also possibly be able to stipulate for the grant of Salsette and Bassein should we engage to assist Madhavrao in reducing the Biddanore country.

Fort St. George, 8th November 1768.

We are with esteem,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient and humble Servants,
CHARLES BOURCHIER.
JOSIAS DU-PRE.
ALEXANDER WYNCH.
JOHN ANDREWS.
GEORGE STRATTON.
GEORGE DAWSON.
JAMES BOURCHIER.
RICHARD BRICKENDEN.

Bombay Castle, 15th May 1770.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Thomas Hodges, Esqre, Presidt. & Govr.

The We. William Hornby.	Nathaniel Stackhouse.
Thomas Mostyn.	William Tayler.
Bruce Fletcher.	

Benjamin Jervis indisposed.

Read and approved our last Consultation of the 30th ultimo.

A direct road from Bombay to Sion Fort being much wanted, as the present one is only passable in the rainy season to Vadala Tank, which is about one mile beyond Parell, by which

means the only way of conveying cannon or other stores thither should the same be found necessary, is round about by Mahim, and this too a very indifferent one; ordered therefore that a road be immediately set about accordingly, which on account the high and waste grounds from Vandola Fort to Sion may be performed at an easy expence, as the Batty grounds which will besides be taken up for it, produce only a Toka of 3-12-10 of Batty, for which a suitable allowance must be made the farmers.

WM. HORNBY.
B. JERVIS.
THOS. MOSTYN.
NATH. STACKHOUSE.
B. FLETCHER.
W. TAYLER.

Report of the Committee appointed to examine the Petition of the Bhandarees.

Bombay, 13th July 1770.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

In compliance with your Honour &cs orders of the 5th instant for enquiring into the merits of the Bhandarees petition and proposal, we met on Saturday last for that purpose, having summoned the Bhandarees as well as Fazendars to attend us, when the latter were made acquainted with the formers complaint with regard to the trees of will, in answer to which they said that nothing was settled by the Governor and Council when the farm was last put up, which on reference to the Register were found to be true, and that only the trees of order were fixed, having been raised from 0-3-75 to 2 Rupees per annum. We then recommended to the Bhandarees to settle some price for the trees of will with the Fazendars for the different sorts, which they declined doing, and only referred us to their petition, telling us that they would take the farm on no other condition than what were therein set forth. This being the case we thought it unnecessary to enquire into any further particulars, and are therefore of opinion that it will be for the Companys interest that the Arrack farm be put up at publick outcry, especially as in the course of our enquiry we found there would likely be many bidders and have reason to believe that it will fetch from 45000 to 50000 Rupees per annum exclusive of the conditions of not selling Arrack to the soldiers.

Bombay, 9th July 1770.

We are with respect,
Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient humble Servants,
NATHANIEL STACKHOUSE.
WILLIAM TAYLER.

Petition from the Bhandarees desiring a renewal of their Lease.

To *Bombay, 13th July 1770.*

The Honourable Thomas Hodges, Esquire,
President and Governor &c Council,
Bombay.

The humble petition of the Muckadum Chouglas and Patells of the Bhandarees &c of Bombay and Mahim.

Most humbly sheweth,

That your petitioners being apprized of your Honour &cs intention of leasing out the arrack farm on the 12th of next month, beg leave to represent that they have been the lessees

of that farm ever since the time when Mr Horne was Governor, that they have been punctual in the discharge of their stated payments and have duly performed all the other conditions required of them by the Honble the President and Council.

They can assure your Honour &^c^ that if any other persons should take the said farm it would certainly ruin them, which consideration they hope will have sufficient weight to induce you to grant them a new lease, which they request may be drawn in the following terms:—

1st That all the former conditions be continued.

2^d^ That the Fazendars shall not take a greater price for their coconut trees than was settled by the Honourable the President and Council, nor be permitted to deprive your petitioners of the trees they draw toddy from; for when at the request of the Fazendars the price of the trees of order was doubled, they were at the same time ordered not to increase the price of the trees of will, which was 4 Rupees a tree per annum. This they strictly adhered to for some time, but have lately infringed by charging 6 Rupees a tree and still pressing your petitioners to pay more.

3^d^ That no person be permitted to carry any liquor of any kind without the town walls except by permission of their Manager.

4th That they shall not be obliged to take a Fazendar for their manager, who to favour the people of his own caste, will always act to the prejudice of the farm, of which Manuel Banetto is an instance.

Your petitioners most humbly repeat their request for a lease of the farm on the above conditions, and beg leave to observe that the clause to be inserted against selling liquor to Europeans will be great diminution to their profits, as formerly on account of that privilege alone the rent of the farm was raised from 12 to 15 thousand Rupees.

And your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray, &c.

Bombay, 29th June 1770.

Bombay Castle, 3^d^ August 1770.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Thomas Hodges, Esqre, Presid^t^ & Govr

Thomas Mostyn. | Benjamin Jervis.
Brice Fletcher. | Nathaniel Stackhouse.

William Tayler.

John Watson, Superintendent.

The W^o^ William Hornby, Esqre, indisposed.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

Read & approved our last Consultation of the 24th ultimo.

The Select Committee now lay before the Board a Treaty they have prepared to be executed by the Nabob Hyder Ali Caun in consequence of his having expressly refused to execute that formerly sent him, which being maturely weighed and considered, we entirely concur in opinion with the Committee that the article of assistance proposed by him is inadmissible, and therefore approve of the manner in which they have altered it as well as of the treaty in general, which as it does not differ very materially from the treaty proposed by him we hope he may be induced to accede to; but as from the advices the Committee have received from Messrs Church and Sibbald there is reason to apprehend he may still object to

it, and insist on our engaging to assist him in the same manner as stipulated in the Madrass Treaty, resolved that a copy of the Treaty now to be proposed to him be transmitted to the gentlemen at Madrass and they fully acquainted with the impossibility of our agreeing to such an article as it would immediately involve us in a war with the Marattas which would materially affect our Honourable Masters interests at this Presidency. That we therefore hope should he persist in objecting to our treaty, in consequence of their leaving him room to expect we shall execute one of the same tenor as theirs, that they will exert their influence with him either through his Vakeel or otherwise to induce him to accede to our terms ; though he should not, and we in consequence thereof be hereafter under an indispensable necessity of taking part in the dispute between him and the Marattas they must be desired to inform us how far the same might affect our Honourable Masters interest at their Presidency, and in case of our adopting such a plan, it would be highly necessary and proper for us to unite and mutually exert our utmost efforts to promote our employers interest on both coasts.

W. HORNBY.
B. JERVIS.
THOMAS MOSTYN.
NATH. STACKHOUSE.
B. FLETCHER.
W. TAYLER.
JOHN WATSON.

Bombay Castle, 26th October 1770.

At a Consultation, Present :

The Honble Thomas Hodges, Esqre, Presidt & Govr

The Wo William Hornby, Esqre	David Wedderburn.
Benjamin Jervis.	John Watson.
Thomas Mostyn.	William Tayler.

Read & approved our last Consultation.

Upon this occasion Mr Tayler delivers in a letter proposing as entered hereafter a mode of easing the place in point of currency by issuing Bills from the Bank on loans upon the present security, which being duly considered, we are of opinion that though it will not be of any immediate remedy to the present very great scarcity of specie, it will be attended with great future convenience to the trade of the Island exclusive of the very great advantage our honourable masters will derive from the interest arising therein—Resolved therefore that this proposal of Mr Taylers being carried into execution and that notes be immediately prepared to the amount of the debt due from the Treasury to the Bank, being with interest about Rs. 800000. The notes to be from forty to one thousand Rupees each, signed by the manager of the Bank and sealed with the Honourable Companys seal.

WILLIAM HORNBY.
DAVID WEDDERBURN.
B. JERVIS.
'JNO. WATSON.
T. MOSTYN.
NATH. STACKHOUSE.
B. FLETCHER.
W. TAYLER.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1770.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Thomas Hodges, Esqre, Presidt & Govr

Thomas Mostyn.	John Watson, Superdt.
Brice Fletcher.	Natht. Stackhouse.
David Wedderburn, B. G.	William Tayler.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The President acquaints the Board that in conversation with Mr. Robert Blackford, the person lately come out by permission of the Honourable Company to settle the late Mr. Spencers affairs, on the subject of the proposed plan for Bank Notes, he acquainted him he had been bred up in the Banking business, and was desirous of giving some hints for the improvement of the scheme, which the President permitted of, and now lays the same before the Board, which with the letter from Mr. William Tayler on the same subject is referred to the consideration of the Committee of Accounts.

WM HORNBY.
DAVID WEDDERBURN.
B. JERVIS.
JNO. WATSON.
T. MOSTYN.
NATHL. STACKHOUSE.
B. FLETCHER.
W. TAYLER.

Bombay Castle, 14th November 1770.

The Company owe the Bank 8 lacks, to discharge which notes shall be delivered out from 1000 to 20 Rs. That the notes shall bear an interest of 6 per cent. to commence from their date, which will be the day they were lent on loan or by money paid into the Bank. That as much trouble will arise in paying notes that have been taken out but a day or two it is recommended that no interest shall be calculated on any note or notes except they be of 10 ten days standing, which will prevent persons from lodging money over-night and drawing it out the next morning for the sake of the days interest. That a person borrowing money of the Bank shall be under the necessity of taking notes to encourage the circulation, by which he can only be a loser of the difference between 6 to 9 per cent. for ten days; as all notes will be then payable at the Bank on payment being demanded with interest thereon for the 10 days as well as for any time over and above. That the Bank will not lend the said notes under 9 per cent.

That it will be necessary at the first setting out with the proposed plan that the Treasury should assist the Bank with one-third of 8 lack in specie, and that the Treasury retain in their hands Notes to the said amount to be returned when the specie is repaid. This will be absolutely necessary, although it may not be used, for should any Note appear for payment at the expiration of ten days, and not be discharged, the credit of the Bank will then be stopt, and no person will receive again as current that which he cannot depend on when he may stand in need of his money.

That the Bank will certainly clear three per cent upon the Notes taken out supposing them to remain in the hands of individuals ever so short a time; for as the capital of the Bank should not be diminished, but by money being lent for the service of trade, there never should be less in their power to lend than the 8 lack, which was their principal stock before the Company were so much indebted.

The Notes being payable in ten days and bearing interest for that time, will get the better of the Shroffs, as they would not find it answer to take money for so short a time. But even supposing they should, the Bank will certainly have the preference, more especially when the interest given is equal.

The form of the Notes should be as near those of the Bank of England as possible, particularly in this part,—

For the Governour and Company of the Bank of England,

Otherwise was any accident to happen to the Company, every gentleman of the Council in whose Department it may be to sign the Notes will in law be answerable equal to his granting a note of hand on account of his own private concern. But if they sign,—

For the Court of Directors of the United East India Company,

Then the Company alone are liable; and the gentlemen of the Council in whose management the Bank is entrusted to the care of will be safe.

The Bank should be opened with Notes agreeable to the following numbers for each lack:—

Rupees.								Rs.
10 of 1000	each	...	...	...	...	...	...	10000
24 of 500	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	12000
24 of 300	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	7200
100 of 200	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	20000
200 of 100	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	20000
400 of 50	„	...	...	...	...	...	...	20000
540 of 20	„	...	...	...	...	...	..	10800
1298								100000

That after the Bank has been established some time, the managers will be able to judge what Notes there appear the greatest demand for; when that is ascertained, Notes for which there is no great call shall be destroyed, and to their amount others shall be signed which may appear to be most wanted.

That whenever small Notes begin to circulate, the Bank will find a great advantage, as the persons in whose different hands they may be will think 6 per cent. a very good interest on money which they can at any time command; consequently, two-thirds of them will in all likelihood remain out, if we are to form any judgment from those delivered from the Bank of England.

These notes being current and the interest on them accumulating every day at 6 per cent., will in a short time perhaps carry a premium with them as the India Bonds do in England, because the Bank intending to issue no more than 8 lack, cannot after the delivery to that amount (except for Notes brought in for payment) grant any more without enlarging the present proposed plan.

Five per cent. can be got in England on very good personal security, 4½ on mortgage, and 4 per cent. in the Funds; yet India Bonds, because the money may be commanded at any

time, carry a premium, although they only bear an interest of three per cent. By this we may judge that one and a half or two per cent. is no object for a person who is uncertain how long he will be able to lend out his money, and that the difference of interest is not to be put in competition with the satisfaction of knowing that the money is not only safe but ready.

That it will be absolutely necessary there should be some limitation regarding what may be lent any one person, otherwise a very few may engage the 8 lack, in which case the thorough circulation will stop, and the Bank so newly established on the principle proposed will not be able to go on, at least with so little specie as one-third of the capital.

Therefore no one person should be lent more than 8000 rupees at one time, and the Bank to judge should any second application be made.

That the Bank would find a very great advantage by opening accounts current, allowing thereon an interest of 5 per cent, as then all persons will be enabled to receive interest for every rupee for which they have no immediate occasion, and be at liberty to draw on the Bank whenever they may stand in need of the whole or any part of the money. This will be a check on any persons own book, and will prevent Purvoes from making use or embezzling any large sums of money as they will then have occasion but for a trifling sum to defray petty expenses.

Which is humbly submitted.

Bombay Castle, 25th February 1772.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Hornby, Esqr, Presid^t^ & Govr

The W^o^ Daniel Draper, Esqr	David Wedderburn.
Benjamin Jervis.	John Watson, Sup^t^
Nathaniel Stackhouse.	Brice Fletcher.
William Tayler.	Robert Garden.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

Read a petition from Raghunath Ballajee, Purvoe and owner of a house situated in Church Street, representing that he had nearly compleated rebuilding the same when the Committee of Surveys put a stop thereto, and requesting permission to compleat it, on which the Committee acquaints the Board that they put a stop thereto only till they could examine whether there were any orders against the black proprietors rebuilding their houses in that street, but they find there are none; it is therefore agreed that he be permitted to compleat his house.

But there is great want of ground within the town walls for Europeans to build, and the Church Street being a very proper place for that purpose, resolved that the present proprietors be positively prohibited repairing them in future, which we hope will be a means of inducing them to sell to Europeans on reasonable terms. The Secretary will issue a proclamation to the above purport.

W^M^ HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
B. JERVIS.
NATH^L^ STACKHOUSE.
B. FLETCHER.
W. TAYLER.

Bombay Castle, 27th April 1772.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Hon. William Hornby, Esqr, Presidt & Govr

The Worspl Daniel Draper, Esqr	John Watson, Supdt
Benjamin Jervis.	Brice Fletcher.
William Tayler.	Wm Shaw.
David Wedderburn.	Robert Garden.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

We cannot sufficiently express our surprise at the treatment Mr Morley has received from the Nabob, and as we deem it highly inconsistent his continuing at Broach, resolved unanimously that orders be sent to the Chief and Council at Surat to direct him to return immediately in the securest manner to himself he may be able, without taking leave of the Nabob.

WM HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
B. JERVIS.
W. TAYLER.
ROBERT GARDEN.
B. FLETCHER.

Translation of a letter from the Nabob of Broach to the President.

Bombay Castle, 19th May 1772.

After compliments.

I have wrote your Honour a letter, dated the 28th Moheram, acquainting you that I showed Mr Morley some places which he did not like, which letter I make no doubt but you may have received, since which I told him to commence the trade and hoist English colours. He returned me for answer that how can he commence the trade without having a suitable place. I at last agreed to give him a place belonging to this Sircar, although it is very close to my zenana, agreeable to his own choice, to trade there and hoist your colours, but in the mean time he received your Honours letter, when he came to me and told me that you had called him down. I told him not to go away now but begin his trade at that place, and that I shall not refuse to pay the money you wrote me about within the contracted time, nor do I refuse to grant the place. He answered me that as you have called him down for some business he will go to you and shall come again, and as your Honour had likewise wrote that you had other business for him, I gave him leave. You will dispatch him again as soon as he arrives to you that no difference may happen in our agreements.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1772.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Wm Hornby, Esqr, Presidt & Govr

The Wo. Daniel Draper, Esqr	David Wedderburn.
Nathl Stackhouse.	John Watson.
Brice Fletcher.	William Shaw.
William Tayler.	Robert Garden.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The President lays before the Board translate of a letter he has received from the Nabob of Broach as entered hereafter, which being considered, we are unanimously of opinion that it

would be improper to comply with the Nabobs request by sending Mr. Morley to Broach till he may convince us of the sincerity of his promises by remitting either to this place or to Surat the amount of the first stipulated sum, the time for the payment of which is elapsed, and the President is desired to write him accordingly.

WM HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
B. JERVIS.
NATHL STACKHOUSE.
B. FLETCHER.
W. TAYLER.

Letter from Mr. Morley to the Chief and Council at Surat respecting its Revenues.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1772.

Gentlemen,

Since my arrival here, it has ever been an object of my attention to procure all possible information concerning the revenues of Broach and its dependencies, the state of the Nabobs forces and treasury, and his connection with the neighbouring country powers. But while the intelligence I received had no better foundation than common report or uncertain accounts, it appeared to me of little use to trouble you on those points. I shall now, however, beg leave to communicate some particulars to you which I learnt from a Parsee Priest, whom I esteem a pretty good authority from his having almost constantly resided here since his birth to an advanced age, and being universally reputed a very sensible man. These are as follows :—

The customs of Broach amount yearly to about 50 thousand Rupees, and the revenues of the city to about 20 thousand Rupees, both which are equally divided between the Nabob and the late Damajees sons.

The villages appertaining to Broach (which are 175 in number) produce at the most favourable times about seven lacks of Rupees per annum, and scarcely ever less than 6 lacks and a half, which are also shared between the Nabob and Damajees sons, the latter taking six parts in ten.

The troops in constant pay here are about two thousand, of which two hundred are horsemen, and on some extraordinary occasions the Nabob has had one thousand more.

The Nabobs annual Government charges are about 1 lack of Rupees and those of his household are about 50 lacks of Rupees in specie, and he is of so penurious a disposition that probably no emergency of his affairs would induce him to diminish this wealth (some say that he cannot have less than sixty lacks in possession).

Lullooboy, who has the management of affairs here, both for the Nabob and Damajee's sons, is reputed worth 30 lacks of Rupees, farms 40 of the most considerable villages, by which and the superintendency of the rest, his just advantages are about 40 thousand Rupees yearly. Exclusive of this he has other opportunities of acquiring large sums of money by his influence in the Government and power over the inhabitants. Some other villages are farmed by the Duanckee (a favourite of the Nabob), and a few more by the rest of the chief tenants in the Durbar.

Damajees sons have in constant pay about one thousand horsemen and the same number of foot, and whenever there is occasion they can raise a much more considerable force.

At the time of our late expedition against Broach the Nabob made application for assistance from this quarter, and obtained a promise agreeable to his wishes. But Fatty Sing (whom his brothers entrust with the chief management of all their affairs on account of his

superior abilities), though he made a show of marching some troops to his help, was far from having any real intention to see him extricate himself from his troubles, from a disgust which had long prevailed in his family against the Nabob, in consequence of many instances of perfidious conduct which they have experienced in him, added to the hopes they had conceived, if we succeeded against it, of obtaining the entire possession of Broach by means of a purchase with money, which if common fame may be credited they are impatiently desirous of. It should seem therefore by amusing them with a negotiation for that purpose, there would be little difficulty in prevailing on them to stand neuter in case it should ever be necessary to make any further attempt for the reduction of this place.

The Cambay Nabob keeps up a friendly correspondence with the Nabob here, and is much dreaded by him from his enterprizing genius; but he is far from being much in his interest except with regard to the Marattas, whom in general he readily assists him against; so that should Damajees sons disappoint him of support, the Broach Nabob would have no resource in time of danger from any other power in his foreign alliances.

I was yesterday sitting with the Nabob for some time in his garden, but he seemed to have no desire of discoursing on business, which I equally avoided bringing upon the carpet.

The last advices I had the honour of forwarding you were dated the 22$^{d}_{..}$ and 23$^{d}_{..}$ ins$^{t}_{..}$, and I am with respect,

Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
JAMES MORLEY.

"Antelope" Gallivat at anchor near Broach,
26$^{th}_{..}$ April 1772.

Translate of a letter from the NABOB OF BROACH.

After compliments.

I have received your Honours letter by a pair of Pattamars, at which I was very glad. Your Honour therein says "that I had even forbid any of my subjects to go near M$^{r}_{..}$ Morley after his arrival here." This history is far from the truth, and it surprises me that your Honour should give credit to it and write me on the subject. Your Honour likewise says "that I am now inclined to give M$^{r}_{..}$ Morley a place near my own house and promise to comply with every article of our agreement." It is true I shall never fail to comply with the agreements that have been settled between us. Your Honour will write M$^{r}_{..}$ Morley to come hither directly. He went from hence with a promise to return from Bombay within 20 days. Had he not stayed at Surat, but remained here, your Honour would have been in no necessity to write me about sending good bills for the first payment; however, there is no much matter about it now, for I have no difference with the Company. You will write M$^{r}_{..}$ Morley to come directly hither. Your Honour writes me "that I should assist M$^{r}_{..}$ Morley, that it will convince you of my "sincerity, and that I wish to be on the most friendly footing with the Honourable Company." Honourable Sir, had M$^{r}_{..}$ Morley gone to Bombay directly, your Honour would have heard from him of the civilities and compliments I showed him; and as he promised to return from Bombay within 20 days, I desired him to lay before you several matters, he being a trusty man, which I could not write to you on paper; but by his staying at Surat, these matters still remain unknown to you. What has passed is past, but you will now write him to come to Broach directly, and he shall on his arrival here meet with all the compliments and civilities in my power. Your Honour will, looking upon me as a well-wisher for the increase of our friendship, favour me with your letters, as they will afford me the greatest pleasure.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1772.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Hornby, Esqr, Presidt & Govr

The Wo Daniel Draper, Esqr.	David Wedderburn.
Benjamin Jervis.	John Watson.
Thomas Mostyn.	Nathaniel Stackhouse.
Brice Fletcher.	William Tayler.
William Shaw.	Robert Garden.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The President lays before the Board translate of a letter from the Nabob which he has received as entered hereafter. As the Nabob therein advises that the first sum he engaged by Treaty to pay being two lacks of Rupees is ready, and desires that a vessel may be sent with Mr Morley to receive it; it is agreed to comply with his request by sending a vessel with Mr Morley on board as soon as the season will permit.

WM HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
B. JERVIS.
N. STACKHOUSE.
B. FLETCHER.
W. TAYLER.
R. GARDEN.

Translation of a letter from the Nabob of Broach.

Bombay Castle, 19th August 1772.

Translation of a letter from Imhyazood Dowllah Majudge Caun Bahadur Dillerjung, Nabob of Broach. Dated the 30th July and received the 13th of August 1772.

After compliments.

Your Honours letter in answer to mine I have received. Your Honour therein says that unless you receive good bill on the Shroffs of your place for two lacks of Rupees, you will not send Mr Morley to Broach, but that you will send him up on your receiving the above bills. Honble Sir, had Mr Morley been here, you would have by this time received the money, for there is no difference in my agreements with the Company, and I am very firm to my word with all my heart. If your Honour wishes to send him up after receiving the above bills it is very well, but as we have no such Shroffs amongst ours at this place that will draw for such a large sum of money, you will therefore send a vessel with your trusty man to this place, for I have the money in readiness, which I will on her arrival here put on board and send her away. Your Honour will, agreeable to your mention to me in the abovesaid letter, write to Mr Morley to embark on board the said vessel and come to the Durband, when I shall remit the money on board her. He may come to Broach. What need I trouble you more?

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1772.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honourable William Hornby, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

The Wo Daniel Draper, Esqr.	David Wedderburn.
Benjamin Jervis.	John Watson.
Nathaniel Stackhouse.	Brice Fletcher.
William Tayler.	William Shaw.
Robert Garden.	

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The President then acquaints the Board that since the meeting of the 13th instt, the Select Committee had considered of the advices which have been received from Mr Morley containing an account of the Broach Nabobs deceitful and perfidious conduct; and as the voices were therein equally divided, whether immediately to send an armament against him to chastise him for his behaviour or to wait the Honourable Companys directions, it had been resolved therein to refer to the Board for their determination; he therefore proposes the following to their consideration:—

First.—Whether our sitting down quietly with the treatment we have received from the Nabob of Broach will be for the interest and credit of our Honble Masters, and if we do, may we not expect to meet with the like treatment from other Powers?

Secondly.—It is true the Honble Court of Directors have signified to us their disapproval of our having acted hastily against him at first, but now they are advised of the Treaty we made with him. Do you not think they will expect that he make good the same or that we oblige him to do it, both for their honour and interest, and that we shall be highly blamable should we suffer ourselves to be thus trifled with and not resent it?

I am therefore of opinion that it is both for the honour and interest of our Honourable Masters that immediate satisfaction should be taken for such his behaviour, and which I make no doubt will be approved by my Honourable Masters, it is their credit and interest I make my motive for urging it, and a better opportunity cannot well offer than the present when most of his Majestys Squadron will be laying here.

WILLIAM HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.

Consideration of the Measures to be pursued with reference to the Nabob of Broach.

Bombay Castle, 22d October 1772.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honourable William Hornby, Esquire, President and Governour.

The Wo Daniel Draper, Esquire.	John Watson.
David Wedderburn.	Brice Fletcher.
Benjamin Jervis.	William Shaw.
Nathl Stackhouse.	Robert Garden.
William Tayler.	

Read and approved our proceedings in yesterdays Consultation.

Met purposely to resume the consideration of the Presidents Minute of yesterday and the situation of our affairs with the Nabob of Broach when the following papers are read:—

The Presidents Minute.

M^r. Morleys letter to the Chief and Council dated the 3^d and 6th Instant.

The 34th, 35th, and 37th paragraphs of the Honourable Companys commands of the..... April last.

The Brigadier Generals letter assigning his reasons for the Note he gave at the Select Committee on the measures necessary at present to be pursued with the Nabob of Broach as entered yesterday,—

A debate arising herein whether an armament ought to be directly fitted out to procure immediate satisfaction from the Nabob of Broach for the gross, repeated and unparalleled indignities he has offered to the Honble Company and his breach of the Treaty entered into on the 30th November last, or whether on account of the Honourable Companys orders of the 1st of April last and our present distress for money it ought not to be deferred to a more fitting occasion; and after due deliberation and the most mature consideration of the subject, it is resolved by the majority that an armament be immediately fitted out to procure ample satisfaction from the Nabob of Broach for the insult he has dared to offer to our Honourable Employers, because it is esteemed inconsistent with their credit and interest to admit of any delay in this business.

Messrs. Draper, Watson, Stackhouse, Shaw, and Garden are of opinion that the expedition ought not to be undertaken at this juncture, for many reasons which will be assigned in the letters these gentlemen acquaint us they propose to address us on the occasion, amongst which are the following:—

Because the Honourable Company in their commands of the 1st of April last have expressed their high disapprobation of the first expedition, and termed the motives on which they were told it had been undertaken "unjustifiable"; they therefore think these orders preclude them from undertaking another expedition against the Broach Nabob without their previous sanction.

Because the Treasury is so very low as hardly to enable us to bear the current expenses of the Presidency, and it is at present out of our power to pay the large drafts upon it from Mocha for the "Shrewsburys" cargo, or to make the first advantage on account the new settlement at Surat, and consequently it would be imprudent at this juncture to run into any great expenses which might be put off to a future opportunity; beside deferring the taking satisfaction for a time does not at all preclude us from doing it whenever the Companys orders or our own situation will with conveniency admit of it.

The sending a force against the Nabob of Broach to take immediate satisfaction being as above resolved on, the Brigadier General and Superintendent offer their services to command respectively the Military and Marine force, which is accepted.

The Military force to be employed on this service, and which the Brigadier General concurs with us in opinion, will be fully sufficient to effect it, is to consist of 988 Europeans, Infantry and Artillery, including Commissioned and Non-commissioned Officers, 1,840 Sepoys with their Officers, 160 Lascars, and 300 labourers. The Marine force to be employed on the occasion and for transporting the troops to Broach is to consist of the undermentioned vessels &^c. which the Superintendent acquaints us he deems sufficient:—

The Bombay Grab.

"Expedition,"	Prahm,
"Eagle,"	4 Gallivats,
"Terrible,"	16 Fishing Boats,

and such other boats as may be required which the Superintendent must hire for the occasion. and should the "Revenge" arrive in time she may also be usefully employed.

The Military Paymaster must provide two months' provisions for the troops.

The Military Storekeeper is ordered to furnish such stores for the Expedition as the Committee of Indents may judge necessary; all which are to be delivered to and put under

the charge of the Commissary of Stores; the provisions must be delivered in charge of the Commissary of Stores.

Mr James Morley is appointed Paymaster to the Forces and Judge Advocate, Mr James Cheape Commissary of Stores and of Provisions, and the appointment of Secretary to the Brigadier General and Mr Watson as a Committee is left to their choice.

Resolved that batta and all other extra allowances made to Officers and others during the time that the army is in the field shall directly cease on our becoming possessed of the town of Broach, and in conformity to our Resolution under the 14th June 1771 the troops must not consider themselves entitled to any gratuity.

The Heads of the respective Officers are now directed to comply with our foregoing Resolutions, but no publick orders are to be issued that our intentions may not transpire.

W. HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.

Bombay Castle, 2^{d} November 1772.

The instructions to Messrs Wedderburn and Watson acquainted them that the unwarrantable conduct of the Nabob of Broach in evading the Treaty he had concluded with us and the gross insults he had offered to our Honourable Employers had determined us to procure effectual satisfaction, for which purpose suitable Military and Marine force was now detached under their command, with which they were to proceed towards the town of Broach and use their utmost endeavours to become master of it, of which they were to send us the earliest intelligence: Directed them to pay no regard to any offers or promises the Nabob might make; recommended a perfect harmony between the Military and Marine Force, and ordered them to communicate to us any offers which might be made to them by any of the neighbouring powers for being put in possession of the town of Broach. We recommend to them to treat the inhabitants of the town and country with lenity, to afford protection to all who might desire it, and in case a Dutch flag should be flying at Broach, to pay as much regard to it as possible, and in general to avoid giving offence to the Marathas, or any other Country Power, though should they in any case interfere, they were to repel force by force. We directed them jointly to concert the necessary operations for effecting the service, but that the executive part was to be with each of them in their respective departments. That we had appointed Mr James Commissary of Stores and Provisions and Mr James Morley Judge Advocate and Paymaster, to the latter of whom we now consign R^{s} 30000. We gave the necessary directions about plunder and booty and batta, gave them permission to keep a public table, and directed each of them to keep a separate Diary of their Proceedings.

Broach, Monday, 23^{d} Nov 1772.

The President this morning received advices that our forces of the 18th instant had stormed and taken the town of Broach.

Bombay Castle, 27th Nov 1772.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Hornby, Esqr, Presid^{t} & Govr.

The W^{o} Daniel Draper, Esquire.	Nathaniel Stackhouse.
Brice Fletcher.	William Tayler.
William Shaw.	Robert Garden.
Benjamin Jervis.	

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The Committee must be acquainted that the plunder and booty taken in the Town shall be distributed agreeable to the Honble Companys latest orders as mentioned in their instructions, and Messrs James Morley and James Cheap are now appointed agents to take charge of the same, and in order that there should be no mistake as to what comes under the denomination of plunder and booty in the present instance, they must be informed that all publick stores and provisions, all money, jewels, and other effects belonging to the Nabob or any of his officers are to be considered as such, but the rest of the inhabitants who were not in arms are to be protected in their persons and property.

WILLIAM HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.

Bombay Castle, 28th Novr 1772.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Hornby, Esqr, Presid^t^ & Govr.

The W^o^ Daniel Draper, Esquire.	Nathl Stackhouse.
Brice Fletcher.	William Tayler.
William Shaw.	Robert Garden.
Benjamin Jervis.	

Read and approved our last Consultation.

We esteem it most expedient for the present to keep possession of the Town and Territory of Broach till we may be able to judge of the advantages which may be reaped from it for our Honourable employers, or to dispose of them in a manner advantageous for their interest, and as it thereby becomes necessary to establish a Civil Government therein, resolved that one of the Senior Covenant servants under Council with two Factors be appointed to reside there for the management thereof and collecting the revenues appertaining to the new acquisition, who must be subject to the orders and controul of the Chief and Council at Surat, and as Mr Price the Chief, from his long experience and knowledge of the language is a proper person to settle matters at first upon a proper footing, he must be directed to repair to Broach as soon as possible for that purpose, leaving the charge of Surat Factory with the Council.

Messrs Gordon and Watson must repair to their stations at the Presidency with the military and main force under their commands except such part as Mr Price and these gentlemen may deem necessary should remain at Broach, as a proper garrison for its defence and for maintaining the Companys rights in the territories dependent upon it, a due regard being at the same time had to the situation of the country Powers around. Major Hassard must be left in command of the Garrison subject to the orders of the Resident or the Resident and Factors after the departure of the Chief.

Mr James Morley is appointed Resident at Broach and Messrs James Cheape and William Makon, joint Factors for the management of the Honourable Companys concerns for the government of the place and for collecting the revenues of the town and its districts, which they must be directed studiously to acquire a proper knowledge of, and to endeavour to prevent any abuse therein. A diary of their proceedings must be kept, the necessary offices of Accomptant and Paymaster established, and the greatest frugality observed in every branch of the expences. The allowance usual at other Residencies for the Residents table we permit him to charge, and to have the necessary number of servants and Peons to enable them to collect the revenues and other purposes of Government.

Any plunder which may have been taken from the inhabitants who were not in arms must be returned, be it in whose possession it may, and whatever effects may have been taken in the Durbar or from any of the Nabobs officers must be delivered up to the agents we have appointed for receiving it and brought into the general account.

A letter to the Chief and Council at Surat must be directly prepared agreeable to the foregoing Resolutions, to be sent by express Puttamar. A short letter must also be wrote to the Committee advising them of such parts as particularly relate to their departments, who must be directed to act jointly with Mr Price so long as they may remain in Broach after his arrival there, and on their coming away the Resident and Factors to constitute his Council.

W. HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.

Bombay Castle, 18th December 1772.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Hornby, Esqr, Presid^{t} & Govr.

The W^{o} Daniel Draper, Esqr.	Benjamin Jervis.
Nathaniel Stackhouse.	William Tayler.
Brice Fletcher.	Robert Garden.
William Shaw.	

Read and approved our last Consultation.

We flatter ourselves the directions contained in our letter of the 14th to the Committee would have been sufficient for the guidance of the Chief and Factors in the present conjuncture and have enabled them to accommodate matters with Fatty Sing in a manner creditable to our Honourable employers. We still hope this will be the case, but the tenor of their advices which were received this morning renders it necessary we should explain our sentiments further than before appeared to be necessary.

For however we may wish to avoid a rupture with Fatty Sing, yet we do not desire to sacrifice the credit of our employers to our pacifick inclinations. The conduct of Fatty Sing, as the Committee have stated, it is not for their credit tacitly to submit to; should he therefore continue to act in that insolent manner, we permit them to act in the offensive against him, provided a rupture cannot be avoided upon decent terms. It must, however, be strongly recommended to the Chief and Factors not to proceed to extremities till every conciliating means had first been tried for inducing him to withdraw his forces from the districts of Broach, for we think it would be improper to acquiesce in their continuance in the territories the Company are become possessed of in any greater number than may be necessary for collecting his share of the revenues. Upon the whole we shall much lament the necessity that may induce them to proceed to hostilities, though should it be really necessary for our Honourable employers interest, and for maintaining their credit amongst the Powers in that country, we must acquiesce, relying upon their prudence not rashly to enter into a war. We hope, however, the latitude given in our letter of the 14th will enable the Chief and Factors to settle with him to the mutual satisfaction of both the parties, when his forces will of course be withdrawn.

We cannot avoid here remarking that the behaviour of Fatty Sing is mysterious and surprising, for by a letter from the Chief of Surat, which is dated the 7th and was read here the 11th inst^{t}, he appears to be desirous of joining our forces on an expedition against the Coolies and at the same time he himself at the head of his forces is insulting ours at Broach.

We approve the conduct the Committee have hitherto observed towards Fatty Sing and we acquiesce in Col^{l} Gordons stay at Broach with the whole military force till circumstance may conveniently admit of his return.

W. HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.

Bombay Castle, 28th December 1772.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Hornby, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

The Wo Daniel Draper, Esqr.	Benjamin Jervis.
Nathaniel Stackhouse.	John Watson.
Brice Fletcher.	William Tayler.
William Shaw.	Robert Garden.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

Read the letters received this morning from Broach on which the following remarks are made and Resolutions passed:—

The offers made by Fatty Sing for the cession to him of the town and territory of Broach are in our opinion very inadequate to their real value; and even fall far short of those made by him to Mr Draper in the month of May 1771 in case we had become possessed of them, when our forces first went against the town, and he then proposed to pay five lacks of Rupees in specie and to assign over for the Honble Companys annual revenue of one hundred and twenty-five thousand Rupees, the proposal he now makes cannot therefore be accepted.

At the same time we deem it very necessary matters should be accommodated for the present that the Honble Companys share of the revenues for this year may be secured. The Chief and Factors must therefore settle with him on the best terms in their power, without seeming to have any authority from us for doing it, and they can assign that as the reason why the Treaty is to be considered in force for one year only. Upon this plan we hope it will be unnecessary to enter into any alliances with the neighbouring Powers; but should extremities oblige them to it, they must be very cautious that no stipulation be therein made which may involve our Honourable employers in any expence or in a future war, for should he continue to insult them, they are to be guided by our sentiments contained in our letter of 18th instant.

Ordered that 300 men to complete the third Battalion of Sepoys be held in readiness for proceeding to Broach as that Battalion is to be part of the Garrison, and the like number must be returned as soon as the circumstances of affairs will admit of.

W. HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1776.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Hornby, Esquire, President and Governor.

The Wo Daniel Draper.	Thomas Mostyn.
Nathl Stackhouse.	Robert Garden.
Andrew Ramsay.	George Emplage, Provl Supt.

Mr Tayler at Bengal.

Reperused the letter from Mr George Perrott on the subject of the Broach Purgunnah, which is ordered to be entered hereafter, and the following resolutions are taken in consequence:—

The regulations proposed by Mr Perrott appear in general well calculated for the improvement of the revenue, and as we think farming the lands will upon the whole prove the best method of securing the revenues, and equally easy to the subject with proper restrictions

on the farmer, it is therefore agreed that the whole of the villages in the purgunnah be publickly farmed out according to the state they are in, that is, those that are in a tolerable state of cultivation for three years, and those which have been long neglected, for five or seven years. They must be let to the highest bidder without exception, as we think the distinction proposed by Mr. Perrott in favour of the Patells &c. would have a bad effect, and it must be a point to be considered by the Chief and Factors whether it would not be better to put up each village where the measurement is ascertained at so much p. bega instead of putting the whole village in the gross. No single person must be permitted to engage any considerable number of farms, and the utmost care must be taken to secure the subject from oppression, for which purpose the sum to be annually paid by the cultivators to the farmers must be limited within moderate and equitable bounds, and sufficient security must be given by the farmers for the performance of their engagements.

The other articles proposed by Mr. Perrott respecting the abolition of fees and perquisites, the verah to be laid on the purgunnah in lieu thereof, his proposals for preventing the oppressions of the Dessoys,* Mozumdar† &c., and for reducing the influence and retrenching the attendants of Doulat Roy and Lullabhoy are approved.

The 11th, 12th and 13th Articles are likewise approved.

The reannexing to the purgunnah the large tracts of land alienated from it by mortgages and other pernicious customs that obtained under former Governments is an object of the first importance, and will demand the particular attention of the Chief and Council. Mr. Perrott seems to think this is not a convenient time for resumeing the Grashia lands, but we shall expect they will take the first proper opportunity for forming a plan for effectually preventing their infesting the purgunnah, or reducing them to the footing of other inhabitants.

The Chief and Council will be the best judges of the most eligible methods of restoring to the purgunnah the lands now separated from it, under the appellations of Vajeefa,‡ Gerennia,¶ Valluddenria,§ and Pusayta,‖ and we shall rely on their care in examining the claims of the different mortgagees. Such of them as may be found to have been obtained in a fraudulent manner must be rejected, and the others redeemed in the best manner they can, passing in account the sums received this year by such of the mortgagees as have made no payments to the Company.

They must be particularly enjoined to be attentive to the improvement of the cultivated land, large tracts of which appear by Mr. Perrotts letter to be in that state, and we think this may be greatly promoted by letting them out at an easy rate for a term of years, and on such conditions as will encourage the resort of inhabitants from the adjacent countries.

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* *Dessoy* or *Desai* (lit. Desh-swami देशस्वामि Lord of an estate). At one time the chief hereditary revenue officer in a district. He is a holder of service lands and cash allowances. Under the watan summary settlement they occupy the position of stipendiary kárkúns.

† *Musmudárs* or *Majmudárs*.—Hereditary district officers who enjoy alienated lands and cash allowance. Under our Government they held the Mámlatdárs in preparing jamábandi papers and examining the accounts of the Talati.

‖ *Valluddenria—Valatdanyá*.—A mortgage of land under which the "usufruct" or the yield of the land goes to the mortgagee in payment of the principal and interest, the land being redeemed as soon as the debt is paid.

§ *Pussayta* or *Pasaetu*.—Lands held (1) for the maintenance and support of religious institutions; (2) as charities for the support of the incumbent, and other charitable purposes; (3) for service by the district and village officers, and by the village establishment, such as Kumbhárs, &c.—*Robertson*.

‡ *Vajeefa*.—Lands granted rent-free, or at a quit-rent by the Mahomedan Government to pious persons for past services to Kázis, Sayyads, Fakirs, and pious persons for past services. Under the Moghul Government the Emperors at Delhi and their Subás or subordinate governors of Gujarát made many grants, even of whole villages, as Vajeefá, which means a duly authorized alienation from the gross revenue on account of such villages.

¶ *Gerennia* or *Gurrania*.—Land which has been mortgaged, and which is redeemable on payment of the sum advanced on its security.

We hope by an attention to the regulations we have thus established, and the good treatment the inhabitants will experience under the British Government, that Broach will become a flourishing and beneficial settlement to the Honourable Company.

As we think it very proper and reasonable that the Collectors of the Surat and Broach Purgunnahs should be allowed some compensation to encourage them to devote their time and attention to the discharge of their duty, it is agreed to allow them one anna each season upon every bega of cultivated land in the purgunnah, which will have this good effect also of inciteing them to attend to that very material point, the improvement of the uncultivated lands.

Resolved and ordered that in future the Chiefs of Surat and Broach be considered as Collectors General.

Mr. George Perrott having managed the intricate business of the revenue with great assiduity, and taken much trouble in surveying the new purgunnahs, it is unanimously agreed to allow him a commission of 2½ per cent on the nett amount of the revenues collected at Broach during the time he presided there.

The Chief of Broach having hitherto been allowed a share in the Bengal Dewannee, it must be discontinued in future, as a handsome provision is secured to him by the above Resolution.

W. HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
A. RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 30th July 1776.

To

Mr. George Perrott &ca, Factors at Broach.

Gentlemen,

Having at length compleated the accounts of the land in each of the Tuppas* of the Broach Purgunnah, and from thence framed one general statement of the whole, I beg leave to lay the same before you; but previous to entering into the detail I think it incumbent upon me to acknowledge that I by no means present them to you as framed with that accuracy and exactness that can be depended on. It would be employing your time to poor purpose to notice to you the misconduct of the Zemindars in general. To a man of them they endeavour to deceive in what respects the villages immediately under their own direction, and are actuated by envy and detraction towards those which are under the management of the opposite party, consequently no exact account is to be expected from any of them, if they are actually possessed of the necessary general knowledge, which most of them I am certain are not. To such a height do these party prejudices run that in cases where the interest of either is materially concerned no confidence is due to the best of them. To this pernicious conduct and the mode of settling the revenues it has been owing that a very considerable part of this purgunnah has been sold, mortgaged, or given away, and to this also may with strict justice be imputed the present uncultivated state of several of the villages. It would lead me to a longer detail, than may be requisite, to notice whence these parties had their rise, and how they have been from time to time fomented. I will therefore only observe to you that about 45 years

* *Tuppas.*—A small tract or division of a district, smaller than a pargana, for the revenue of which only one engagement is entered into with Government; a small estate.

ago one Cushal Roy,* a principal Dessoy and great grandfather to the present young Dowlat Roy, obtained such a superior influence over the other Dessoys as to conduct the business of the Pergunnah and burden the villages as he pleased. This gave umbrage to his brother Mogul Roy, the father of the present Partab Roy, who finding himself singly unequal to the opposing of him, took by the hand one Bhydassbhoy, the then Musmundar, a keen, clever man and grandfather to the present Lulloobhoy.* This Bhydassbhoy soon became the principal person of the party and on Mogul Roys death acted for himself. Here begin the parties which have done so much injury to the purgunnah, for previous to this time the custom of raising money by mortgage or sale was scarce, if at all known. Various were the changes in their influence until both Cushal Roy and his son Bhikaridass lost their lives. The former owed his death to poison in Baroda, and the latter was murdered by the late Nabobs order in Broach about eighteen years ago. The generally received belief is that Bhydassbhoys influence procured their being thus taken off, and so deeply is the belief rooted in the breasts of the present Dowlat Roys family and his adherents, that it is in vain to attempt to eradicate it. From the death of Bhickaridass the influence centered in this Musmundars family, the eldest of whom Bhydassbhoy dying in 1764 and his son Bhocandass in 1767. Lulloobhoy, the nephew to Bhoocandass, succeeded their office, and if I may credit the general account the wealth he became possessed of in consequence of comeing to the enjoyment of their fortunes enabled him to prevail on the Nabob to continue the management of the purgunnah with him, until the Honble Company became possessed of a share in the revenue. No part of Bhickaridass family or his immediate adherents attempted to return, but on that event taking place Jumeul Roy, Bhickaradass son, was received and admitted to the enjoyment of his familys advantages as a Dessoy, and Lulloobhoy was some time afterwards reinstated in his affairs as Musmundar. The same jealousy still subsisted and the same prejudice arose from it tho' in a smaller degree. Without entering into the merits of the conduct of either party from the anecdotes which had come to my knowledge or even explaining the nature of their offices, which evidently makes the Musmundar subordinate to the body of Dessoys and Patels, by whom he is paid a certain consideration from each village or acting as their accomptant general, it does not seem to require any extraordinary capacity to determine that such influence continued to any person whatever is to the last degree contrary to the principles of a British Government and highly prejudicial to the interest of the Honble Company. But before I proceed further in pointing out the pernicious effects of these parties or attempt to propose a remedy, I beg to draw your attention to the statement of the purgunnah, and the assistance by which it has been framed. When I entered upon the survey of the lands I was accompanied by most of the Dessoys, the Amin† Patels, and the Musmundars. I very soon found that they by no means had such a knowledge of the land annexed to each village as to enable them to give me sufficient information. None of them had ever rode the boundaries of the villages, had never seen an account of the land said to belong to each, or how disposed of, and in the whole of the Puckajun Tuppa which contains twenty-seven villages, Lulloobhoy, who since the Honble Company became possessed of a share in the revenues, and for several years before had the principal if not the sole management of the Jummabundy, had never set his foot; yet in justice to him let me add that the Dessoys in general were as ignorant as he. In order therefore to gain some knowledge myself and to give all of them also an opportunity of being better informed, I began with riding round the limits of each village and by estimating the distances from the different angles to form a gross calculate of the

* For a fuller account of the families of Cushal Roy and Lulloobhai, see Mr. Pedder's Reports on Broach.

† *Amin Patel.*—A village officer in the time of the Marátha Government in Gujarát. He was appointed by the Suba to estimate crops, fix assessment upon waste lands and help the district officer in the collection of revenue and in giving information about revenue matters.

number of begas contained in the whole. I sent also four or five of the Zemindars into the fields to ascertain the waste uncultivated or fallow. For a considerable time I continued this method, exactly going round the boundaries of each village jointly with the body of Zemindars myself, but having gone thro' between twenty and forty villages I found that compleating the survey upon that plan would require more time than the season of the year permitted to be devoted to it, as from my having been employed in the month of December and part of January in the Occlesir and Hansode Purgannas, I entered upon this too late by at least one month, that it would also . . . . . the Jummabundy of several of the villages and be attended with a very heavy expense, as by the custom of the country the Sirkar on such occasions furnishes provisions to every one employed. I therefore divided the body of Zemindars into two parts, myself accompanying one of them and putting the other under the direction of a person not intimately connected with them. From these joint observations therefore the account of the number of begas annexed to each village is framed as are the accounts of those possessed by Grashias,* mortgagees &ca from the information of the Patels taken some months before & when they were not acquainted with the use intended to be made of it, and that these accounts will I dare say be found incorrect as to particular villages, yet will they I hope be sufficiently exact to give a general idea of the country, its cultivation and for whose benefit, and to shew the absolute necessity of a thorough information in the mode of conducting the business.

From the general statement you will please to observe that there are 431329 begas of land contained in the Purgunna; that this year of this quantity only 218465 begas are cultivated, and even of those only 108826 acknowledged by the body of Zemindars to appertain to the Sirkar. The rest are declared to be the property of Grashias, mortgagees, Vajeefdars,† and Pusayta claimants. To ascertain how far each of these claims is founded in truth requires much time and application. Many of them will I believe be found to owe their rise to corrupt practices and very infamous management several years ago. It ought to be the leizure business of the rains, and even then under the most cautious scrutiny it is liable to much deceit, for so many are interested in the deception, and the Patels and subjects have had such strikeing instances of the effects of attempts and discover malpractices that they cannot still help dreading, even under the present Government, the influence of particular persons, & therefore untill some permanent regulations are adopted, no exact account will in my opinion be obtained. I will however venture to lay before you my sentiments of each from my present knowledge in hopes of convincing our superiors, as I believe each member of this Board already is, how highly necessary it is to establish regulations for the ease of the subject and the interest of the Purgunna.

The Grashia lands considered altogether as such amount to no less than 56404 begas, of which 46918 are said to be cultivated. It may appear extraordinary that so much larger proportion of what belongs to them should be cultivated than for the Sirkar, but the reasons are many. In the first place they in general rent their lands either to the village Patels or to cultivators entertained by themselves at half a rupee and in some villages a rupee less than the usual Sarkar rate. They readily furnish the labourers with seed and other necessary assistance, and as their possessions are the possessions of individuals in a degree become such by purchase, they consequently become such by purchase, they consequently can attend to them with greater exactness than a publick body. Upon the present mode, but above all their method

* *Grashias*=Girassias.—Holder of Giras lands or allowances, chiefly a Rajput landholder.

† *Vajeefdár*.—Holder of a Vajeefa or rent-free lands granted by the Mahomedan Government to Kázis or pious persons.

of taking their own satisfaction, in case of being injured, is a more certain way for them than any they could devise, for such is the dread of their resentment that upon the present unprotected state of the villages, the Patels, rather than risque their revenge, frequently submit to fresh impositions. From some of the lands thus possessed by them, particularly those in the Umbasir & Puckagun Tappas, they pay to the Sarkar, or more properly the Patel of the villages pays for them, half a rupee per bega, and in some few somewhat more as an acknowledgement, but this in the year amounts but to a small sum, and is included in the general account of the Jummabundy. Exclusive of these lands, they have also a Toda Gras, a ready-money tribute of Rupees 19381-2, so that the whole of the amount carried from this Purgunna by these people, deducting the acknowledgement above mentioned, in case of the cultivation being properly attended to, is not less than one lack and sixty thousand rupees, if the accounts delivered by the Patels and confirmed by the body of Zemindars may be depended on. But as I have great reason to believe that there is no small deception in them, I am of opinion that the whole of their receipts may be included in the sum of one lack and twenty thousand rupees. I have already given it as my opinion that the Patels never had a right to alienate any part of the revenue arising from the ground, and indeed the supposition in their favour scarce merits discussion, for the right, if acknowledged, would leave it in their power to deprive the Government of its revenues altogether. The sales themselves though are a sufficient proof, as they almost all have been within these last twenty years, and are the consequence of that party influence which I have mentioned before. How to put an effectual stop to those payments to Grashias requires much consideration. This does not appear to me to be a convenient time for attempting a general regulation, but whenever the Honble the Board at Bombay are at a certainty as to the Purgunnas they are finally to possess in behalf of the Honble Company, and have a statement laid before them of the whole of the land held by these people, I am fully of opinion that one half of the sum now carried off by them will very fully pay the additional expence which may be requisite, and adopting a plan for effectually preventing these infesting the Purgunna, or reducing them to the footing of other inhabitants, for here give me leave to remark to you that they are by no means a large body, collected under one Government and obedient to one Rajah, but individuals dispersed in different parts of our Purgunna, or small bodies under petty insignificant Runnahs, who chiefly reside at Ahmode, Harewar, Daisbara, Tunneadra, Mattur, and Meahgaum, all within a days march of these places. They have very little connection with the Grashia tribes to the southard of the Norbedah, who would not risque a serious rupture with the Honble Company in their support. The Coolies to the northward of the Myhie are indeed ready to receive any one who flies to them for protection, and they are to be hired in numbers for any purpose, but a proper degree of severity on every one of them found at any time in the Purgunna would in the space of two years free the inhabitants from any material apprehension of them, and as to a regular opposition it is never to be expected. Until some general regulation is adopted, it might have a very good effect, if upon every instance of any of them murdering the inhabitants, and this has happened five or six times this year, the body of Runnahs, where the individual cannot be found, were laid under contribution at the rate of one thousand rupees for the life of each man lost, and that the whole of the Grashia land belonging to the village where such murder might be committed should be seized for the benefit of the Sarkar.

The Vajeefa lands amount to 11746 begas and lessen the general revenue, at least thirty thousand rupees per year. Most of them are enjoyed by Codjees, Syuds, Fuckers &^c^, who chiefly reside at Surat. This place and the country between some of them are held by Phirmaunds originally from Delhi, others by grants from the Ahmadavad Government whilst Broach was dependant on it, and some also by orders from the Nabobs of the place. About one-fifth of these lands have reverted to this Government by purchase made by the late Nabobs,

or by forfeitures for misconduct, and the amount has been annually collected in behalf of the Honble Company. The possession of the remainder was not disputed by the late Mogul Government, or at all by our own, but the Guykwakers used annually to receive from the seven villages, which are totally set apart for this purpose, the sum of 3484 Rupees certain, which with some perquisites, making the whole amount to nearer four thousand Rupees, has this year been collected for the benefit of the Honble Company. If the whole of these lands were to be resumed, and a certain annual sum set apart & issued from the Collectors Office to such as could prove their claim, it would be a material increase of the revenue, and in many cases a convenience to individuals, and tend to put a stop to that highly improper custom of having any land in the Purgunna not immediately accountable to the Honble Company.

The Gerennia and Valluddenria lands being all mortgages under different conditions, amount to no less than 30762 begas, of which 22768 have been this year cultivated, consequently the injury this year to the Honble Company is full sixty-five thousand Rupees, and if the whole had been cultivated they would have amounted, at the usual Sirkar rate of rent, to ninety thousand rupees. These lands have not this year paid one rupee of revenue to the Honble Company, and therefore if it should have appeared to our Honble Superintendent from the late Chiefs opinion that the Honble Company are entitled to the same revenue from them as from the lands that are unencumbered, such of the mortgagees as have received that rent and are resident in Broach may be called upon and the amount demanded from them. I was particularly cautious not to lay these lands under any partial assessment, being thoroughly satisfied that they could not bear a double one, and the Zemindars to a man agreed with me, but I think it my duty to propose to this Board the representing to our superiors the propriety of bringing these lands back to the Sarkar by paying the mortgage, and in such case the sums received by each this year may be passed in account as part of the payment, and certainly the mortgagees can have no well founded cause for complaint, as they well knew the uncertainty of their tenure under the former Government, tho' they will doubtless try every method to prevent it. When these claims come to be minutely enquired into, many of them, I believe, will be found to have been obtained in a fraudulent manner, and therefore highly unworthy any further consideration. Such of them as may appear to have their foundation in truth may be paid the remainder of their demand, and by this alone the Honble Company will receive an additional revenue of eighty thousand rupees a year under proper management.

It is here well worth your observation to notice the manner in which these mortgages called Gerennia are obtained. The Patels of a village assessed beyond its abilities being in want of money apply to a Shroff or any other person, Grashia as well as other, and offer land as a security. The sum usually advanced on this traffick is at the rate of five Rupees per bega and the consideration annually two and a half, until the principal of the mortgage is repaid, so that in two years the mortgagee has received back what is equal to the amount of the principal, and continues to receive annually at the rate of fifty p. cent. until the mortgage is redeemed. The strongest proof possible of the distress of the Patels and the supineness of the Government in permitting it, by far the *greatest* part of those mortgages have arose since the influence of Lulloobhoys family and from the very large proportion of them held by himself, relations and dependants. No doubt he has long had weighty proofs of the advantage ariseing from this traffick and therefore endeavoured to mislead the judgement of the late Chief, and prevent an inquiry which he foresaw must prove so prejudicial to him, for it is not only in these Gerennia lands, but in those termed Vulludena also, in which he is equally interested. These Vulludena

lands are lands set apart or sequestered by different Patels for the benefit of their Minootadars* or suretys, whose accounts accumulating with an interest of three and three quarters per cent per month have in some cases swelled to such an enormous sum that the Patels having no means of discharging it, and the Minootadars no hope of receiving it in the common payments, a transfer is made on a part of the village lands for a term of years, seldom exceeding twelve, or falling short of five, during which time the advantage ariseing from those lands thus sequestered is made good to the Minootadars. When this custom first had its rise these kind of mortgages or sequestrations were many privately, and indeed so I believe was the other, and the Patels were accountable to the Government also, but as the practice of assessing them beyond their produce or abilities increased, as it seems evidently to have done from the time of the disputes between the Dessoys and Musmundars, these as well as the other mortgages increased also, and at last the burthen became so heavy that the Patels could not support their several loads, and consequently either the village became deserted or the Government was obliged to abate in their assessment.

The Pusayta lands are another very considerable deduction also from the revenues of the Government. They amount to no less than 34938 begas, or nearest one lack of rupees, of which 29931 are claimed as having been thus cultivated. That a certain proportion of the land of each village is requisite to be set apart for the maintenance of such artificers & labourers as are absolutely necessary for the common services of the village is according to the custom of the country true, but it should on no account be in the option of the Patels to bestow the lands as they please. The present Lulloobhoy and his predecessors have had the influence to secure for themselves the possession of 1615 begas. The body of Dessoys have also wormed themselves into 2871. For the security of the villages the Patels of each according to their own humour, or the apparent necessity of the times, have entertained a number of Vurtaniahs† or Coolies armed with bows and arrows. For the support of these people no less than 7293 begas, by the Patels own account, are set apart, and I believe in other parts of the Pusayta they have passed them under different names, lest the whole quantity should attract the particular observation of Government. To each of these Vurtaniahs are allowed six begas of land, so that admitting the above account to be the true one, there are twelve hundred and fifteen of these men in fact supported by the Honble Company, and from other accounts it should seem that they do not fall short of two thousand. The number of begas set apart for the artificers & labourers is no less than 23159; one-third at least may be struck off; but for this no general rule can be established, but the necessity of each from its situation and quantity of land annexed to it must be considered and allowances made accordingly.

Exclusive of the above are two villages, which by mistake have not been brought in to the account of the Tuppas they belong to, and in course are not included in the general statement, the one named Mungleser, the other Hullum. The first of these was about twenty

* *Minootadars* or *Manoteedars*=Sureties. The word "Manotee" मनोती is doubtless a corruption of the Sanskrit word मनस्तुष्टि, literally, 'satisfaction of the mind.' A Munotadár is a money-lender who, while advancing money upon lands, holds himself answerable to Government or satisfies Government for the instalment of revenue at the time of the "Khists" by standing as a surety.

† *Vurtaniahs.*—Village guards or watchmen, maintained as a kind of local police. For the most part they are Kolees but sometimes they are Talavias and Bheels. They carry sums of money from the village to the táluka treasury. They receive, in some cases, fixed yearly payments, but generally enjoy rent-free lands. They form part of the village establishment.

years ago given to Bhydassbhoy, the then Musmundar, for the support of a palankeen by the Guykwaar and Mogul Government jointly and has since been in enjoyment by Lulloobhoy and his family, the annual produce of which is from six to eight thousand rupees. The other was given to Cushalroy Dessoy from the Court of Delhi, about forty-seven years ago, and has since been continued to his family, and produces from four to five thousand rupees per year. How far such grants ought to be respected will more properly be the subject of debate at the Board, than for me singly to offer my sentiments on them.

I come now to the quantity of land acknowledged to belong to the Sarkar, which after these variety of deductions and impositions still is nearest three hundred thousand begas, of which but little more than one-third has been this year cultivated, and allowing that each bega of Caunnum* land ought to produce to the Sarkar three rupees, and each bega of Barra† two rupees and half, it will immediately appear that this Purgunna merits the highest attention, and is capable of very great improvement. But in the state in which it has been this year, it cannot be supposed that the revenues have amounted to any considerable sum. In obedience to the resolution I have done my utmost to ascertain such assessment as the villages would respectively bear. In order to it I endeavoured to arrive at an exact knowledge of the produce of the season, and tried every method that appeared to me as a probable one for determining with justice between the subject and the Sarkar. I had recourse to the practice of former Governments, and made it my study to find what the lands had formerly paid and what the appearance of the season justified. As to the crop of batty, the several Amin Patels and Writers who were sent to examine the state of it in the latter end of September returned with the particulars of the valuation, which scarce exceeded twenty-five thousand rupees, whereas last year the batty assessment was one lack twenty-five thousand and five rupees, and the produce in general allowed to have been about two lacks. If I may be allowed to form my judgement from my own observation, the produce has not been above one-third of that of last. No one allows it to have been half in the best, and in most of the villages not a fourth, as the principal produce of this purgunna, and the batty the next considerable one, the revenue of this year falling short of last, which was one of the most plentifull ones for several years past is a natural consequence; indeed, excepting the article of joary, the produce has in general been scanty, and allowing for the damage done to the Surlione, Krisnar, Succulltirth, and Samalode Tuppas last year by the armies, the first of which last year produced 58387 rupees, and in this not quite one-third of the amount, I hope it will be considered as a favourable circumstance that the revenues have been brought to their present amount. In the course of adjusting them I had a variety of difficulties to encounter. The appearance at the time strongly inclined to the probability of the war being continued, which made me anxious to secure the payment of as large a part as I could, and to forward this I found it necessary to avoid the affixing any sum which might make it a difficulty for the Patels to find immediate security for, and this too I was the rather led to from the conduct of at least one-half of the Zemindars who at the time, as they have since acknowledged to me, entered into a combination to deceive me, and those Dessoys and Patels whose information I rather trusted to, because I would not submit to be guided by their partizans and continue to them that influence they had formerly enjoyed. I well knew too that if any material errors had, or should happen, one or other of the parties would point them out, and in this I have not been deceived

* *Caunnum* or *Kúhnam land.*—Black soil which has the appearance of a very rich mould. It is free from stones of every description, large or small, and retains moisture for a considerable length of time. The word "Kahnam" is a corruption of the Sanskrit "Krishnam", which means "black".

† "*Barra*" *land.*—Land in the Broach district situated along the coast of the Gulf of Cambay.

for I have since my return from the survey gone thro' the calculate of each village a second time, and in order to try the utmost abilities of each, I particularly listened to whatever Lulloobhoy and his party had to propose and discountenanced the opposite one of the Dessoys, and having now I believe a very sufficient knowledge of all of them individually, I may with safety draw my observations on them into a small compass, and assure you that the more we can proceed upon our own knowledge and observation, and the less power and influence is continued to any of them so much the better, for to a man they are devoid of attachment to the Sarkar, and their principal aim is the increase of their own influence and the ruin of their opponents. I pass by the insult offered to myself in the avowed declaration of a determined attempt to deceive me, and had circumstances turned out to their expectations, to have probably injured me in the eyes of my superiors, but I should be wanting in attention to the subject of this address if I did not again point out to you the very pernicious effects of this party, for in the increased assessment under Lulloobhoy more immediately, he has evidently in some cases shewn a pointed enmity to those which were held by his opponents, and yet such is the dread of his influence from the authority he formerly possessed and the attention shewn to him since, that the Patel themselves acknowledged in his presence the propriety of assessments which before and since they in the strongest times have shewn their inability to pay from the present years crop, and which differed so much from the customary calculation upon measurement that in many cases the measurement could scarce be said to be a guidance.

The enclosed account will clearly show the amount at which each village has been assessed, and to it I have annexed a comparative view of the five preceeding years as obtained from the records since the Honble Company became possessed of Broach, and from the Musmundars accounts for the two years preceeding, and to this I only think it necessary to add that tho' I possibly might have increased the revenues by arbitrary assessment, perhaps twenty-five or thirty thousand rupees more, yet judgeing from the face of the country and the condition of the inhabitants, I was convinced that it would have been a much greater injury to the ensuing cultivation than any immediate benefit.

After having thus expressed my disapprobation to the present mode of conducting the revenue, it will be doubtless expected that I should have some plan to offer for remedying the inconveniences and disadvantages I have pointed out, thoroughly convinced that I am not actuated by any partial attachment, and that no part of the regulations I shall propose are meant to the prejudice of individuals except in cases where it is necessary to curtail and restrict their power of doing wrong or the appearance of their being vested with the authority of Government, and fully satisfied that my sole motive in thus submitting my own sentiments to publick canvas is a sincere desire to benefit my Honble Employers and to relieve thousands of poor, well meaning subjects from the iron hand of oppression. I will submit to your consideration the following proposals, and as a leading step to their being carried into execution and from conviction that without some adequate provision such regulations are not likely to be strictly adhered to, I think it my duty to offer it as my sentiments, that since the business of the Purgunna requires much application, and there is great need of the most attentive administration, there be established for the Chief and Collector such an ample provision as to induce them to give it the preference to every other pursuit, and in this proposal I have not any view to my own benefit, as upon the appointment of a Chief I have the greatest reason to believe that I shall be under the necessity of addressing our superiors for their permission to return for a time to England in consequence of some every interesting family concerns. Having promised this necessary preliminary, I proceed to the propsals, which are—

1st.—That the lands to be allowed to each village, under the name of Pusayta, free of all assessment whatever, be determined by the Board or the Chief and Collector, agreeable to the size and situation of each, & that this be recorded in the village books as well as the Collectors office, and that no innovations whatever be admitted.

2d.—That the lands at present held as mortgages to be released at the expence of the Company under the restrictions already mentioned, and be from the day considered as the Sarkar lands unalienated. That every bega of land is by the custom of the country the property of the Sarkar with me admits not of a doubt, but since the Minootadars and others have on the strength of custom advanced the money at different times on these mortgages, it would be considered as an act of injustice to deprive them of their claim whilst the Grasbias are permitted to enjoy the lands they have bought.

3rd.—That all private considerations of what nature so ever now claimed as perquisites or fees, or rights of office, be totally abolished, and that in lieu thereof the original establishment of 2½ per cent. on the amount of the annual revenue collected be paid to the Dessoy, and that the Musmundars be deemed entitled to a consideration of 1 per cent. on the same amount, which will be more than their present acknowledged fees.

4th.—That the preceeding sums be collected by the Honble Company annually, under the name of Dessoy and Musmundar Vera, over and above the revenue, and be issued to the respective claimants from the Collectors office.

5th.—That thedresent practice of the Dessoys, Musmundars, Minootadars, and the tow merchants, sending on any occasion their Peons or Mittahs into the Purgunna, & burdening the subjects with the expence of maintaining them, being a very prejudicial custom and a considerable diminution of the revenue, be totally struck off.

6th.—That the present practice of the Dessoys, Musmundars &ca sending for the Patels of the villages and keeping them confined in their houses under the pretence of settling accounts be also totally abolished, and that the adjustment of all disputed accounts relative to the revenues be publickly made in the Cutchery.

7th.—That the whole of the villages be publickly farmed out according to the state they are in, that is, those which are in a tolerable state of cultivation for three years certain, those which have been long neglected, for five or seven years.

8th.—That the Patels themselves, where they are men of credit and can give security for the performance of their contract, have the preference to all other persons whatever in their respective villages, provided they will give the same sum as may be offered by any other.

9th.—That in those villages where the Patels are men of no property & there is a necessity for some creditable person to superintend the cultivation, the Dessoy of the particular village if of sufficient property, or he can obtain proper security, have the preference to all other persons whatever.

10th.—That in those villages where neither the Dessoys or Patels are capable of manageing the business of the villages, and of finding security, that then all other creditable persons indiscriminately be permitted to rent such villages, and in order to prevent their oppressing the inhabitants and cultivators they be restricted to a certain annual sum per bega. That regular notes, or Stujulas, be passed according to the custom of the country between the farmer and cultivators, and that the farmer be not permitted on any account to exceed the stipulated sum. This cannot be too strongly guarded, as of late years in some of the villages the assessments per bega were enormous.

11th. As there are very few, if any, persons who will undertake to farm the lands unless a stipulation is made for an abatement in case of actual death, or an enemy ravaging the country, that there be appointed certain Dessoys and Patels, four of each, to inspect and report on the state of the crop, or the injury done to the land, and form an estimate of the abatement necessary, which estimate be returned to the whole Board or a Committee for confirmation. That these persons so appointed be allowed a sallary of five hundred rupees each and be chosen annually from their respective bodies by the Board.

12th. That the end proposed in the original appointment of Amin Patels, who certainly were elderly men, chosen and appointed such for their knowledge of cultivation and general good character, being in a very great degree destroyed by making it hereditary, that the distinction be totally abolished, as the number of Patels acting as arbitrators, mentioned in the preceding article, will be fully sufficient for every purpose of Government, and by making the choice from the whole body, it will encourage many of them to attempt to make themselves usefull.

13th. In order to reduce as much as possible the heavy load which the usual interest of this Purgunna, accumulating at 3¾ per cent per month, entails upon the villages, that the following be established as a general rule as to the days of payment, for the Caunnum villages ¼ of the amount on the first day of December, ¼ on the fifteenth day of January, and the ballance on the 1st of March; for the Barra villages ½ on the first day of January, ½ in the middle of February, and the ballance on the first of April.

14th. As continuing the country custom of Chupdars* to run and proclaim certain idle titles before the present young Doulat Roy a Dessoy, and Lulloobhoy a Musmundar, causes the inhabitants to believe they are invested with the authority of Government, and leaves room for improper practices, that they be ordered to discontinue them and to conform, as to the number of sepoys and attendants, at least to the general practice of the English gentlemen in the place, this being now become totally an English Government.

If these proposals should meet with general approbation, I have no reason to doubt that the lands may be publickly rented on an average of three years, at the rate of six lacks of Rupees per year, probably somewhat more, but not less, and as this is a point of some importance to the Honble Company, and the season is actually arrived for taking some effectual steps for improving the cultivation, I think it my duty to propose to you to rent in a few days such of the villages as have been greatly neglected, of which I enclose you a list, and that for the remainder and the other parts of the regulations proposed, that you will be pleased to forward this representation to the Presidency, with such observations as you may think proper to accompany it with; indeed, I cannot hep apologizeing for not having laid it sooner before you, but many circumstances have contributed to the delay. The disputes as to the assessments and the measurement of many of the villages took up much time. The prepareing and putting into form the accounts of the several villages have been tedious, as has been the ascertaining the names and other necessary particulars of the claimants on the mortgaged lands, I was in hopes also to have laid before you an account of the number of inhabitants, their vacations, the state of the manufactures, and the general produce of the land, but they are not yet compleat. They are however prepareing, and will I hope be ready for your inspection in the course of next month together with a general plan of the country, which Lieut. Turner has nearly finished. These circumstances with my other employment will, I hope, be a sufficient excuse for not having sooner presented the above to you.

I was in hopes that the Honble the President and Council might have sent directions in regard to the general recovery of last years ballance, and that their orders as to Nursingdass

* *Chupdars* or *Chobdars*.—Mace-bearer, a chupprassi or a peon bearing a badge or sign showing that he is in the service of Government.

Daaldass would have been our guidance, and therefore did not attempt to absolutely compel the Patels to the payment, and I could not otherwise prevail on them to do it, but I am preparing an account of the probability of its recoverance, and will shortly submit it to you.

I am with respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obedient Servant,
GEORGE PERROTT,
Collector.

Broach, 16th May 1776.

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1776.

At a Consultation, Present :—

The Honble William Hornby, Esqr, Presidt and Govr.

The Wo Daniel Draper, Esqr.	Robert Gordon.
Thomas Mostyn.	Nath. Stackhouse.
Robert Yarden.	Andw Ramsay.
George Emplage.	Mr Taylor at Bengal.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

At the recommendation of the Brigadier General, who assures us it is the uniform practice in his Majestys Service, and at Bengal, for all Captain Lieutenants to take rank in the army as Captains from the dates of their Commissions as Captain Lieutenants, it is resolved and ordered that from this day the Captain Lieutenants in the Artillery, who are the only officers of that class on this establishment, do take the rank of Captains, and in all future promotions in that corps the same rule must be observed, and the commissions modelled accordingly. This regulation will not be attended with any increase of expense to the Honble Company.

WM HORNBY.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
A. RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 13th August 1776.

Honble Sir and Sirs,

I take the liberty to trouble you with a narrative of the loss of the "Aurora", in which ship I was supercargo, and with the cruel treatment which I and the ships company received from the Mharattas, after we had the misfortune of being cast away near to Rattna Geriah.

We left Bombay on the 6th June last to proceed on our voyage to China, and in two days thereafter got out into 35 fathom water, in the lattitude as we then judged of 18 N. In the night of the ninth we had excessive hard squals and rain which increased towards morning, and continued so all that day and the next. The ship went bodily to leeward, tho' we carried a press of sail, and tho' in general she lay up S. by W. At three in the afternoon of the 11th, it blowing excessive hard, and being then in 12 fathom water, at the distance of about 6 miles from the shore, we came to the resolution of bearing away, and getting under a head land, which we thought, from the distance it ran out, would shelter us from the S. W. We saw inevitable

destruction before us if we continued to stand on until night. The people were fatigued to death, and not the smallest appearance of moderate weather. One of the Lascars knew the head to be that of Rattna Geriah, and said that he had been there several times, that he would take charge of the ship, & pilot her into a place of safety, where she would be sheltered from the S. W. With the assistance of this man we got into Rattna Geriah road about ½ past 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and came to an anchor in 5½ fathom water, but we found the sea run so high, making a fair breach over the ship, that we expected every moment going ashore. At six o'clock a large boat attended by a number of cattamarans came off to the ship, but as we could not get any certain information from the people in her, I being the only European in the ship that spoke Portuguese, went ashore, attended by a Portuguese, who spoke Mharathas, in order to enquire if there was any place in that Bay, or near it, where we might in case of necessity run in the ship, for the preservation of the lives of the people, ship, and cargo. Upon my landing, I was carried before the Subbadar of the fort, and acquainted him with our situation, requesting to know whether there was a river in the Bay or near it where the ship could be brought in. After enquiring the ships draft of water, he told me there was a river in the Bay where she could be brought in with ease and safety, and that he would send on board two pilots early the next morning to take charge, and in the meantime got me to write a letter to the Captain, desiring him to let go another anchor, assuring me that every assistance in his power should be given in getting her in, and taking her out again, when we thought proper, as also in assisting us to save the ship and cargoe, if she should unfortunately be drove on shore that night. At day-light next morning the ship was not in the road. I was then sent for, and asked how I came to desire the Captain, in the letter I wrote him, to cut the cable and go to sea. I denied the charge, and was immediately put under close confinement in a damp chokie, and kept there that day and the next, having nothing to eat during that time but a little rice sent me by the Subbadar. On the 13th advice was brought of her being stranded eight course to the northward of Ruttna Geriah. I was then again sent for, and desired to give an account of the cargoe, which I did as near as I could recollect, excepting the pearl. After I had finished I was told by the Subbadar that the letter which I had wrote to the Captain the night I came on shore had not been sent off, it blowing so hard no cattamarans got on board. He also told me I should be sent the next morning to the place where the ship was stranded in order to save what part of the cargoe I could, and that it was not their intention to seize upon any part of it. I was accordingly sent away early next morning of the 14th attended by a guard of sepoys, and arrived there in the evening. I found the Captain, officers, and all the officers confined in a small house at a considerable distance from the beach, to which I was immediately committed. They told me that the cable parted soon after I had left the ship in a severe squall off the land; that they made sail, and got out in 12½ fathom water, but being all at once taken aback they were again drove inshore, and obliged to come to an anchor in 4½ fathom water, having then 4 feet in the hold. That the ship struck very hard abaft before they had veered away 20 fathoms cable, and continued strikeing untill she quite settled at low water. That they were boarded the next morning by a vast number from the shore, knocking down whoever they met with without mercy. One of the lascars received several blows on the head which occasioned his death, and many others were beat and bruised in a terrible manner. The Captain and Chief Mate received several severe blows, and the rest of the officers with as many of the people as could make their escape leaped overboard to save themselves. Before I left the ship I gave the Captain, Chief, Second and Third Mates four Parcell of pearls to take care of, in all about the value of 16 or 17000, but all these, tho' secreted in the most private manner, were taken from them as soon as landed, together with their watches, slieve buttons, buckles, and every other thing which were thought of any value. They were only permitted to keep a shirt and a pair of trouzers.

Upon my arrival I obtained permission to wait upon the Braminy, who had been sent from Ruttna Geriah to take care of the cargoe. I represented to him that we Europeans not being accustomed to live upon coarse rice alone, and without cloaths in a cold damp house, would certainly suffer in our healths, and requested to let us use our own provisions, but I was told if I did not immediately return to the house where I was put, that he should order me to be flogged. In this situation we continued 15 or 16 days without any other cloaths than those which they at first had given us. We were then ordered to camp, in consequence of orders from Suddeboy to that purpose. We accordingly set out, after getting two shirts each and the Captain and Jacool and a pair of breeches. When I left the ship, I had about me some pearls to the value of about 4000 rupees, of which I only brought to Suddeboys camp about the value of 1400, the rest were taken from me and from those to whose care I had entrusted them at the different chokees thro' which we passed. Of this I gave a particular account to Suddeboys people in camp.

After keeping us in camp 15 days, and in that time giving several accounts of the cargoe and stores, we received a pass for Bencoal. The lists we gave them being taken from our recollection, could not be correct. I have now the honour to inclose you as particular an account, of the cargoe as I can make without my papers, a list of the ship stores, and of many articles which belonged to myself, the Captain, and officers.

I have the honour to be,
Honble Sir and Sirs,
Your very obedient Servant,
ANDREW REID.

Bombay, 6th August 1776.

Bombay Castle, 7th October 1776.

At a Consultation, Present:—

The Honble William Hornby, Esqr, Presid^t and Govr.

The W^o John Carnac, Esqr.	Robert Gordon.
Daniel Draper.	Thomas Mostyn.
Nath. Stackhouse.	Robert Yarden.
Andrew Ramsay.	George Emplage.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

Read a letter, as entered hereafter, from the agents to the Broach captors enclosing abstracts of the Military and Marine employed on that service, and submitting certain points to our consideration in consequence of which the following resolutions are agreed to:—

Brigadier-General Gordon in consideration of his very particular case is to be allowed the sum of R^s 8000 as his share out of the general amount.

The Lieutenant Colonels, Majors, and the Commodore of the Marine are to share alike the Surgeons of the Army as Captains, the Cadets who acted as Ensigns to share only as Cadets, except Messrs Comstorie and Denoon, who are to share as Subalterns. No servants or coolies to be allowed any share.

W^M HORNBY.
J. CARNAC.
G. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
A. RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 8th January 1777.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Hornby, Esqre, President & Governor.

The Wo. John Carnac, Esqre.	Daniel Draper.
Andrew Ramsay.	Nathaniel Stackhouse.

Mr. Mostyn indisposed.

Resolved that an allowance of four rupees per diem be made to Lieutenant-Colonel Lee for his trouble in superintending the fire engines.

The expence of house-rent to the military amounting to a large sum monthly, the order must be repeated for no allowance of this kind being made until the barracks are fully occupied, and the old apartments in the fort now filled with laboratory stores must be converted into barracks for the officers when the stores are removed.

W. HORNBY.
Jo. CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
A. RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1777.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Willam Hornby, Esqr, President and Govr.

The Wo. John Carnac Esqr.	Daniel Draper.
Thomas Mostyn.	Nathaniel Stackhouse.
William Ashburner.	Andrew Ramsay.

George Emplage.

Read and approved our last Consultation.

The President makes the following minute:—

On perusal of the address from sundry of the Senior Merchants, the following reflections arise to me.

That the conclusion they have drawn regarding the intentions of the Company seems a very just one and warrantable both from common justice and the former state of the service, for it is certainly but reasonable to think that in common with other gentlemen in their service the Honourable Company always meant and understood that their Civil Servants should possess adequate means of subsistence proportionally to the rank they bear. I must also agree with them in another point that by the course of the service it was in general so formerly. I think also that the gentlemen have been very moderate in confining their request merely to a sufficiency for the real wants of life. The situation of the senior Civil Servants seems to me so very hard and so very disproportionate to that of the gentlemen on the Establishments, and even in the other lines of their service here, that common justice moves me to enter on this subject and to point out some certain facts which by tending to convince the Honourable the Court of Directors of the truth of this, will at least induce their acquiescence to the relief we may now think fit to administer to the Senior Merchants, and I hope to some farther consideration.

There are only two methods by which a Civil Servant of the Company can possibly be imagined to benefit. I mean by the emoluments he receives from the Company and by commerce. As to the latter, the list produced with the address, and our general knowledge so strongly confirm the truth of their observation that to a servant of the Company this is rather a road

to ruin than to fortune, that it renders any farther comment needless. And in the estimate of the service, I shall confine myself solely to their hopes from the benefits of it.

Throughout the service under Council there are not more than 10 or 12 appointments which by local advantages and the emoluments of office will yield anything more than a maintenance, and these, I must again concur with the address before me, cannot now justly be reckoned in the general estimate of the service, for by the especial appointment of the Court of Directors to them they are no longer a common chance. It follows, then, that in general the servants of the Company have nothing but their immediate pay to depend on, and the trifling advantages of the few offices on the Island, which are not more than adequate to their common expenses without being in the least extravagant. If then a decent competence to retire with to their native country is but what every man who enters the service of the Company may justly look to, how hard is their situation, for it is but too presumable that in the present state of things they may be thirty years rising to Council, and then they must wait for some time before the most reasonable wishes in point of fortune can be gratified.

The whole system here is on so different a scale from what it is at Bengal, that I would not be thought with such a deficiency of means to wish to place the Senior Servants in the situation they are there; yet I cannot help remarking the liberality of the Company to their servants at that Presidency in the common article of salary. The mere salary of the members of the provincial Councils of Revenue, I am informed, are as follows:—

The Chief 1200 rupees per month, the 2d and 3d 800 each, the 4th and 5th 700 each. Their Councils, I am also informed, are composed of Senior and Junior Merchants,

But we have also within ourselves a striking instance of disparity, I mean in the Military line, in the mode established by Lord Clive in the distribution of the profits of salt, Senior Merchants rank with Lieutenant Colonels, and considering the years they may have served I think that in point of emoluments this parity is but a just one. In this view we shall perceive the striking difference between the Civil and Military Lines—

Lieut^{t} Colonel is in the annual receipt of R^{s} 8000.
Major d^{o} d^{o} d^{o} „ 4550.

A Senior Merchant unemployed 1080 rupees or £135 per annum. Besides these certain and constant receipts the Field Officers have a batta in the field in proportion to their increased expenses, the chance of prize money, and are equally at liberty with every other person to accumulate their savings either at respondential or common Justices.

I am very far from wishing to infer that the appointments of these gentlemen are more than adequate to the rank they bear here or to the utility of able and experienced Field Officers. But as appointments in every service should bear some proportion to the length of the services of individuals, it strikes me as very inadequate, that whilst these gentlemen are receiving from 8000 to £1100 a year, a Civil Servant who may have served the Company upward of twenty years, and has also a rank and decent appearance to maintain, should receive only 135£ per annum, which is precisely the receipt of most of the Senior Merchants who sign the present address.

To return to the main subject of his letter, vizt the relief requested by the subscribers of it from their present address. In reflecting on the mode of effecting this, it occurs to me that of the share of the Dewannee revenue with which the Honorable Company have been pleased to favour the Members of the Board and the Field Officers, there remains now unappropriated the sum of R^{s} 70000. It seems but just and reasonable that the unappropriated part of a sum intended for the benefit of their servants at Bombay should be applied to the relief of the gentlemen who have now requested relief from us. I therefore propose that from the first of this month they receive an equal share of the Dewannee from this unappropriated fund with a Lt Colonel, which, considering all things, will render their lot adequate to their necessities.

It becomes not me to dictate to my Honourable employers the degree of bounty they should confer on their Civil Servants, but I cannot help observing that by the contraction of the system here, there must at all times be some Senior Servants at the Presidency who will have only their stated receipts from the Company to depend on, and that these receipts should, as in other cases, bear some proportion to their time of service, considering also that Senior Merchants of from 20 to 30 years standing in the Companys service may be in this predicament and that the proposed addition will render their receipts no more than adequate to their real wants, it seems to me but just and reasonable that all such as may hereafter be in the situation of the present gentlemen, and are found deserving, should at least be entitled to this relief, particularly as some of them but for the reduction of the number of Members of the Council might have been strictly entitled to this share of the Dewannee. I therefore propose that this point shall be strongly recommended to the Honorable Company, and I do it with the greater confidence, because from the present amount of the unappointed fund and the savings that will constantly arise from the sum now appointed by the reduction of the numbers to share in it, the farther sum to be occasionally granted from the Dewannee will be very trifling, and being from Bengal will not be perceived in the superabundant means they possess of administering to their own charges and to the Companys investment there.

The situation and prospects of the Civil Servants in general upon this Establishment and particularly of the Senior Merchants at the Presidency are most justly and feelingly represented in the letter before us and in the Minute made by the Honourable the President, nor can there be a more forcible or affecting proof of the truth of what they have advanced than the list subjoined to their letter. We have more than once, and particularly in our address dated the 20th April 1773, recommended their case to the attention of the Honourable the Court of Directors, who we presume from their late important avocations have not had leisure to attend to the wants of their servants here; but as there has now occurred so considerable a sum unappropriated out of the Dewanee Fund, we think we cannot bestow it in a manner more agreeable to the generous principles on which this fund was first established than by applying it to the relief of their distressed servants. It is therefore unanimously agreed to adopt the Presidents proposal, and from and after the first of this month to grant to the Senior Merchants who have subscribed this letter a share in the Dewannee equal to that of a Lieutenant Colonel, which is no more than adequate to their wants, rank and services, and to extend the same in future to all Senior Merchants at the Presidency who may be in the like situation and judged deserving.

It is also resolved that those gentlemen enjoying a share of the Dewannee who may possess or may be appointed to offices do exercise the same without any further salaries from the Honorable Company.

The offices of Secretary and Sub-Accountant though of the highest trust and very laborious, the former being without any and the latter with very inconsiderable appointments from the Honourable Company, and our Chaplain having also but very indifferent provision, it is further unanimously agreed to annex to those offices a salary equal to a Lieut^{t} Colonels share in the Dewannee.

A copy of the letter from the Senior Merchants must be transmitted to the Honorable Company, and the state of the service in general must be strongly recommended to their attention, when we hope from their justice and generosity that they will consider the great number of Senior Servants now upon our list and will find some method to put the service here upon a better footing.

W. HORNBY.
Jo CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
W. ASHBURNER.
A. RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1777.

Honourable Sir and Sirs,

In compliance with your Honour &ca orders of the 29th January, two sheds have been built on the Esplanade for the use of the Marine Battalion of Sepoys, and I am now to represent to you the many conveniencies that would accrue to the Honourable Companys service by having the whole of this corps, liable as it is to so many sudden calls on almost every emergency, collected in a body together and enabled to answer any demand on the shortest notice, which it is impossible to effect as I wish while the men lay scattered in the manner they now are in the woods and not to be assembled but at the exercise or roll calling. I would therefore most humbly propose that your Honor &ca would please to order a sufficient number of huts to be built for the lodgement of this whole Battalion, which may be done at a very small expense, though in fact a larger one than the young soldiers would at present be able to bear. What I request is therefore that it may now be paid for by the Honorable Company and after the sepoys have been employed on board of ship they may be put under such stoppages as your Honours shall be pleased to direct for the repayment of the whole or any part of the original expense.

I am with the utmost respect,
Honorable Sir and Sirs,
Your most obedient and most humble servant,
JAMES JAMESON,
Captain of Marine.

Bombay, 26th Sept. 1777.

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1777.

Account Salary due to the Honorable Companys Covenanted Servants on this Establishment from the 1st April to the 30th Sept. 1777 inclusive.

Names.	Stations.	Time commencing.	Time ending.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
				Mo. d.	£.	£. s. d.
The Honble Wm Hornby, Esquire.	Pres. & Gov.	1st April ...	30th Sept. ...	6 0	300	150 0 0
The W. Jno Carnac	2d in C. ...	D. ...	D. ...	6 0	100	50 0 0
Daniel Draper	3d do. ...	D. ...	D. ...	6 0	70	35 0 0
Thos. Mostyn	4th do. ...	D. ...	D. ...	6 0	50	25 0 0
Nathal. Stackhouse	5th do. ...	D. ...	D. ...	6 0	50	25 0 0
Willm Ashburner	6th do. ...	16th Apr. ...	D. ...	5 15	40	18 5 8
Andw Ramsay	7th do. ...	1st April ...	D. ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
Geo Emplage, Provl Supt and last in Council, on Marine affairs only.	8th do. ...	D. ...	D. ...	6 0	250	125 0 0
Arnold Burrows	Minister ...	1st April ...	D. ...	6 0	50	25 0 0
Do. as found deserving ...	.....	D. ...	D. ...	6 0	50	25 0 0
Roberts Sparks	Sr. Mer. ...	D. ...	D. ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
James Sibbald	Do. ...	D. ...	D. ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
George Skipp...	Do. ...	D. ...	D. ...	6 0	40	20 0 0

Account Salary due to the Honorable Companys Covenanted Servants &c.—continued.

Names.	Stations.	Time commencing.	Time ending.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
				Mo. d.	£.	£. s. d.
William Lewis	Senr Mer ...	1st April ...	30th Sep^{t} ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
Samuel Stedman	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	... ...	...	...	...
Benjamin Hollamby ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	30th Sep^{t} ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
D^{o} Mayor	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	62	31 5 0
Willm G^{l} Farmer	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
R^{d} Thos B. Price	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
William Aren	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
George Zachr^{y} Horsley ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
E. Ravenscroft	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
George Stevenson	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
John Griffith	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	40	20 0 0
John Hutchinson	Junr Merch^{t} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	30	15 0 0
Patrick Cruf^{d} Bruce ...	Ditto ...	D^{o} ...	2^{d} Augt. ...	4 2	30	10 3 2
	Sn^{r} d^{o} ...	3^{d} Aug^{t} ...	30th Sep^{t} ...	1 29	40	6 9 0
John Dalton	Junr Mer ...	1st April ...	2^{d} Aug^{t} ...	4 2	30	10 3 2
	Senior d^{o} ...	3^{d} Aug^{t} ...	30th Sep^{t} ...	1 29	40	6 9 0
James Stevens	Junr d^{o} ...	1st Ap^{l} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	30	15 0 0
George Lovibond	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	30	15 0 0
Thos Homes	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	30	15 0 0
D^{o} Ac^{t} Genl to the Honble the Mayors Court	.....	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	50	25 0 0
James Anderson	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	30	15 0 0
D^{o} Deputy Accomp^{t} ...	.....	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	100	50 0 0
Samuel Martin ...	Factor ...	1st Ap^{l} ...	25th Aug^{t} ...	4 25	20	8 2 0
	Junr Mer^{t} ...	26th Aug^{t} ...	30th Sep^{t} ...	1 6	30	2 19 8
Francis Warden ...	Factor ...	1st Ap^{l} ...	27th May ...	1 27	20	3 2 4
	Junr Merch^{t} ...	28th May ...	30th Sep^{t} ...	4 4	30	10 6 5
Bell Carleton ...	Factor ...	1st Ap^{l} ...	27th May ...	1 27	20	3 2 4
	Junr Merch^{t} ...	28th May ...	30th Sep^{t} ...	4 4	30	10 6 5
John Rych^{d} Smith ...	Factor ...	1st Ap^{l} ...	20th Aug^{t} ...	4 20	20	7 14 10
	Ju^{r} Merch^{t} ...	21st Aug^{t} ...	30th Sep^{t} ...	1 11	30	3 7 8
Robert Taylor	Factor ...	1st April ...	30th d^{o} ...	6 0	20	10 0 0
James Beck	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	20	10 0 0
Steven Whitehill	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	20	10 0 0
John Spencer	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	20	10 0 0
D^{o} Deputy Secr^{y}	.....	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	15	7 10 0
Lewis Korkran	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	20	10 0 0
James Hatley	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	20	10 0 0
John B^{l} Scott ...	Writer ...	D^{o} ...	11th Aug^{t} ...	4 11	15	5 8 10
	Factor ...	12th Aug^{t} ...	30th Sep^{t} ...	1 20	20	2 14 10
Robert Kitson	Writer ...	1st Ap^{l} ...	30th d^{o} ...	6 0	15	7 10 0
James Rivett	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	15	7 10 0
D^{o} 1st Ass^{t} to the Accomp^{t} ...	.....	20th Aug^{t} ...	D^{o} ...	1 12	40	4 12 6
Thomas Wilkinson	Writer ...	15th Aug^{t} ...	D^{o} ...	1 17	15	1 18 8
William Sage	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	1 17	15	1 18 8
George Paterson	D^{o} ...	12th Aug^{t} ...	D^{o} ...	1 20	15	2 1 1
Harry Forrester Constable, an Assis^{t} to the Accomp^{t} ...	.....	1st Ap^{l} ...	19th Aug^{t} ...	4 19	40	15 7 6
William Tennent, Surgeon of the Hospital	1st Principal ...	D^{o} ...	30th Sep^{t} ...	6 0	150	75 0 0
James Bond	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	150	75 0 0
Samuel Richardson	3^{d} d^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	125	62 10 0
George Birch...	4th d^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	D^{o} ...	6 0	125	62 10 0

Bombay Castle, 8th October 1777.

Honorable Sir and Gentlemen,

The justice and necessity of appointments to the Civil Servants in general more adequate to their real wants of life have been already so frequently and so feelingly represented by you to the Honorable the Court of Directors that we should have remained longer silent on this subject in hopes of relief from them, but as it is now four years since the last reference was made and not a line yet received in answer, we imagine that more material affairs have so engrossed their attention that your representations have utterly escaped their memory. For this reason and because our real necessities press so hard on several of us as to require instant relief, we have made bold to trouble you to apply some immediate remedy to the peculiar hardship of our present situation which is that of Senior Merchants, most of us totally out of employ and of course from the nature of the service without means from the Company in the least adequate to the common and indispensable necessities of life.

Obvious as the hardships we complain of must be to every member of your Honorable Board, yet as they may not so forcibly strike every person, we think it would be wanting in justice both to ourselves and to the other servants of the Company, who in their turn must fall into our situation, if we let pass by this opportunity of pointing out very clearly the nature and cause of peculiar hardships of it, that the Honorable the Court of Directors may feel the justice and humanity of approving and continuing the means, which we trust you will be pleased to apply to the remedy of them.

To explain this matter clearly, it will be necessary to recur to what we conceive to have been and still to be the spirit and meaning of the Honorable Company in their appointments in the civil line of their service.

From the ideas we ourselves set out to this country with and from those we find to be generally entertained both here and in Europe, we conceive that the term of the first station in which the Civil Servants of the Company are introduced into their service is meant as a term of probation, a kind of apprenticeship to qualify them for the future conduct and change of affairs. The orders of the Company justify this description, as by their orders a Writer cannot be entrusted with any office where there is a responsibility, nor is he admitted of Council at any of the Subordinates or even joined with a Resident.

Pursuant to this idea we conceive the Company regulated their appointments to them to 30 Rupees per month, which to every member of your Honorable Board must appear rather as a token of their servitude than as an adequate means of subsistence; indeed we have better authority to ground our supposition on, than these speculations relative to the meaning of the Company. There is hardly a Writer sent out but what the individual gentlemen of the Direction friends to their parents, recommend to those parents to send some money with their children and to make them some allowance because of the insufficiency of the appointments of the Company during their writership to the real necessities of life. Here we can speak for certainty as to ourselves, and there are of us who can affirm that having mentioned to gentlemen of the Direction, this insufficiency, the answer confirmed the ideas above attributed to the Company in their appointments; it was that the writership was esteemed as an apprenticeship in Europe and that conformable to the practice there young men must look to their parents for assistance during that period.

It may at first appear strange and even absurd that this allowance to a Writer, not held adequate even to his subsistence, should yet continue the same through every gradation of the service even till they arrive at Council. To explain this, it is again necessary to have recourse to the ideas entertained of the Companys service and of the advantages arising from it.

It is almost needless to remind you, gentlemen, that after the expiration of his Writership a servant of the Company becomes by their orders capable of trust. That in consequence of this he is admitted to be of the Council at Subordinates, where he of course holds some office of trust. That from the emoluments of these offices a senior servant of the Company could acquire a decent maintenance till his arrival at Council, when he would be enabled to acquire that independant means of subsistence in the latter part of life and in his native country, the hope of which brings us all to this.

These we believe are the ideas generally entertained of the Companys service, for had not the Court of Directors understood, and even allowed the emoluments their servants became of course possessed of from their arrival at the rank of Factor progressively increasing till they arrive at Council, we repeat that had they not supposed these things, it seems impossible that they should have given in to the most culpable contradiction to the nature of all other service, and even of their own in every other branch but the civil by not increasing the allowances of their servants.

The pay of the Military keeps increasing from a Cadet to an Ensign, to a Lieutenant, to a Captain, a Major, Lieutenant Colonel, Colonel, General, proportionably as they advance in rank. The Marine does the same through every gradation, and even with that exactness that a ship of lesser or greatest rate occasion a difference of pay, whilst by a contradiction to common sense without the supposition above alluded to the subsistence of a Civil Servant continues the same through every rank, whether a Writer or a Senior Merchant, whether he has served the Company one, four, or one-and-twenty years, whether he is fresh arrival and without acquaintance, or whether his first wants are increased by a worn constitution, a decent regard of appearances and a degree of conformity to the manners of the place requisite to preserve acquaintance and the good opinion of the world; in short, whatever may be his situation, his diet money, which was never thought of as an adequate subsistence and is below the salary of the lowest clerks of the offices in England, these thirty rupees per month and his trifling salary are to be the sole dependance of an unemployed Civilian for all the necessaries of life. In this statement we have omitted the allowance you were pleased to make for house-rent to those who could not be furnished with apartments by the Company, because it is rather a deduction than an increase, as it is well known to you, gentlemen, that there are no habitable houses to be had at so small a rent as 40 rupees per month.

It would be necessary to apologize to your Honorable Board for the detail we have been led into on this occasion had not the reason for it been before assigned. From what has been advanced one evident conclusion, we think, may be drawn, viz., that in common with other gentlemen in their service the Honorable Company always meant and understood that their Civil Servants should possess adequate means of subsistence proportionably to the rank they bore by the course of the service. It was so formerly, but by the number of servants and the late contraction of the system here speculation and fact are in this case at a variance, and we who now address you after having laboured in the service of the Company from twelve to upwards of fifteen years are worse than expelled from it as to the present, for we are left without adequate means of subsistence from our employers, and precluded from benefiting by the opportunities that offer to those who are not in their service.

We beg leave to observe here that the Honble the Court of Directors foresaw the distress that many of their servants would infallibly be involved in by the new modelling this Presidency. That from a feeling for this distress they pointed out what we suppose appeared to them a mode of relief by permitting twenty-five of their servants at this Presidency to be removed to the

Bengal establishment as Writer of the year '73. We humbly conceive that they saw some advantages to us in this offer that would compensate for the sacrifice of those rewards which every servant has a right to look to after a course of fifteen or sixteen years faithfully devoted to their service in an unpropitious climate and banished our country and our friends, or common humanity would not have permitted them to address those servants in the language, that their letter by the "Gatton" in fact amounts to, 'You have served us 20 years, we cannot but say irreproachably. By the reduction of our system you are thrown out of employ and of course out of bread. We cannot help it; there is no remedy. But if you choose it, you may begin a fresh course of service in another quarter.' We conceive that without the supposition above alluded to their humanity would have conferred on us some rank more proportioned to the length of our services. It might have been a hardship to some of their servants of Bengal, but in strictness we conceive it could not have been deemed an injustice. It would not have been strangers to the Company who by mere force of private interest robbed them of their covenanted rights, but servants of the same masters, equal though less beneficial labourers themselves, whom the necessities of those masters compelled to provide for at another establishment, and therefore they might have borne this without just cause of complaint, in the same manner that every person connected with the Honorable Company must in some shape participate in all their distresses. If what we have learnt of the opinions expressed by some in England of the general refusal of this offer is true, our surmizes are perfectly just. We have heard that this refusal is attributed to mere motives of pride and inferences drawn from our neglect of the benefit that must arise by a removal to Bengal, that there are some benefits in the service here which render it not so unprofitable as it is represented to be. We hope that there is no just ground for this report, but in justice to ourselves we think it requisite to remove opinions that may hereafter prove prejudicial to us should an opening be afforded to better our situation by a removal to one or the other Presidencies.

As to the first cause assigned for our refusal, we beg leave to observe that the distinguished character which the Honorable Company maintain in this part of the globe renders their servants objects of attention to the first men of it, quite inconceiveable to those who have never been in the way to observe that attention. It is also notorious and easily accountable for that this attention increases in proportion as they advance to power. It cannot then be longer wondered at that under such flattering circumstances a secret pride of rank should gain on the servants of the Company in proportion also to the years they have numbered within service, but in our opinions it is a pride that the Company ought to cherish, for you will allow us, gentlemen, that the attentions that give rise to it are also greatly proportioned to the character and conduct of the servants themselves, for it is well known that there have been men on whom rank could confer no respect, and who have passed equally despised through almost every station in the service. On this ground, which is a true one, we confess our pride, and we must acknowledge for ourselves that the proposition of the Company conveyed to us an idea so degrading, that nothing but some immediate assurance of completing the great object we all bear in mind could have overcome our repugnance to it. We cannot better express our sense of it than by supposing the case possible of an officer of rank in His Majestys service, on his regiment being effectually reformed, receiving a proposition to recommence his service in another regiment under the youngest Ensign of it.

But, gentlemen, it was not this pride alone that occasioned our non-acceptance. We have learnt that to every junior servant without a very prevalent interest, Bengal does not afford those great advantages to compensate for our loss of rank. From our information the service

there is so overloaded in the junior part of it, that a person ranking only from seventy-three cannot reasonably hope in the present state of things to attain the higher offices by course of service in less than thirty-five years. It is our misfortune that we had not an interest to surmount those impediments, and as to the advantages that were to result to a servant from the establishment of fourteen or fifteen years standing, who must then of course be past thirty, life is so uncertain in this country and the period so remote that we could not reasonably hope ever to enjoy the benefits of them. Even at this place also a servant can hardly hope to arrive in Council from his first entrance in less than thirty years, yet unpromising as they are, we thought the prospects of a senior or junior merchant still better by continuing with his rank in the present line of service. These were the reasons which induced our non-acceptance of the offers of the Honorable the Court of Directors and which we believe were the cause that only one of their servants of the rank of Factor accepted them and he was well assured of the patronage of Mr Francis, now lives with him, and we suppose by such powerful interest will soon receive the reward of his sacrifices.

As to the second assertion, that there are some secret benefits in the service which render it not so unprofitable as it is represented to be, we wish to God, gentlemen, we could discover this to be true. To cut short the matter we beg leave to present the Honorable the Court of Directors with a list of their servants for those 22 years past and how disposed of. The true inference will then strike them, viz., that there is a want at this settlement of just and legal opportunities to acquire an independence, unless they suppose, which they have no right to do, that the servants of this settlement have wanted parts and industry to embrace them, but if the Honorable the Court of Directors will but please to examine the accounts from this place, they will not be surprized at it, for they will at once perceive the few offices of this Presidency that yield any emoluments to their servants, and to the misfortune of those who have no interest in England even these emoluments can no longer be reckoned in the general estimate of the service, for the attentions that have been paid to some of the junior servants, secures to them during their rise to Council the best provisions in the underpart of the service to the exclusion of all others whatever may be their ability or deserts. It is foreign, gentlemen, to our subject to animadvert to the bad effect of this in destroying a leading motive with every junior servant to signalize himself to you by industry and by an attention to the Companys affairs, but we hope to stand excused, if we observe here, that this practice seems to us an infringement of our original compact by which we always understood that we were to have enjoyed the common benefits of the service as we advanced in rank; nor till of very late years it is well known that the common chance for these emoluments formed one of those benefits it was understood we should enjoy.

Besides the emoluments of the service, there is no certain mode of acquiring a rupee. For as to trade, gentlemen, we believe you will allow from the observation of many years that it is in general a much more probable mode of sinking a fortune than by acquiring one. The road that has led nine men to ruin and one to fortune is not a road that a prudent man will fall into, and we believe, gentlemen, that this may justly be said of merchandizing from the general experience of it. It is not our business to point out the cause of it, nor should we have touched thus lightly on the subject, but that it is well known the free liberty of trade in any part of the Companys limits is held out as a great object. Now you must well know, gentlemen, that however advantageous what is called the free liberty of trade may have proved to some of the court of free merchants, free mariners, and unlicensed interlopers, whose profits it must be observed have chiefly arisen from their commission as Factors, from which we are in general precluded by the uncertainty of our residence. We repeat that whatever this free liberty

of trade may have been to these persons, it is notorious that to servants of the Company restricted in their Presidency and liable at every moment to be ordered away from their private concerns, it has proved only a free liberty to ruin themselves, which too many have unfortunately embraced.

We must again apologize to you, gentlemen, for this long digression and return to our subject. We repeat that from what we have advanced one conclusion may be drawn, that in common with other gentlemen in their service the Honorable Company always meant and understood that their Civil Servants should possess adequate means of subsistence proportionably to the rank they bear. It is evident to you, gentlemen, that our receipts from the Company will not supply the most common wants of life. It is a truth notorious to the whole sentiment that our necessities press very hard upon some of us, that we have not a rupee more than what we receive from the Company nor the means of acquiring one. As to those whose better fortunes in former times have placed them in such a state that their present situation is not a case of absolute distress, they still feel it as cruelly hard and unjust that their little savings should be wasting away to administer to those necessities which they certainly have a right to expect should be supplied by their employers. In this situation, gentlemen, we have no other resource but in your justice and humanity for some immediate relief, which we hope you will be pleased to afford us by granting us for the present such allowances as you may deem adequate to the real wants of life here. We feel with its due force the repugnance that every gentleman in station must have to innovations tending to increase the expenses of the Company, nor would we have put you on the disagreeable task if we saw any hopes of relief from any other mode or even from time itself, for the continual appointments of the Hon. the Court of Directors to the subordinate stations of the service cut us off from any assurance of employment in any reasonable time; although you have unfortunately been prevented from placing the Company in such a situation here that the relief we request would hardly have been perceived in their expenses, yet we hope you will also bear in mind the present prosperous state of the Companys affairs in the general system of which this Presidency is a necessary part, and though unfortunately not profitable, yet as it contributes to the safety and defence of the other two, the individuals who compose this part of the general system should be considered as contributing to the general prosperity and not reduced to a situation of distress from a partial view of the state of affairs here from these circumstances. We hope, gentlemen, you will consider that if on one side to grant our request is an innovation, yet on the other with every man of humanity the distress of our situation will warrant it.

We remain with the greatest respect,

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your most obed^{t} huble Servants,

BENJAMIN HOLLAMBY.
W. S. FARMER.
R. PRICE.
W. ARDEN.
G. STEVENSON.
J. FORBES.
J. GRIFFITH.
PATRICK CRAUFURD BRUCE.
JOHN DALTON.

Bombay, 30th September 1777.

A List of the Honourable Companys Covenanted Servants belonging to Bombay as they stood the 20th February 1755 with the appointments therein from that period to the present, and how disposed of.

Bombay, 30th September 1777.

No.	Time of Arrival.	Names.	Time served.	How disposed of.			
			Years in India.	Died in India.	Returned to England with fortunes.	Miscellaneous.	
1	1743	Richard Bourchier ...	23	...	.....	.....	Held the Government 9 years; returned to England in 1760; died insolvent; had met with great losses in trade when in India.
2	1732	Charles Crommelin ...	35	...	.....	.....	Was Governor 7 years; served the Company 35 years; returned to England in 1757; had suffered greatly in trade; returned to India in 1772 as a free merchant and now resides at Canton. 1777
3	1734	Hugh Symons ...	22	...	Died in 1756 worth about £500.	.....	
4	1725	William Sedgewicke ...	34	...	.....	Served 34 years; returned to England in 1759 with a fortune of about £10000.	
5	1730	George Scott	28	...	Died in 1758 after 26 years service worth about £15000. Was left a considerable legacy early in life.	.....	
6	1730	Thomas Byfield ...	35	...	Served upwards of 30 years; died in 1765 insolvent, a trader.	.....	
7	1737	Thomas Hodges ...	36	...	Died in 1771; was Governor 5 years; served 35 years; possessed of a large fortune.	.....	
8	1735	Alexander Douglas ...	28	...	Died in 1763; served 28 years; acquired about £20000 whilst Chief at Gambroon.	.....	

9	1741	Brabazon Ellis ...	19	...	.....	Acquired a fortune and returned to England in 1760. It is necessary however to remark that the foundation of this fortune was laid by being employed as a country supracargoe.	
10	1	William Hornby ...	30	In India.	.....	.....	
11	„	Wm And. Price ...	33	...	Died in 1774 after 33 years' service insolvent; his estate lately paid 5 R.s to Bond creditors; only ruined by trade.	.....	
12	1741	John Spencer... ...	25	...	Enjoyed the most lucrative posts at Bombay; held the Government of Bengal for some time; died insolvent in 1766; a great trader.	.....	
13	„	Thomas Whitehill ...	28	...	Died in 1769, served 28 years; worth about £6000.	.....	
14	1	Charles Waters ...	24	...	Died in 1769 insolvent; a trader.	.....	
15	1742	Peter Elwin Wrench ...	35	...	.....	.....	Now at the Cape on his return to India.
16	„	William De la Garde ...	18	...	Died in 1760 ...	.....	
17	„	Robert Halford ...	21	...	Died in 1763; received great aids in money from his friends in England; worth about £20000; served 21 years.	.....	
18	„	Richard Secher	...	...	Died in 1756 insolvent.	.....	
19	„	Samuel Court	...	...	.....	.....	Went to Bengal on a visit to M.r Veralst; resided there some time; much improved his fortune; went home from thence in 1768.
20	1744	Titus Scott	19	...	Set aside in 1763; died in 1775; lived for 12 years on a pension from the Company.	.....	

A List of the Honourable Companys Covenanted Servants—continued.

No.	Time of Arrival.	Names.	Time served.	How disposed of.			
			Years in India.	Died in India.	Returned to England with fortunes.	Miscellaneous.	
21	1	Francis Wood...	14	.....	.....	Resigned the Civil Service in 1758; came out with rank in the Military in 1768; and returned in 1776 in easy circumstances.	
22	„	William Shaw...	32	.....	.....	Suspended the service in 1776.	
23	1746	Scarlet Evans ...	11	Died in 1757.			
24	„	Nathal Pomfret	10	Do 1760.			
25	„	Thomas Satchwell	17	Do 1773.			
26	1750	Henry Johnson	8	Do 1758.			
27	„	Cecil Bowyer ...	14	Died in 1764; a considerable trader; insolvent			
28	„	Charles Whitehill	14	Died 1764.			
29	„	John Holmes...	6	Ditto 1756 insolvent.			
30	„	Robert Lambert	10	Ditto 1760 ditto.			
31	„	George Bourchier	9	Ditto 1759.			
32	„	John Parsons ...	5	Ditto in 1755 insolvent.			
33	„	Owan Gechee	6	Ditto in 1756.			
34	„	James Stewart	12	Ditto in 1762.			
35	„	Daniel Draper...	28 in India.	.....			
36	„	David Williams	6	Ditto in 1756 insolvent.			
37	„	James Ryley ...	20	Ditto in 1770; Chief at Surat; worth about £28000; served 20 years.			
38	„	Robert Erskine	14	Died in 1764.			
39	1751	Arthur King ...	26 in India.	.....	.....	Fixt.	
40	„	Henry Moore ...	26 in India.	.....			
41	„	Rawson Hart Boddam	26 Ditto.	.....			

42	1752	Benjamin Jervis ...	22	...	Died in 1774. Chief of Surat, served 22 years, worth about £10000.	.....	
43	„	Thomas Mostyn ...	22	in India.	.....	.....	
44	„	Nathaniel Stackhouse ...	22	Ditto	.....	.....	
45	„	James Gordon ...	...	...	.....	.....	Had money left him in England and resigned the Companys service.
46	„	John Angier ...	6	...	Died in 1758.	.....	
47	„	Gascoyn Holmes ...	7	...	Died in 1759 insolvent.	.....	
48	„	Bryce Fletcher ...	24	...	Died in 1776; served 24 years; had £5000 left him by legacies, and marriage worth about £10000.	.....	
49	„	Robert Colby ...	4	...	Died in 1776 insolvent.	.....	
50	„	George Twiddell ...	6	...	Died in 1758 insolvent.	.....	
51	„	William Greaves ...	4	...	.....	.....	Quitted India 1756 on account of bad health.
52	„	William Tayler ...	24	...	Died in 1776 greatly insolvent; a trader; served 24 years.	.....	
53	1753	Nicholas Starkie ...	6	...	Died in 1758.	.....	
54	„	Harry Huet	16	...	Died in 1769 insolvent.	.....	
55	„	William Nash... ...	7	...	Died in 1760 insolvent.	.....	
56	„	William Hughes ...	7	...	Ditto.	.....	
57	1753	Robert Garden ...	23	...	.....	.....	During his suspension from the service was employed as a supracargoe in the country service; acquired a fortune in that line; went to England in 1776.
58	„	Robert Gambier ...	24	in India.	.....	.....	
59	1754	Dymoke Lyster ...	13	Ditto	Died in 1767 insolvent...	.....	
60	„	Richard Harland ...	2	...	.....	.....	Quitted India in 1756.
61	„	John Halsey	23	Ditto	.....	.....	
62	„	Michael Pope	4	Ditto	Died in 1756 insolvent...	.....	

No.	Time of arrival.	Names.	Time served:	How disposed of.			
			Years in India.	Died in India.	Returned to England with fortunes.	Miscellaneous.	
63	1754	John Stephenson ...	15	...	.....	Brought out a considerable sum of money with him; had other aids from his friends; was always kept in the best offices belonging to the establishment as a Junior servant; went to England in 1769 with a moderate fortune.	
64	„	William Ashburner ...	23	...	.....		
65	„	William Stratton ...	22	...	Died insolvent in 1776; a considerable trader.		
66	„	Lauchlin Leslie ...	...	...	.....	.....	Quitted India in 1755.
67	„	George Norton ...	8	...	Died in 1762.		
68	1753	George Wilkinson ...	6	...	Died in 1761 insolvent.		
69	„	Charles Swinden ...	2	...	Ditto 1756 ditto.		
70	„	William Ingram ...	3	...	Do 1758 ditto.		
71	„	Richard Bate	19	...	Do 1774.		
72	„	Andrew Ramsay ...	22	...	.....		
73	„	Thomas Day	...	Ditto	.....		
74	„	Isaac Algood Glasse ...	19	...	Died in 1774 insolvent.		
75	„	John Torlesse... ...	22	in India.	.....	.....	
76	1756	John Stracey	12	...	Died in 1768.		
77	„	John Walton	...	...	.....	.....	Quitted India 1758.
78	„	Thomas English ...	...	...	.....	.....	Ditto 1759.
79		John Crichton ...	8	...	.....	.....	Resigned the service in 1764; was employed as a country supracargoe; settled some time in China; acquired a fortune and went home 1774.
80	„	William Boyer ...	11	...	Died in 1767.		
81	„	James Ouchterlony ...	3	...	Died in 1759.		
82	„	Robert Sparks ...	26	...	.....		

83	„	William Johnson	...	6	...	Died in 1762 insolvent.
84	„	Charles Bourchier	...	26	in India.	.....
85	1757	Pole Bathurst...	...	„	...	.....
86	1758	James Dalton ...	...	6	...	Died in 1764.
87	„	William Townsend	...	19	in India.	.....
88	„	Richard Church	...	19	Ditto	.....
89	1759	James Morley...	...	18	Ditto	.....
90	„	Austin Mills ...	...	3	...	Died in 1762.
91	„	Alexander Calandar	..	18	in India.	.....
92	„	George Perrott	...	18	Ditto	.....
93	„	John Beaumont	...	18	Ditto	.....
94	„	William Bowadi	...	2	...	Died in 1761.
95	„	David Carniegie	...	18	in India.	.....
96	1760	Richard Norton	...	3	...	Died in 1763.
97	„	Joseph Smith...	...	17	in India.	.....
98	„	William Rankon	...	6	...	Died in 1766.
99	„	George Green...	...	17	in India.	.....
100	„	James Sibbald	...	„	Ditto	.....
101	„	George Dick ...	...	„	Ditto	.....
102	„	John Douglas...	...	3	...	Died in 1763.
103	„	George Skipp...	...	17	in India.	.....
104	„	John Sebastian Natter	...	11	...	Died in 1771 insolvent.
105	„	Samuel Beaven	...	„	...	Died in 1773 insolvent.
106	1761	William Lewis	...	16	in India.	.....
107	„	Charles Brown	...	„	...	.....
108	„	Samuel Seves...	...	9	...	Died in 1770 insolvent.
109	„	Samuel Stedman	...	16	in India.	.....
110	1762	George Fowles Pitcairn	...	13	...	Dismissed the service in 1775.
111	„	Daniel Crokatt	...	15	in India.	.....
112	„	John Tannor ...	...	„	...	Died in 1763 insolvent.
113	„	Benjamin Hollamby	..	15	in India.	.....
114	„	William Johnson	...	14	...	Died in 1776 insolvent.
115	„	Robert Prany ...	...	4	...	Died in 1776 insolvent.
116	„	Thomas Eastland	...	„	...	Died in 1763 insolvent.
117	1763	William Freeman	...	14	in India.	.....
118	„	William Samuel Tanner	...	„	Ditto	.....
119	„	Richard J. B. Price	...	„	Ditto	.....
120	„	Richard Eyre ...	...	5	...	Died in 1768 insolvent.
121	„	John Dicey Milder	...	8	...	Died in 1771 insolvent.
122	„	John Tonill ...	...	„	...	Died in 1764.
123	„	Robert Danguer	...	3	...	Died in 1766.
124	„	James Cheape...	...	14	in India.	.....
125	1764	William Ardon	...	13	Ditto	.....
126	„	George Bigger	...	„	Ditto	.....
127	„	Robert Henshaw	...	„	Ditto	.....

Quitted India the following year.

A List of the Honourable Companys Covenanted Servants—continued.

No.	Time of arrival.	Names.	Time served.	How disposed of.			
			Years in India.	Died in India.	Returned to England with fortunes.	Miscellaneous.
128	1764	George Horseley ...	"	Ditto	.....		
129	"	Robert Webb ...	11	...	Died in 1775.		
130	"	Edward Ravenscroft ...	13	in India.	.....		
131	1765	George Stevenson ...	12	Ditto	.....		
132	"	John Yeakly Botham ...	10	...	Died in 1775 insolvent.		
133	"	Daniel Seton	12	in India.	.....		
134	"	William James ...	12	Ditto	.....		
135	"	James Forbes ...	"	Ditto	.....		
136	"	John Griffith ...	"	Ditto	.....		
137	1766	Frederick Denim ...	11	Ditto	.....		
138	"	John Ewart	10	Ditto	Died in 1776.		
139	"	Gregory Page... ...	11	in India.	.....		
140	"	John Hutchinson ...	"	Ditto	.....		
141	"	John Athley	3	Ditto	Died in 1769.		
142	"	William D. Latouch ...	11	in India.	.....		
143	"	Patrick Craufurd Bruce ...	"	Ditto	.....		
144	"	John Cooper	6	...	.....	.....	Dismissed the service in 1772.
145	"	John Dalton	11	in India.	.....		
146	"	George Abraham ...	"	Ditto	.....		
147	1767	Edmund Neale Lane ...	10	Ditto	.....		
148	"	James Stevens ...	"	Ditto	.....		
149	"	George Lovibond ...	"	Ditto	.....		
150	"	Archibald Scott ...	5	Ditto	Died in 1771.		
151	"	Thomas Holmes ...	10	in India.	.....		
152	"	James Anderson ...	"	Ditto	.....		
153	"	William Makon ...	9	...	Died in 1776.		
154	1769	Samuel Martin ...	8	in India.	.....		
155	"	Francis Warden ...	"	Ditto	.....		
156	"	Edward Russel Howe ...	"	Ditto	.....		
157	"	Michael Frith	"	Ditto	.....		
158	"	Bell Carlton	"	Ditto	.....		
159	"	John Rychmond Smith ...	"	Ditto	.....		
160	"	Robert Taylor... ...	"	Ditto	.....		
161	"	Charles Stewart ...	"	Ditto	.....		
162	"	Nathal. Wragall ...	3	...	.....	.....	Resigned the service in 1772 and quitted India.

163	1769	Edward Warner ...	6	...	Died in 1775 insolvent.		
164	„	Samuel Gambier ...	8	in India.	.....		
165	„	Henry Steers	4	...	Died in 1772 insolvent.		
166	1770	James Beck	7	Ditto	.....		
167	„	Stephen Whitehill ...	„	Ditto	.....		
168	„	Francis Wm Pemberton ...	„	Ditto	.....		
169	„	William James ...	„	Ditto	.....		
170	„	James Collins	6	...	Died in 1777.		
171	„	Charles Ware Malet ...	7	in India.	.....		
172	„	George Shee	5	...	.....	.....	Transferred to the Bengal Establishment in 1775.
173	„	Robert Williams ...	5	...	Died in 1775.		
174	1771	John Spencer... ...	6	in India.	.....		Quitted India in 1772.
175	„	George Matcham ...	„	...	.....		Resigned the service and went to England.
176		Peter Bell	5	...	.....	.....	
177	„	Lewis Cochran ...	6	in India.	.....		
178	„	John Bobb	5	...	.....	.....	Transferred to the Bengal Establishment in 1775.
179	„	James Hatley	6	in India.	.....		
180	„	Stephen Bayard ...	5	...	.....	.....	D^o
181	„	Charles Chapman ...	„	...	.....	.....	D^o
182	1772	John Baliol Scott ...	„	in India	.....		
183	„	Edward Galley ...	„	...	.....		
184	„	Robert Kitson ...	„	Ditto	.....		
185	„	Richard Diu	2	...	Died in 1774.		
186	1776	James Rivett	1	in India.	.....		

N.B.—In the course of these twenty-two years, from February 1765 to the present period, three gentlemen have gone to England with fortunes acquired in the service and Mr. Stephenson.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 24th October 1777.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honourable Wm Hornby, Esqr, President and Govr.

The Wo John Carnac, Esqr.	Nathl Stackhouse.
Charles Egerton.	Wm Ashburner.
Daniel Draper.	Andrew Ramsay.

Mr Mostyn indisposed.

This being the day appointed for taking the Broach affairs into consideration, the diary of the late Committee containing their Proceedings and Report and the several other necessary papers are laid before us and read, when the report coming first in order under deliberation, the following Resolutions are agreed to thereon:—

We have already given orders for making advances to the ryatts according to their Committee's recommendation, which the Chief and Factors have carried into execution as advised in their letter dated the 18th of July; they must be directed to take particular care that no undue use is made of our indulgence, and if it can be done, we would wish in future that the advances be made individually to the ryatts themselves and not to the patells for the whole village.

The orders we gave in the month of February last prohibiting the Broach servants from trading in grain we have effectually put a stop to that unwarrantable commerce. The method suggested by the Committee of maintaining a fair and equitable price for grain by permitting the exportation when the price falls to a certain standard appears to be founded on a just principle of policy, and the Chief and Factors must be desired to give us their opinion what price grain should fall to before this exportation is permitted.

The article of cotton which is of so much importance in the trade of India having now become very scarce and dear and much adulterated in its quality, we agree with the Committee that it is very necessary to make some regulations to prevent all abuses and to restore it to its former standard. But this business requiring much consideration is deferred till a future day.

We have already under the 18th September 1776, on a proposal from the Chief, given our sentiments on the project of surrounding Broach suburbs with a ditch and parapet wall.

We agree with the Committee that it will be a great encouragement to the Broach manufacturers to collect only half customs on the piece goods made in that province, and as great advantage may be expected from this measure by the resort of other manufacturers of different kinds, it is agreed by way of experiment, and until we can judge of its effects, to collect only half customs on all piece goods which can be certified to be the real produce of the Broach Purgunnah, and the Chief and Factors must be directed to use all proper precautions to prevent imposition on this head.

'Nothing can be done with respect to making any alterations in the general mode of collecting the revenues till the survey now in hand is completed and the quantum of land in the purgunnah ascertained.

The different claims on the Broach land under various denominations will be more particularly examined when the report of the Committee of the Broach Council comes under consideration, though we are doubtful whether anything decisive can be done till the survey is completed.

The tributes now annexed to Broach from Jambusar, and also from Ahmood, Hanswood, and Desbarah, if ceded to the Company, will of course be deducted from the estimate of their Revenues.

The method of the settling Jummabundy, recommended by the Committee, must be adopted and observed until we finally determine whether to let out the lands upon leases or to continue collecting the revenues by assessment; and in order as much as possible to secure the ryatts from oppression and to give the Companys servants opportunities of acquiring an insight and knowledge of the purgunnah, a Committee of circuit of two or more of the Broach Board in rotation must annually be sent to visit the purgunnah, to inspect the state of different villages and to hear and redress all complaints, but care must be taken that no unnecessary expence is incurred by these visitations.

The proportion in which to divide the revenue between the Company and the ryatt being next considered and the advantages to be settled for the Collector General and Sub-Collectors, we join in opinion with the Committee that the proportion of 55 to the Circar and 45 to the ryatt is fair and equitable between both, and as we are assured by the Committee will be quite satisfactory to the latter. Resolved therefore that the revenue be in future divided in this manner and that this mode of division commenced at the next Jummabundy. But before we fix the advantages of the Collector General and Sub-Collectors, it is agreed to direct the Chief and Factors to send us *bond fide* an account of the real amount produced by the fee; we formerly granted to the Chief one anna upon every bega of cultivated land in the purgunnah.

The modes proposed by the Committee for the administration of justice are approved, and the inferior Courts for that purpose must accordingly be instituted upon the footing mentioned in the report till the Honourable Companys pleasure is known.

On examining the list of fees in the different offices, we observe the fee on certificates charged by the Phoorza Master appears very extravagant, but before we proceed further in this business, ordered that the several officers here and at Surat be directed to deliver in a list of their fees when we shall cause a comparative statement to be drawn out.

It was very improper in the Chief to take the perquisite of drift wood, which he must therefore give up for the future and leave it as formerly for the benefit of the poor or such as can pick it up.

The necessary number of passage boats must be set up at Broach and farmed out to the best bidder. The boats of a proper size to be provided by the Company.

We cannot be competent judges of the rates of cart and cooly hire proposed by the Chief and Factors as the distances are not mentioned, but we disapprove of these two branches being farmed out as recommended by the Chief. The hire of half rupee per diem proposed for each cart appears to us to be too little, and though we hope that in the rest of these rates the Chief and Factors have shown a proper attention to the labourer as well as to the trader, we are afraid of the instance abovementioned that the former had not been sufficiently considered. This matter must therefore be revised by the Chief and Factors.

W. HORNBY
J. CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
W. ASHBURNER.
A. RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 3d December 1777.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honourable William Hornby, Esqr, Presidt & Govr.

The Wo John Carnac, Esqr.	Wm Ashburner.
Danl Draper.	Andrew Ramsay.
Nathl Stackhouse.	

Mr Mostyn indisposed.

The Colonel lays before us a letter as entered hereafter, in which he gives his sentiments the number of the Engineer Corps should consist of, the forming of which being permitted by the Honourable Company, is now taken into consideration.

Instead of two Captains and two Captains in Science as proposed by the Colonel, it is resolved, agreeable to the Madrass Establishment, to appoint the Engineer with the rank of Captain and two Sub-Engineers with the rank of Lieutenants, and to appoint practitioners from time to time as occasion may require.

The Engineer Corps in this arrangement will consist of—

One Major Engineer, Chief.

Three Captains, Sub-directors.

Two Lieutenants, Sub-Engineers. Four Ensigns, practitioners for the present.

These officers for this corps are to be Major Wilson, Engineer-in-Chief; Captains David Spareth, James W. Neill and Charles Turner; Lieutenants Robert Nicholson and John Conrad Sartorius; and Practitioners Doidge, Dacer, and Christie; a fourth will be hereafter appointed.

It is agreed to give Captain Charles Turner the option of continuing in the Artillery or of being appointed a Captain of Engineers.

Resolved that such of the abovementioned officers as were in this corps when it was appointed on the 21st of July 1775 shall enjoy the respective ranks to which they are now appointed from that date.

Their pay as settled by the Honourable Company is to commence from the 1st of next month, when their pay and allowances in the Artillery is to cease, and must be issued from the Military Pay Office instead of the new Fortification Pay Office.

The Engineer is in future to indent on the Military Storekeeper for all instruments &c he may want for his drawing office, the expence of which must be brought to account in his books.

Resolved that all orders to the Engineer be conveyed through the Commanding Officer.

The several vacancies in the Artillery occasioned by the separation of the Engineer Corps must be filled up, and Lieutenant Farriano, who will then become the Senior Lieutenant, being an officer of much merit and having served a number of years as a Subaltern, whilst many junior officers in the Infantry have got rank of him, it is unanimously agreed to give him the rank of Captain, and it is observed that the rise is so slow in the Artillery as to render these marks of favour the more necessary in particular cases.

W. HORNBY.
J. CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
W. ASHBURNER.
A. RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 25th March 1778.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Wm Hornby, Esqr, President & Governor.

The Wo John Carnac.	Wm Ashburner.
Nathl Stackhouse.	George Emplage, Provl Supert.
Andrew Ramsay.	

Mr Draper at Surat.

A certificate having been laid before us last Council day that Ensign Hiern was duly qualified to receive the additional allowance for speaking the country language, we deferred granting it to him judging from the short time he has been in India that he could not have attained a competent knowledge of it. In consequence of which a letter is now presented by Mr James Sibbald, the gentleman we had appointed for the examination of officers in the country language, and as he therein represents that Ensign Hiern has made an extraordinary proficiency, it is agreed that the allowance shall be made him from the term of nine months after his arrival in India.

As this must be a disagreeable service for any person singly, it is resolved that a Committee be appointed in future for the examination of officers in the country language, and that this Committee consist of Mr Jams Sibbald, Mr Lewis Corkran, and Lieut Jas Kerr.

W. HORNBY.
J. CARNAC.
N. STACKHOUSE.
WM ASHBURNER.
A. RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1778.

Account Salary due to the Honble Companys Covenanted Servants on this Establishment, from the 1st October 1777 to the 31st March 1778.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
		Ms. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Honble Wm Hornby, Esqr	Pres: & Govr ...	6 0	300 0 0	150 0 0
The Wo John Carnac... ...	2d in Coun ...	6 0	100 0 0	50 0 0
Daniel Draper	3d ditto ...	6 0	70 0 0	35 0 0
Thomas Mostyn	4th ditto ...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Nath Stackhouse	5th ditto ...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Willm Ashburner	6th ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Andw Ramsay	7th ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Geo. Emplage, Prov Superintendent, and on Marine affairs only	Last ditto ...	6 0	250 0 0	125 0 0
Arnold Burrowes	Chaplain ...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Ditto as found deserving	.....	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Robert Sparks	Senr Merchant...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Jas Sibbald	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
George Skipp	Ditto ...	3 16	40 0 0	11 14 5
William Lewis	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Benjn Hollamby	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto	Mayor	3 0	62 10 0	15 12 6
Willm Gl Farmer	Senr Merchant...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Rd Thos Benjn Price	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Willm Arden	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Geo. Zachary Horsley	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Edwd Ravenscroft	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto Secretary	.....	6 0	454 10 11	227 5 5
George Stevenson	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
James Forbes	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
John Griffith	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Pb Cd Bruce	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
John Dalton	Ditto ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
James Stevens	Junr Merchant...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
George Lovibond	Ditto ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Thos Holmes	Ditto ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Do Accountant Genl to the Mayors Court ...	.....	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Jas Anderson	Ditto ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Do Sub-Accomptant...	.....	6 0	554 10 11	277 5 6
Saml Martin	Ditto ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Franc Warden	Ditto ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Ditto Mayor	.....	3 0	62 10 0	15 0 0
John Richd Smith	Ditto ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Robert Taylor	Factor	4 0	20 0 0	6 13 4
Ditto	Junr Merchant...	2 0	30 0 0	5 0 0
James Beck	Factor	6 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Stephen Whitehill	Ditto	6 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
John Spencer	Ditto	6 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Ditto Deputy Secretary	.....	4 3	15 0 0	5 2 8
Lewis Corkran	Ditto	6 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
James Hatley	Ditto	6 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Ditto Deputy Secretary	.....	1 25	15 0 0	2 7 4
Jno Baliol Scott	Ditto	6 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Robert Kitson	Writer	1 9	15 0 0	1 12 6
Ditto	Factor	4 21	20 0 0	7 16 8
James Rivett	Writer	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Do first Ass to Yd Accompt	.....	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Thos Wilkinson	Ditto	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0

Account Salary due to the Honble Companys Covenanted Servants on this Establishment—continued.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
		Ms. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Willm Paddock	Writer	4 15	15 0 0	5 12 6
Willm Page	Ditto	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
George Paterson	Ditto	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Ja.^s Watson Hull	Ditto	4 15	15 0 0	5 12 6
Wm Tennent, ...	First Prin.^l Surgeon ...	6 0	150 0 0	75 0 0
James Bond	Second Surgeon...	6 0	150 0 0	75 0 0
Saml Richardson	Third ditto ...	6 0	125 0 0	62 10 0
George Birch	Fourth ditto ...	6 0	125 0 0	62 10 0
			£	1882 7 10
		@ 2/6 p. Rupee is R.^s		15059 0 53

Bombay Castle, the 1st April 1778.

Errors Excepted,
per JOHN CARNAC,
Accomptant.

Bombay Castle, 24th July 1778.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Willm Hornby, Esqr, President and Governor.

The W.^o John Carnac, Esqr.	Daniel Draper.
Henry Moore.	Thomas Mostyn.
Nathl Stackhouse.	Wm Ashburner.

Andrew Ramsay.

We should have fully complied with the Honble Companys orders by an entire removal of their servants and effects from Bussora, did not the circumstance of an approaching war with France render it in our opinion highly necessary that one servant should be kept there for the purpose of forwarding packets: added to this, so long as we have a settlement at Bushire it will be proper for the security of the Honble Companys property in case of accident to the single servant that will now be left there that there should be another in the Gulph ready to take charge of it.

For these reasons it is resolved to continue one of the Factors there in quality of Resident, and to appoint Mr William Digges Latouch, the Senior Factor there, to that station if his health will permit him to accept of it. We are glad to give Mr Latouch this testimony of our good opinion, but if his health will not permit him to remain in the Gulph, Mr Green must take charge of that Residency, unless Mr Beaumont should prefer it to Bushire, in which case he must have the option, and in either case Mr Green must have the vacant Residency.

W^M HORNBY.
JOHN CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
HENRY MOORE.
N. STACKHOUSE.
W^M ASHBURNER.
ANDREW RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 29th July 1778.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Wm Hornby, Esqre, Presidt and Govr

The Wo John Carnac, Esqre	Chas Egerton.
Danl Draper.	Henry Moore.
Nathl Stackhouse.	Wm Ashburner.

Andrew Ramsay.

A list of the Bond creditors is now laid before us agreeable to order, whereby we observe it amounted the 1st of May, when the accounts were last closed, to Rupees 2792370-3-87. Ordered that the list be entered after this Consultation for the notice of the Honble Company, who will observe that few individuals at the other Presidencies appear therein.

As the debt due from the treasury to the Bank now amounts to a very large sum and appears annually to increase by the accumulation of interest, the Honble Company must be desired to give us their directions whether to fix it at a certain sum or to write it off altogether and establish a new Bank whenever the state of our finances will permit.

Read a letter from Mr Sparks, Alderman of the Mayors Court, as entered hereafter, in reply to which he must be acquainted that we do not conceive the Charter gives us authority to accept of his resignation, and as it appears by a number of instances now laid before us that it has been the practice for many years past to make application to the Court itself in cases of this nature, we must therefore decline taking cognizance of his request.

Likewise a letter from Mr Benj. Hollamby, the Senior Alderman, as entered hereafter, after perusal of which Mr Carnac makes the following motion:—

It appearing by the letters from Mr Sparks and Mr Hollamby now read that a dispute has arisen among the members of the Mayors Court respecting the appropriation of a commission levied upon the causes decided at their tribunal, and Mr Carnac being of opinion that it is contrary to reason, law, and equity that the suitors at the Mayors Court should be charged with commission on the decision of their causes, he therefore moves that an immediate enquiry be made on what authority this commission has originally been levied.

Ordered in consequence that the Secretary do against our next meeting collect every thing that appears on our records respecting the commission collected by the Mayors Court from its first establishment and lay the same before us.

WM HORNBY.
JOHN CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
HENRY MOORE.
N. STACKHOUSE.
WM ASHBURNER
ANDREW RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1778.

Honourable Sir & Sirs,

In the proceedings of the Mayors Court on Monday the 8th instant is recorded the following resolution, viz., and "that this Court direct it to be a standing order to the Register in future, that after previously paying and defraying all the expenses of the Court, he pay the remainder to the Wo the Mayor for the time being to maintain and support the credit of the office and the dignity of the chair," and as I conceive the Court has exceeded the power granted by the

Royal Charter in making bye-laws and ordinances which is expressly vested in your Honble Board, with certain proviso's; the majority of the Court having thereby assumed a controlling power over those members who were not convinced of the expediency of the regulation in taking from them an allowance which it has been usual for them to receive for a series of years, it has laid me under the necessity of troubling you with this address, my motive for so doing being to represent a proceeding that appears to me unwarrantable, and to request that you will be pleased to allow me to vacate my seat as an Alderman in the Honble the Mayors Court. I am with great respect,

Honble Sir and Sirs,

Bombay, 23^{d} June 1778. Your most obedient and humble Servant,

ROBERT SPARKS.

Extracts from the Records of the Mayors Court:—

Bombay, Town Hall, 21st July 1763.

Mr Rawson Hart Boddam this day requesting the Court for permission to resign his office of Alderman, reference was thereupon had to Mr Brownes letter to the Honble President and Council dated the 28th February 1735/6 and to a Minute made under the 2^{d} September 1737 regarding this authority lodged in the Court. On considering of which they also compare the late & present Charter, and observing the Royal directions in this respect are nearly verbatim, they unanimously acquiesce therein, and the Honble Court return their thanks to Mr Boddam for his long and approved services which had at all times universally given satisfaction both to the Court and inhabitants in general, and order it to be registered accordingly.

Bombay, Town Hall, 20th December 1763.

Mr Richard Nowlands having this day requested the Court for leave to resign his office of Alderman, representing his long services in the capacity, the same is unanimously agreed to and the Court think proper to return Mr Nowlands their thanks for his long services.

Bombay, Town Hall, 1st September 1766.

Read the following letter from Mr John Beaumont, which is granted, and the Court return him their thanks for his services:—

To

The Honble the Mayors Court.

Gentlemen,

Having served as a member of this Honble Court upwards of five years and discharged the office of Mayor for two years, I am to request your permission that I may resign my seat as Alderman, the Companys business at this time requiring the whole of my attention.

I am with respect, Gentlemen,

Bombay, September 1766. Your most obedient Servant,

JOHN BEAUMONT.

Bombay Castle, 29th July 1778.

Honble Sir and Sirs,

Conceiving myself very highly injured by a late act of the Honble the Mayors Court, I am very unwillingly forced to apply to your Honor &^{c}, and from the following representation am induced to think you will afford me ample relief.

I have served as an Alderman for more than seven years, in which time I have been twice appointed to that honorable and troublesome office of Mayor. The records of the Court will show that I went through it with honor and integrity.

On Monday the 9th February it was proposed in a full Court by one of the members "That the overplus of the commission collected by the Mayors Court and the Mayor should be paid to him for the support of the dignity of the chair." Of course, that all the members should relinquish what they had heretofore monthly received for reasons which to me are very insufficient, and from the duty I owe myself, I objected and dissented in my own behalf. The matter was then argued and a previous question put to the vote—"Whether the overplus of the commission was the private property of each individual or not?" It was carried by a majority that it was. This put it at the option of every member to retain his right or give it up, but after some demur Mr. Thos. Holmes moved that though he had answered for Mr. Jas. Forbes (who was absent on a party to Salsette) as to the giving up his share of the commission, yet that in this particular point he could not, and therefore thought the business should not be finally concluded until he was present. This was agreed to though the opinion of the majority on the question had been minuted, and further that not anything should stand on the records until again discussed on Mr. Forbes's return.

On Monday the 23d following, at a full Court, except myself (who with the Honble the Presidents permission was gone to Tannah for a few days), the business was again brought on and finally determined that the commission should be given up to the Mayor for the time being.

I returned from Tannah the 1st of March, and on applying to the Register to be informed of the proceedings of the Court, was very much surprized to hear of the resolutions they had taken which you will see by the enclosed letters No. 1 and 2. How far the Honble Court were guided by propriety or regularity your Honble Board will please to judge. I shall only observe the same reasons for deferring the final determination of the business existed with equal force in my absence as in the absence of Mr. Forbes, and being a point that did not require an immediate decision, there was no necessity for being so hasty, especially as the Court which should have been held on the 16th was deferred because Mr. Forbes was then still on Salsette.

I now beg leave to refer your Honor &ca. to the paper No. 3, being extracts from the old records of the Court in 1728. From that period to this time there has not been any alteration in the distribution and management of the commission cash. From a rule of Court continued for half a century do I conceive myself invested with an inherent right to my share of the commission cash for the uses and purposes as set forth in those records, and I cannot allow that a majority of the Court merely by their votes can deprive me of it, for I think with equal justice might a majority order it to be divided among themselves.

I must also remark that the Court in their first determination did not make it a matter of record, which in my opinion being very irregular, I moved, under the 6th April, that it might be rectified, and on the 8th instant, and in the absence of three members, it was entered as p. No. 4. In consequence thereof I do now accordingly dissent and object in the strongest manner to this act and proceeding of the Court, in which it appears to me they have assumed an extra judicial authority, which deprives me of my right, and is therefore manifestly to my prejudice. I repeat, Honble Sir and Gentlemen, it is to you I apply for redress, for it is through your authority the commission was first permitted to be collected, and it is only through you that the Charter directs me that I am to obtain justice.

Thus far, Honble Sir and Sirs, have I addressed you merely in support of my rights as an Alderman, but with all due deference to my brethren who form the majority and all respect to the Court, I am to observe the depriving me of what I am convinced in justice absolutely belongs to me is not the only impellant motive with me, for I entirely and totally disapprove of the measure itself, being of opinion that evils may follow, and which opinion is confirmed and strengthened from a conviction that the wisdom of the Legislatore is not to be disputed in the very great care taken to guard the Judges in all courts of justice from the least shadow of being biass'd or influenced by the object of interested or pecuniary expectancy, which might be the consequence, were they forced to look up to the quantum of the business done in their respective Courts for the rewards of their labour. The Legislature has indeed most effectually guarded against this by the manner in which the Judges are provided for. On a full consideration of the reasons and arguments (as far as my ideas will extend) which must have then prevailed from just and honorable intentions, and in my opinion with the view of truly supporting the honor and dignity of the Court, have I persevered so far; and still not to be wanting, on the 8th instant I moved to the Court as follows:—"That conceiving the "matter entered on record that morning (as p. N° 4) in so very serious a light and which "in my opinion ought if possible to be avoided, that I moved the Register might be directed "to draw up a particular account of all the expences attending & carrying on the business of the "Court and that the Honble the President and Council be addressed setting forth the state "and situation of the Court and requesting of them on the Honble Companys account to make "such provision for the same as is requisite, and further, that they will take the disposal of "the commission cash into their hands, giving such fixed allowances to the Mayor and Alder-"men as from the nature of their stations shall appear more necessary, so that the dignity "of the chair and the Court in general may be properly maintained and supported." This motion on consideration was rejected on the 22^d^.

In the first part of this address I have dissented to the act of the Court in their disposal of the commission cash, in the latter part I have endeavoured to explain my reasons, without meaning offence to those who agree not with me in sentiment and at the same time intending all respect & regard for the Court in general. It now, Honble Sir and Gentlemen, rests with you for consideration, at any rate I am conscious to myself from the opinion I have formed of the business and the principles I am actuated by in consequence thereof, that I have been only guided by a just regard for and real intentions properly to support the honor and dignity of the Court, and to effect which I have done my duty on every occasion.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect,

Bombay, the 23^d^ June 1778.

Your Honble Sir and Sirs, &c^a^,

B. HOLLAMBY,

Alderman.

To

Benjamin Hollamby, Esquire.

Sir,

The orders I officially received from the Honble the Mayors Court for the future disposal of the commission collected were that after previously paying and defraying all the expence of the Court I should pay into the hands of the W^o^ the Mayor for the time

being the unappropriated balance to maintain and support the credit of his office and dignity of the chair.

I am with respect, Sir,
Bombay, Town Hall, 4th March 1778. Your obedient Servant,
J. BECK,
Register.

Bombay, Town Hall, Wednesday, July 3d, 1778.

At a Court, Present:

The Wo Willm Henry Draper, Esqr, Mayor.

Messrs Edwd Massey,	Allan Chamber,
John Ingraham,	Thomas Redshaw,
Edwd Page,	Daniel Edward,

Jas Ramsden, Aldermen.

The Wo the Mayor representing to the Bench, that notwithstanding the allowance that had been lately given to the members for their more conveniently attending the business of the Court, he had observed several to absent themselves from it, which if continued might not only be a means of postponing matters of importance (in which he should always be desirous to consult in), but another ill consequence would naturally succeed, the withdrawing that respect that would otherwise attend upon it. He therefore proposed the better to expedite the one and preserve the other, that all the members of the Court be present the first Wednesday in every month or to what day the Court shall then be adjourned, and such who absented themselves then or on other Court days might be brought under some penalty, the first in the sum of six rupees and the latter three, without sickness or any other reasonable excuse be admitted, and this to be augmented proportionably against the party wilfully neglecting a second or third time &ca, which was unanimously agreed to, and order the same to be observed as a standing rule in future.

Bombay, Town Hall, Wednesday, June 5th, 1778.

At a Court, Present:

The Wo Willm Henry Draper, Esqr, Mayor.

Messrs Bradshaw and | Jno Robinson, Aldermen.

The Wo the Mayor proposed that all the Aldermen who are not by their posts in the Honble Companys service allowed pallankeens, in consideration of their attendance on the Court, have the same made good out of their cash so long as the commission on all causes and other punishable by fines would be able to bear it; he also moved the gentlemen that the Register in consideration of his levying the commission aforesaid as well as for his having manifested to them his capacity and diligent application to business by the good order he had hitherto preserved it in, be also indulged with the same allowance, which was unanimously agreed to, as also that the Mayor be allowed a linguist to attend him at his house on account the sundry complaints brought before him as the linguist to the Court was entirely taken up with attending the Hall.

Bombay, Town Hall, Wednesday, January 23d, 1739-40.

At a Court, Present:

The Wo. Robert Nesbit, Esqr., Mayor.

Messrs. Michl. Weston,	Thos. Marsh,
Walter Ray,	Saml. Price, Aldermen.
Lawce. Salwan,	

Order that every Alderman resident on this island be in future allowed the sum of twelve rupees per mensem out of the moneys arising by commission on causes determined in this Court and the interest on the money belonging to this Court to keep palankeens for their greater conveniency in attending on this Court.

Bombay, Town Hall, Wednesday, 7th January 1740-41.

At a Court, Present:

The Wo. Thomas Stoneham, Esqr., Mayor.

Messrs. Thos. Nesbit,	Michael Weston,
Walter Ray,	Saml. Price,
George Scott,	Richard Sanders, Aldermen.

The pay of coolies being increased, ordered that each member resident be in future allowed fourteen rupees per month for his palankeen hire.

(True Copies.) J. BECK,
Register.

Bombay, Town Hall, 8th June 1778.

At a Court, Present:

The Wo. Francis Warden, Esqr., Mayor.

Messrs. Benje. Hollamby,	George Stevenson,
Thomas Holmes,	Jas. Anderson,

John Richmond Smith, Aldermen.

Read Mr. Alderman Hollambys motion filed the 6th of April last moving the verbal order of the 23d February given to the Register respecting the disposal of the commission collected by this Court may be made a matter of record, which is unanimously agreed to, and the same is made a record as follows:—

That this Court direct it be a standing order to the Register in future, that after previously paying and defraying all the expenses of the Court, he pay the remainder to the Wo. the Mayor for the time being to maintain and support the credit of his office and dignity of the chair.

The Court next read Mr. Hollambys motion of the 14th of April, on which the Court determined that Mr. Hollamby having dissented to the specific matter on which he founds this motion is not entitled to make any other motion on the case.

Read a motion from Mr. Hollamby, one of the Judges of this Court, which is ordered to be sent round for the separate perusal of the members and left for the consideration of a future full Court.

(True Copy.) J. BECK,
Register.

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 12th August 1778.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Wm Hornby, Esqr, President and Govr.

The Wo John Carnac, Esqr	Nathl Stackhouse.
Daniel Draper.	Wm Ashburner.
Henry Moore.	Andrew Ramsay.

The Secretary now lays before us according to order the several matters which appear on our records respecting the commission collected by the Mayors Court since its first establishment on the 23d August 1728, the whole of which being read and attentively considered, Mr Carnac makes the following motion:—

Mr Carnac being firmly of opinion the commission levied by the Mayors Court is contrary to every principle of reason, law, and equity, and the Court of Directors having positively forbid the same in their letter of the 12th of March 1766, wherein they expressed themselves in the strongest terms against the establishment of any commission, Mr Carnac is therefore surprised that their representatives should have suffered the practice to be continued in defiance of such a positive order and moves that the Commission be immediately abolished.

The question being therefore put, it was first observed by the Board that when they allowed the commission to be continued after the receipt of the Companys order above mentioned, it was the practice of the Court after their other expenses were defrayed to divide the surplus equally amongst the members to enable them to keep palankeens, and as it was paid indifferently by either party after the decision of the cause, we did not conceive it could bias their judgement or prevent their dealing forth justice on these considerations, and the Court having no other fund to defray their expenses the matter was again explained to the Company in our address of the 25th November 1766, who not having thought proper to send us any further orders on the subject the commission was accordingly continued. But as we now find by the letters from Messrs Sparks and Hollamby that the Court has thought fit to alter the disposition of the commission cash which was first observed at the time we gave our consent to its being continued and to appropriate the whole surplus to the use of the Mayor, who has the decision himself of a number of small causes, the matter is therefore put upon an entire different footing and as now settled may be attended with bad effects; therefore as the Honble Companys order is still unrepealed, it is resolved that it be put in execution, and that the commission on all causes, whether decided by the Mayor himself or by the Courts, be immediately discontinued and abolished agreeable to the said order.

Resolved that the Court be desired to send in an account of their expenses that we may consider about the means of defraying them and also their table of fees as it now stands.

WM HORNBY.
JOHN CARNAC.
HENRY MOORE.
N. STACKHOUSE.
WM ASHBURNER.
ANDREW RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 26th August 1778.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Wm Hornby, Esqr, Presidt and Govr.

Wo. John Carnac.	Coll. Egerton.
Daniel Draper.	Henry Moore.
Nathl. Stackhouse.	Wm Ashburner.

Andrew Ramsay.

The Collector now lays before us a petition from the ancient inhabitants of the oarts late belonging to the Honble Company, setting forth that their new landlords have raised the ground rent of their houses & requesting relief from us, as they assert that it was declared at the time of sale that no alteration should be made in the ground rent of the houses then standing. This circumstance tho' not minuted being recollected by some of the members now at the Board and confirmed by the Head Purvoe in the Collectors office now called and interrogated by the Collector, and the conduct of the purchaser in this instance being contrary to what is just and right, it is resolved that no more than the ground rent heretofore collected by the Honble Company shall be charged on those houses which were standing at the time the sale was made, but not to inerfere with respect to those that have been since or may in future be built.

WM HORNBY.
JOHN CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
HENRY MOORE.
N. STACKHOUSE.
WM ASHBURNER.
ANDREW RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1778.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble W. Hornby, Esqr Presidt and Govr.

Wo. John Carnac.	Coll. Egerton.
Daniel Draper.	Henry Moore.
Nathl. Stackhouse.	Wm Ashburner.

Andrew Ramsay.

Read a petition as entered hereafter from sundry merchants praying that the export duty on silver may be taken off. Thô we admit the merchants do suffer some hardship in paying the duty on their exports to the Malabar Coast, yet as we can find no remedy which will not admit of abuse, as under cover of exporting money to the Coast it might be carried to China and Batavia, from whence it never returns, it is therefore resolved that the duty be continued as at present.

WM HORNBY.
JOHN CARNAC.
HENRY MOORE.
N. STACKHOUSE.
W. ASHBURNER.
ANDREW RAMSAY.

Petition from the Merchants praying that the Export Duty on Silver may be taken off.

Bombay Castle, 9th September 1778.

The humble petition of the undersubscribed Merchants of Bombay.

Most humbly Sheweth,

That your honor &ca petitioners with due respect and submission beg leave to represent to you the hardness of their situation in being obliged to pay a duty of 3 per cent on all silver coins exported from this settlement to the southward, which silver in general is the produce of goods, on which a custom of 6¼ per cent has been already collected, or is meant to purchase merchandize with, which will pay this duty hereafter. Your petitioners trust that your Honor &ca will deem 6¼ p. cent. as much as trade can possibly bear at the very low ebb it is at present, and that near 10 p. cent. which this additional duty brings it to is more than any trade can support, even when the markets are far more advantageous.

Your petitioners therefore most humbly pray that you will be pleased to take their case into consideration, and that for the foregoing reasons they take the liberty to address your Honble Board and flatter themselves from your Honor &cas known readiness ever to afford the Merchants trading under your protection all reasonable encouragement, that you will direct this duty of 3 p. cent. on the exportation of silver to be discontinued in future, and that you will further be so good to direct the Custom Master not to persist in levying some demands he now has on your petitioners on this account, and for which favour your Honors, &ca, Petitioners, as in duty bound, shall ever pay.

VARZ BHOCOONDASS TAPIDASS.
COZAY SACKERYIA.
MANORDASS ROOPJEE.
WITHALDASS RENSODASS.
RANGAJEE RAMSET.
BHOOCONDASS MUCONDASS.
DADABHOY MANOCKJEE.
NUSSERWANJEE DADABHOY.
MAHOMED SOFFEE.
RAMASINOY LOT.
DADABHOY NUSSERWANJEE.
NANABHOY BOMONJEE.
JAVERCHAND ATMARAM.
PITAMBERDASS CURSONDASS.

Bombay, 4th September 1778.

Bombay Castle, 23d Septr 1778.

Honble Sir and Sirs,

The Honorable Court of Directors having been pleased to confide to me the charge of their dispatches to the several Presidencies, by way of Bussora, I have to request that my pay may commence the day I left England, being from that on their service.

Under a full conviction of having exerted my utmost endeavours to justify the confidence reposed in me by my humble employers, by making the quickest dispatch possible, I flatter myself that my conduct hath met with the approbation of this Board, which will afford a sensible pleasure to

Honourable Sir and Sirs,
Your faithful, &c^{a}.,
FRAN^{S} M^{C}KENNEY.

Bombay, 14th Septr 1778.

Bombay Castle, 21st October 1778.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Willm Hornby, Esqr, Presid^{t} and Govr.

The W^{o} John Carnac, Esqr.	Daniel Draper.
Henry Moore.	Nathl Stackhouse.
Thos Mostyn.	Willm Ashburner.

Andrew Ramsay.

Mr Henry Moore begs leave to submit to the consideration of the Board the propriety of increasing the allowance of house rent to the members of the Board from 80 to 150 Rupees per month, or else that the rent of the houses occupied by the several members be defrayed by the Honorable Company. Colonel Egerton has been allowed since October 1777 the sum of Rupees 150 per month, all the other members receive no more than 80. This distinction Mr Moore considers as improper and injurious to the dignity and credit of every member of the Council, especially if long services can lay any claim to indulgence. The Board must be sensible that 80 Rupees per month is no way adequate to the house rent now paid by every member that is not furnished with a house belonging to the Honble Company.

Mr Stackhouse desires to join in this motion, and the question being accordingly put, it is resolved not to take upon ourselves to increase the Honble Companys expense in this article, but to represent to them how inadequate and insufficient the present allowance is to procure proper houses for the residence of the members of Council, and to recommend this point to their favorable consideration.

WM HORNBY.
JOHN CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
HENRY MOORE.
N. STACKHOUSE.
WM ASHBURNER.
ANDREW RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 28th October 1778.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble William Hornby, Esquire, President and Governor.

The Wo. John Carnac, Esqr.	Thomas Mostyn.
Daniel Draper.	William Ashburner.
Henry Moore.	Andrew Ramsay.
Nathl. Stackhouse.	

Read & approved our last Consultation of the 21st instant.

Reperused the Honorable Companys commands dated the 19th March and 17th of April received by the "Royal Henry."

The further prohibition respecting the Suez trade must be made known in the most public manner at this Presidency and its dependencies. We do not think their obtaining permission for packets being forwarded from India by that route is very material as we have ever hitherto found it a very tedious conveyance, which will still be more protracted by the proposed temperament, but it will be of the utmost importance if the Honble Company can forward packets from England by the way of Suez as there being no quarentine to go through & the vessels coming over from the Red Sea in the time of the monsoon the packets are received with incredible dispatch, of which we can give no better instance than that we received on the 18th of this month account from Europe of so late a date as the 25th of July, nor need the prohibition against our vessells going to Suez deter the Company from sending their packets as Mr. Baldwin may get boats there to transport them by an easy and safe navigation to Juddah or Mocha, where they will generally meet with shipping for India in the months of June, July and August.

WM HORNBY.
JOHN CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
HENRY MOORE.
N. STACKHOUSE.
WM ASHBURNER.
ANDREW RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1778.

To

The Honble the Mayors Court at Bombay.

Gentlemen,

Two letters from Messrs. Sparks and Hollamby, Aldermen of Bombay, having conveyed to the knowledge of the Honble the President and Council that the members of your Honble Court have by the vote of a majority granted the whole surplus of the commission cash to the Mayor for the time being, the Board were led on this occasion to investigate the authority by which the Court commission was collected, when finding the order from the Honble the Court of Directors dated the 12th March 1766, which expressly directs that the Mayors Court shall not collect any commission on causes of any kind stands unrepealed, and that you have been pleased totally to alter the disposition which was observed of the money arising therefrom at the time the Board acquiesced in its being continued, it has appeared to them expedient to come to a Resolution that the said order from the Honorable the Court of Directors shall be put in execution, and that the commission collected both by the Mayors Court and the Mayor on the causes respectively decided by them shall be discontinued and abolished from the receipt hereof. I am therefore commanded to signify the same to you, and to require you to pay strict obedience to the said order and Resolution by abolishing the commission accordingly.

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the abovementioned order from the Honble Court of Directors and to desire you in the name of the Governor and Council to deliver in an account of the expenses of the Court that they may consider of some means to defray the same, and likewise that you will send in your table of fees as it now stands.

I am, &^ca^,

Bombay Castle, 15th August 1778. EDWARD RAVENSCROFT,
Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1778.

Honble Sir and Sirs,

I am commanded by the Honble the Mayors Court to acknowledge the receipt of your Secretarys letter of the 15th ultimo, and in reply to convey to you their sentiments thereon.

The extracts from the Honble Companys commands under date the 12th of March 1766 was formerly received by this Court, and replied to under the 27th September in the same year, on which your Honble Board "agreed to transmit copy thereof to the Court of Directors, and in the interim that the practice hitherto observed in respect to Commission be continued until their further pleasure can be known regarding it." The established practice of collecting a commission has ever since continued under sanction of the acquiescence of the Honble Court of Directors and the repeated approbation of your Honble Board.

In the year 1772 a table of fees agreed upon in this Court, and another framed in the year 1774, were approved and confirmed according to Charter, the former by the Honble the President and the latter by the unanimous vote of the President and Council, in both of which the fee of commission was included. This Court cannot therefore without some degree of surprise see the paragraph of the Companys orders in the year 1766 again sent down to them at this time as a ground for the Resolution you were pleased to say you have found it expedient to come to for discontinuing and abolishing the fee of commission in this Court, a Resolution, as they apprehend, rather hastily taken, as the Charter positively commands that in the establishment of all fees in this Court the same shall be settled therein "and that it shall and may be lawful for the said Court with the approbation of the said Governor or President and Council for the time being, or the major part of them, and also to and for the Court of Directors of the said Company or any thirteen or more of them to vary and alter such table of fees in such manner as they shall think fit". All the Courts present fees have long since received the approbation of your Honble Board.

I have the honor to be with the utmost respect,
Honble Sir & Sirs,
Your most humble & obd^t^ Servt,

Bombay Town Hall, 28th September 1778. J. BECK,
Register.

Bombay Castle, 29th October 1778.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

The letter received from you by the Honble the Mayors Court under date the 15th August was taken under consideration the 31st, when it was resolved to address you in reply thereto, and in which you will please to observe they refuse conforming to, or obeying the orders given by your Board for abolishing the collecting commission on causes decided. I do therefore dissent in my own behalf to the letter sent you by the Honble Court & to all their proceedings thereon, hereby declaring myself in no manner concerned therein or in the consequences that may follow.

Because upon a very attentive perusal of the Royal Charter, and fully understanding the powers you are therein invested with, I am convinced that in the present case you are authorized to send down the orders you have, and that they ought to be obeyed, and this opinion I form, on having referred to the enclosed extract from the Charter.

Because I conceive the collecting of commission is not included in the real meaning of the Royal Charter, where it authorizes the Court (under particular restrictions) to form rules & regulations & to establish a table of fees to be allowed the Clerks and Officers of the Court.

And lastly, because I am of opinion the Honble Court have now no other alternative than first obeying your orders, & then through you making application to the Honble the Court of Directors.

Bombay, 13th October 1778.

I am with respect,
Honble Sir & Sirs,
Your obedient Servant,
BENJ^{N} HOLLAMBY, Senr Alderman.

Extract from the Royal Charter.

"Whereas it may be necessary that certain bye-laws and ordinances shall be made for the better government and regulation of the several Corporations & Courts hereby erected, it is reasonable that the power of making such bye-laws & ordinances should be subject to the direction & controul of the said United Company, we do of our more abundant grace give and grant to the said Company and do by these presents will, ordain & direct that it shall & may be lawful to & for the respective Governors or Presidents and Councils for the time being respectively and also for the Court of Directors or the major part of them to make, constitute and ordain bye-laws, rules & ordinances for the good government & regulation of the several Corporations & Courts, and to impose reasonable pains & penalties upon all persons offending against the same, provided that all such bye-laws, rules and ordinances made by the Governor or President & Council shall not be put in execution, or have any force or effect whatsoever, unless the same shall have been approved or confirmed by order in writing of the said Court of Directors."

Received per boat a letter from the Resident at Caranja, dated this day, which was purposely to forward the books of that Residency ending 30th April 1777, and to acquaint us that agreeable to our directions he had put the Island of Elephanta up to publick outcry and released the same for Rup^{s} 716.

The second from Onore was dated the 20th ins^{t} & was purposely to enclose an Invoice of 630 cand^{s} 16 m^{ds} of pepper shipped on the "Antelope" amounting to R^{s} 74649-3-3.

The Secretary by order signed a letter to the Chief & Factors at Tannah to acquaint them that three of the Cadets arrived from the "Royal Henry" were posted to Salsette, who were to do the duty and receive the pay of Ensigns, also to direct them to order Ensign Thompson to the Presidency to join his battalion.

Bombay Castle, 9th November 1778.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Wm Hornby, Esqre, President & Govr.

The Wo Jno Carnac, Esqr.	Daniel Draper.
Henry Moore.	Nathl Stackhouse.
Thomas Mostyn.	

Andrew Ramsay.

The Presidents motion.

On the subject of the answer recd from the Honble the Mayors Court now before the Board, the President thinks proper to remark that having referred to the records & advices to the Honble Court of Directors at the time their order of the 12th March 1766 was received & referred back to their further consideration; and having likewise referred to the Charter which plainly directs that in what relates to fees, the President alone, or this Board collectively, shall have no other power than that of approving the table of fees settled by the Mayors Court, he is of opinion that it would have been more proper to have consulted with the Mayors Court on the subject of the fee of commission than to have sent down a positive order for the discontinuance of it for which the Charter gives no sufficient authority.

Grounding or supporting that order upon the Court of Directors order of the 12th March 1766, he acknowledges, would, in his opinion, shew some want of respect to the body to whom the subject of that order is still under reference.

But waving all question of the right, this Board may have to proceed upon the Court of Directors order of the 12th March 1766, he must declare his opinion that there will be a great want of that decorum and attention by which the proceedings of this Board with so respectable a body as the Mayors Court should always be regulated, if the Board should peremptorily insist on the Courts compliance with a Resolution taken without any concert with them, and in direct opposition to a practice in the continuance of which this Board and the Court have concurred from the first receipt of the Charter, & which has been formally recommended to the Court of Directors for their approbation, about twelve years ago.

If any member of this Board thinks the recommendation of the Governor and Council in the year 1766 to the Court of Directors for continuing the fee of commission founded on mistaken principles, the President will be very ready to take that matter again into consideration, & should there appear reason to differ in opinion from the gentlemen of that time, he thinks this difference of sentiments should be noticed in our next advices to the Honble Court of Directors. The President thinks this instance of candour and respect the least that is due to the proceedings of our predecessors, and as he would hope the measures that have been adopted during the time he has presided at the Board will hereafter be thought to merit some small regard, he should be sorry to see those of the year 1766 treated with less attention.

Of these several grounds for the motion the President proposes making, he must, however, say that regard to the Mayors Court is the chief. The advantages of that body to the community are very great & obvious, and the conduct of the members has always been irreproachable.

The jurisdiction of the Court too being confined to cases of property, it is very seldom that theirs can interfere with the necessary and proper powers of Government. In the course of the Presidents experience he has seen that whenever disputes have taken place between this Board and the Mayors Court, tho' usually about matters of mere opinion & of no very great moment, they have been carried to a much greater length than can be justified, since in his idea disputes of this kind may always be more honourably, because more clearly & satisfactorily determined by reference than in any other manner.

The President is further of opinion that it is of the last consequence on all occasions to avoid the appearance of subjecting a Court that decides in the first instance on all causes of property, & in most without the power of appeal to any other tribunal than that of this Board, to the terms of unlimited obedience to the orders of this Board. This consideration he thinks will induce the Board to concur with him in opinion that the Court should have full freedom of insisting upon their own priviledges as far as they can be justified by the Charter, & in all dubious cases and where no great and present evil is apprehended, the President would for the same reason wish to see the Board always the first to comply with the Mayors Court. The President too takes this occasion to declare that any sort of punishment of members of the Mayors Court as servants to the Company, or by means in any other shape affecting their private fortunes, unless in cases that imply infamy, will always meet with his most unreserved disapprobation, as such an indecent exertion of the power of Government, and such an abuse of the trust reposed in us by the Company, as to admit neither of palliation nor excuse.

In the present instance of fee of commission, limited never to exceed two hundred rupees, he believes it was never yet complained of by any party concerned in a suit, and indeed it seems more reasonable that it should be borne, together with other costs, by the litigating party than either by an assessment on the county, which would be subjecting quiet people to pay for their litigious neighbours quarrels, or by the Company, and the President cannot say that he discovers any sufficient reason for encumbering them with this article of expense.

The President does not however mean now to enter into the question of the propriety of the fee of commission, or the preference that might be due to any other mode of defraying the expense of the Court. This he would wish to be referred to a future days consideration, and the result communicated in our next advices to the Honble Court of Directors. He would only at present infer from the great length of time that this practice of collecting the fee of commission has prevailed without ever being once a subject of complaint, & from the difficulty that would probably occur in settling some other proper fund to supply the place of it, in case it were discontinued, that this is not one of those cases wherein any great evil or even inconvenience need be apprehended by our waiting a few months to receive the commands of the Court of Directors as the Mayors Court wish to do.

The President therefore in respect to the former reference of this matter to the Court of Directors, and in compliance with the wishes of the Mayors Court, moves that in the next advices to the Honble the Court of Directors, their ultimate orders on the subject of the fee of commission be requested, & that the Secretary acquainted the Honble Mayors Court that the affair is thus referred.

The question being put on the motion, Mr Ramsay acquiesces therein, provided the collection of the commission be in the interim suspended.

Mr Stackhouse is of the same opinion.

Mr Mostyn is of the same opinion, tho' he thinks no great inconvenience would be occasioned by continuing the commission until the Companys further pleasure is known, and he has heard of no complaints from the suitors; but as this matter has been brought before the Board by the Aldermen themselves, he thinks the Companys orders should be enforced.

Mr Moore is of the same opinion with Mr Ramsay.

Mr Draper adheres to the opinion given in his dissent entered under the 7th ultimo.

Mr Carnac agrees in opinion with Mr Ramsay, with this addition, that he dissents to any further remonstrance to the Honble Company, as he thinks it would be an insult to our Honble employers again to address them for a confirmation of a measure which they have reprobated in the strongest terms and expressly prohibited notwithstanding the representation sent to them in 1766.

The President thinks the whole matter should be referred to the Honble Court of Directors.

Mr Henry Moore then delivers a minute on the subject, and moves that the following question be put,—

That a letter be written to the Honble the Mayors Court signifying the sense we entertain of the Charter, the idea we have of the impropriety of their letter of the 28th September last, that we allow them fourteen days to consider as to the abolition of the commission directed by us, & that we again desire a list of their fees and an account of their charges, acquainting them at the same time that if they do not comply with our orders within the time limited they must stand to the consequences.

Mr Ramsay votes in the affirmative on this question, thinking it highly necessary in support of the dignity of this Board that we should insist on our orders being complied with, in which he is of opinion we are warranted by Charter & the Honble Companys orders.

Mr Stackhouse concurs in the same opinion.

Mr Mostyn confirms the Secretarys letter to the Court dated the 15th August as entered after our last Consultation, wherein the abolition of the commission is ordered and a list of fees and account of charges desired.

Mr Moore votes in the affirmative upon his motion as above stated.

Mr Draper adheres to the opinion delivered in his dissent, & as the table of fees was desired he thinks the Court ought to have complied.

Mr Carnac entirely acquiesces in the question put by Mr Moore & observes that with the Companys orders of the 12th March 1766 before him he should think himself guilty of a high breach of his duty if he did not.

The President is against the abolition of the commission till the Companys orders are received, but sees no reason why the Mayors Court should not have sent in their table of fees.

The majority of the Board agreeing to the question proposed by Mr Moore, ordered that a letter agreeable thereto be written to the Honble the Mayors Court.

W^M^ HORNBY.
J. CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
H. MOORE.
N. STACKHOUSE.
W^M^ ASHBURNER.
A. RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, Saturday, 5th December 1778.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Wm Hornby, Esq., President & Governor.

The W^o^ J^no^ Carnac, Esq.	Nathl Stackhouse.
Daniel Draper.	William Ashburner.
Henry Moore.	Andrew Ramsay.

Mr Mostyn indisposed.

Likewise a letter from the Mayors Court returning Messrs Alderman Robert Sparks & John Richmond Smyth as candidates for the Mayoralty of the ensuing year, the former of whom is elected Mayor & Mr James Hatley is appointed Sheriff.

Reperused the letter from the Court read last Council day with the account of charges delivered in by them, & the question being put in what manner these charges are to be defrayed,—

M.r Ramsay is of opinion that the charges according to the account delivered in should be defrayed by the Hon.ble Company, as there appears no other method, & that it should be further ecommended to them to settle some handsome allowances for the Mayor and Aldermen.

M.r Ashburner is of the same opinion.

M.r Stackhouse is of opinion that the charges according to the account delivered in should be defrayed by the Hon.ble Company, & that proper allowances should be immediately settled for the Mayor and Aldermen.

M.r Moore is of the same opinion, & thinks the allowance for the Mayor should be settled at R.s 100 per month, & for each Alderman R.s 50 per month, in which M.r Stackhouse concurs.

M.r Carnac is of opinion that as publick justice is a publick benefit, the expense of administering it should be defrayed by the publick, & that as the Hon.ble Company by fixing salaries for the Mayor and Accomptant General have ascertained how far they meant to contribute towards defraying the charges of the Court, it will not be agreeable to them to be put to any further charges, & at any rate in his opinion the Aldermen should receive nothing further than an allowance of R.s 30 per month for a palanquin.

M.r Draper and the President are of opinion that the charges of the Court should be borne by the suitors.

The opinions being collected, it is carried by a majority that the charges according to the account delivered shall be defrayed by the Hon.ble Company, which is resolved accordingly, & that the amount thereof, being R.s 3772 per annum, be issued from the Land Pay office to the Register in monthly payments to commence from the day the collecting of commission was abolished.

The Mayors Court having hitherto allowed out of the commission cash a monthly pension of forty rupees to the orphan child of the late M.r Edward Warner, a servant of the Companys & who was a young man of good character & died totally insolvent, resolved as the child is left entirely destitute by the fathers relations, that as an act of charity the pension be continued & borne by the Hon.ble Company.

The expenses of the Court of Appeals, amounting according to an account laid before us by the Register to R.s 34 p. month, must also be defrayed by the Hon.ble Company.

It is resolved & hereby made a standing order that no Companys servant of the rank of Writer be hereafter permitted to commence as attorney in the Mayors Court, as the whole term of their Writership ought to be devoted to the Companys business, & it is ordered that this resolution be communicated to the Mayors Court that they may not in future admit any Writers as attorneys.

WM HORNBY.
J. CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
H. MOORE.
N. STACKHOUSE.
WM ASHBURNER.
A. RAMSAY.

Account of the expenses of the Court of Appeal:—

A Portuguese Writer, per month	R.s	20
A Purvoe	„	10
The Crier	„	4
	R.s	34

EDWD RAVENSCROFT,
Reg.r

The appointment of the Lieutenant of Police to be made known to the inhabitants.

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 3d. March 1779.

At a Consultation, Present :—

The Honble William Hornby, Esquire, President and Governor.

W^o. John Carnac, Esquire.	Nathl. Stackhouse.
Daniel Draper.	W^m. Ashburner.
Henry Moore.	Andrew Ramsay.

Read and approved our last Consultation under the 17th ultimo.

Read a letter as entered hereafter from M^r. James Tod.

The Commission & form of the oath for the Lieut^t. of Police are approved, & public notice must be given to the inhabitants of the appointment of this officer and of his power, to which they must be enjoined to conform, & the Secretary must furnish Mr Tod with all the regulations that may be in his office for the better discharge of his duty.

D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
W. ASHBURNER.
ANDREW RAMSAY.
W. HORNBY.
JOHN CARNAC.

E. RAVENSCROFT,
Secretary.

Letter from M^r. James Tod to the Honble the Governor & Council.

Bombay Castle, 3d. March 1779.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your Secretary having communicated to me your opinion that an officer in quality of Lieut^t. of Police will be of great utility to the publick, & that you have been pleased to appoint me upon trial to that office, I beg leave to express my grateful sense of the honor done me in pointing me out on this occasion, & to assure your Honble Board I will exert myself to the utmost of my abilities to make the office answer the end proposed, & convince you of my fidelity & attachment to the interest of the Honble Company & the publick good.

In respect to framing proper regulations for my guidance in this office, I submit the accompanying rough draft of what I humbly conceive will be the necessary Commission to be given me, and the oath to be taken by me in consequence thereof, after being sworn in and publick notices given. I then propose to sit regularly for the despatch of publick business relative to my office, & make daily reports to the sitting Justice in order for his warranting such necessary acts as may be incident thereto. It must be a work of time and attention before any exact code of regulations can be drawn up to be finally established, and will require my inspecting & referring to all such as have been heretofore made, before I can lay them properly before the Board, but as soon as I am sworn into office, I will exert myself to the utmost to accomplish it.

In respect to any fixed salary, I humbly request I may be permitted to wave it at present, & as the post is established on trial, wait the event, when I very chearfully submit what matter may personally regard myself to your Honble Boards future consideration.

I am with the greatest respect,
Honble Sir & Sirs,
Your most obed^t. &^ca &^ca,
JAMES TOD.

Bombay, 24th February 1779.

Oaths to be taken by the Lieut$^{t}_{n}$ of Police.

I, James Tod, do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithfull & bear true allegiance to his Majesty King George.

So help me God,
JAMES TOD.

I, James Tod, do swear I will well and truly serve the Kings Majesty and the Hon$^{ble}_{n}$ the United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies in the office of Lieutenant of Police, and promote the peace & safety of the inhabitants of his Majestys Castle & Island of Bombay in all things that belong to the said office. As far as I legally can or may, I will do right as well to poor as rich in all things belonging to my office. I will do no wrong to any man for any gift, reward, or promise, nor for favour or hatred, & I will truly and diligently do my endeavours for the preventing murders, robberies, disorders & all irregularities; and for the maintaining & carrying into execution such orders & regulations as are or may be established for the peace, safety, and the good of the inhabitants for his Majestys advantage & for the Hon$^{ble}_{n}$ Companys, & discharge my whole duty to the utmost of my skill & power.

So help me God,
JAMES TOD.

Sworn to before me,
The 8$^{th}_{n}$ March 1779,
WILLIAM HORNBY.

Form of the Commission for the Lieut$^{t}_{n}$ of Police.

We, the President & Council of and for all forces and affairs of the Hon$^{ble}_{n}$ United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies on the Coasts of India, Persia & Arabia and of his Majestys Castle & Island of Bombay.

To all whom these presents shall come, greeting:—

By virtue of a power given us by the Hon$^{ble}_{n}$ the Court of Directors of the said United Company derived unto them from the authority of our Sovereign Lord King George the Third & his Royal Predecessors, reposing special truth & confidence in your integrity, abilities, fidelity & circumspection, do by these presents constitute & appoint you James Tod, Esq$^{r}_{n}$, Lieut$^{t}_{n}$ of Police for the peace & safety of the inhabitants of this Island, in the carrying into execution such orders, plans or regulations as may at present subsist or hereafter be found necessary to be established or provided by Government for preventing murders, robberies, disorders, and other irregularities in breach of the peace and good order thereof:— Giving you full power & authority to pursue all legal measures for that purpose & to issue necessary summonses & orders for the due establishment thereof, willing and requiring all persons whatever to appear before you on such summons being served them & all subordinate officers of the Police aforesaid to pay you due obedience, you following all such orders as shall be given you from us or our successors & from his Majestys Justice of the Peace for his Castle and Island of Bombay aforesaid, pursuant to the trust reposed in you, or failing therein, these presents are to be vacated & annulled by us the President and Council for the time being. Sealed with the seal of the aforesaid Hon$^{ble}_{n}$ Company & given under our hands in Bombay Castle this third day of March in the year of the Reign of his most Excellent Majesty George the Third of Great Britain, France, & Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & seventy-nine.

By order of the Honble Wm Hornby, Esqr, President of & for all affairs of the Honble United Company of England and trading to the East Indies on the Coasts of India, Persia & Arabia, Governor & Commander-in-Chief of his Majestys Castle & Island of Bombay & its Dependencies &^ca^ Council.

List of the Monthly Market Prices of Grain, &^c^, from 1771 to 1778.

	Rice common sort per St Cr 20 Mds	Wheat per do	Cushcush or Joarry per do	Doll per do	Gram per do	Gram, Black, per do	Badgery per do	Ghee per St Md 40 Seers.	Gingelly Oil per do
1771.	Rs. qr. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.	Rs. qr. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.
January	22 0 0	18 0 0	13 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	8 3 0	3 1 0
February	22 0 0	17 2 0	13 0 0	18 0 0	20 0 0	14 0 0	15 0 0	8 1 0	3 0 50
March	22 0 0	17 2 0	12 2 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	15 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 50
April	21 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	18 0 0	18 2 0	12 0 0	14 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 50
May	20 0 0	17 2 0	12 0 0	17 2 0	18 2 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	7 2 0	3 0 50
June	21 0 0	17 2 0	11 0 0	17 0 0	18 2 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	7 0 0	2 2 50
July	20 0 0	18 0 0	10 2 0	17 0 0	20 0 0	13 0 0	14 0 0	7 1 0	2 3 50
August	20 0 0	16 2 0	11 0 0	18 0 0	22 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	7 3 0	3 0 0
September	20 0 0	18 0 0	11 0 0	19 0 0	22 0 0	14 2 0	14 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 25
October	20 0 0	19 0 0	12 2 0	20 2 0	25 0 0	16 0 0	15 2 0	8 1 0	3 0 50
November	21 0 0	21 2 0	12 2 0	24 0 0	26 0 0	17 0 0	15 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 50
December	21 0 0	22 0 0	12 0 0	24 0 0	26 0 0	17 0 0	14 0 0	8 0 0	3 0 0
1772.									
January	21 0 0	20 0 0	13 0 0	21 0 0	24 0 0	12 2 0	12 0 0	7 1 0	3 0 50
February	20 0 0	20 2 0	13 0 0	21 0 0	22 0 0	12 2 0	13 0 0	7 3 0	2 2 50
March	20 0 0	20 0 0	13 0 0	21 0 0	24 0 0	12 2 0	12 2 0	7 0 0	2 3 0
April	20 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	20 0 0	20 0 0	11 0 0	11 0 0	7 0 0	2 1 50
May	20 2 0	20 0 0	12 2 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	12 2 0	10 0 0	6 3 0	2 1 50
June	20 0 0	18 0 0	12 2 0	18 0 0	18 0 0	12 2 0	10 0 0	6 3 0	2 2 0
July	20 0 0	17 0 0	13 2 0	18 2 0	18 0 0	12 2 0	12 0 0	8 1 0	2 2 0
August	19 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	18 0 0	17 0 0	11 2 0	12 0 0	8 2 0	2 2 0
September	19 2 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	20 0 0	18 0 0	11 2 0	12 0 0	8 2 0	2 1 50
October	20 0 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	19 2 0	18 0 0	11 0 0	12 0 0	8 0 0	2 2 50
November	20 2 0	16 2 0	16 0 0	19 0 0	18 0 0	12 0 0	13 2 0	8 0 0	2 2 50
December	21 0 0	16 2 0	16 0 0	19 0 0	19 0 0	12 0 0	13 0 0	7 2 0	2 2 50
1773.									
January	26 2 0	20 0 0	13 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	14 0 0	16 0 0	7 1 0	3 0 0
February	26 0 0	20 2 0	13 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	13 2 0	15 2 0	7 0 0	2 3 0
March	22 0 0	20 0 0	13 0 0	24 0 0	21 0 0	13 1 0	15 0 0	7 2 0	2 3 0
April	22 0 0	20 0 0	15 0 0	24 0 0	21 0 0	13 1 0	15 0 0	7 0 0	2 3 0
May	22 0 0	20 0 0	12 2 0	28 0 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	7 1 0	2 3 0
June	21 2 0	18 0 0	12 2 0	28 2 0	20 0 0	12 0 0	12 0 0	7 2 0	3 0 0
July	21 0 0	17 0 0	13 2 0	28 0 0	20 0 0	13 0 0	13 0 0	7 1 0	3 0 75
August	22 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	28 0 0	21 0 0	13 2 0	13 0 0	7 1 0	3 1 0
September	22 0 0	16 0 0	13 0 0	20 0 0	21 0 0	14 0 0	14 0 0	7 1 0	3 0 50
October	22 0 0	15 0 0	13 0 0	27 2 0	21 2 0	17 0 0	15 0 0	9 0 0	3 2 0
November	28 0 0	16 2 0	16 0 0	27 0 0	23 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	9 2 0	3 1 0
December	26 0 0	16 2 0	16 0 0	27 0 0	24 0 0	16 0 0	15 0 0	9 1 0	3 1 0
1774.									
January	26 0 0	21 0 0	15 0 0	27 2 0	26 0 0	18 0 0	16 0 0	7 2 0	3 2 50
February	26 0 0	21 0 0	15 0 0	27 2 0	26 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	7 2 0	3 0 50
March	26 0 0	22 0 0	15 0 0	27 2 0	26 0 0	18 0 0	15 0 0	7 2 0	3 0 50
April	26 0 0	22 0 0	19 0 0	27 2 0	29 0 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	7 1 0	3 1 0
May	26 0 0	22 0 0	19 0 0	27 2 0	29 0 0	18 0 0	19 0 0	8 1 0	3 1 0
June	26 0 0	22 0 0	19 0 0	27 2 0	29 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0	8 2 0	3 3 0
July	27 0 0	23 0 0	21 0 0	28 0 0	25 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0	9 1 0	3 3 50
August	28 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	26 0 0	25 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	9 2 0	3 2 0
September	28 0 0	23 0 0	21 0 0	26 0 0	22 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	10 0 0	3 2 0
October	25 0 0	23 0 0	20 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	22 0 0	10 1 0	3 2 0
November	26 0 0	23 0 0	22 0 0	22 0 0	25 0 0	24 0 0	23 0 0	10 1 0	3 3 0
December	26 0 0	23 0 0	21 0 0	22 0 0	27 0 0	24 2 0	24 0 0	10 1 0	3 3 0

List of the Monthly Market Prices of Grain, &c. from 1771 to 1778—continued.

	Rice common sort per St Cz. 20 Mds.			Wheat per do.			Cushcush or Joarry per do.			Doll per do.			Gram per do.			Gram, Black, per do.			Badgery per do.			Ghee per St. Mds. 40 Seers.			Gingelly Oil per do.		
	Rs.	qrs.	rs.	Rs.	qrs.	rs.	Rs.	qrs.	rs.	Rs.	qrs.	rs.	Rs.	qrs.	rs.	Rs.	qrs.	rs.	Rs.	qrs.	rs.	Rs.	qrs.	rs.	Rs.	qrs.	rs.
1775.																											
January	28	0	0	30	2	0	15	0	0	22	0	0	27	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	12	2	0	3	3	0
February	26	0	0	31	2	0	17	0	0	21	0	0	26	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	11	2	0	3	2	0
March	23	0	0	27	0	0	15	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	16	2	0	17	0	0	11	0	0	3	2	0
April	22	0	0	23	0	0	15	0	0	21	0	0	16	2	0	16	2	0	16	0	0	11	1	0	4	1	0
May	22	0	0	23	0	0	15	0	0	21	0	0	16	2	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	11	0	0	4	1	0
June	22	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	21	0	0	22	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	10	3	0	4	0	0
July	24	0	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	21	2	0	23	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	11	0	0	4	1	0
August	27	2	0	20	0	0	20	0	0	26	0	0	23	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	12	0	0	4	3	0
September	28	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	10	3	0	4	3	0
October	28	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	25	0	0	23	0	0	20	0	0	17	0	0	10	1	0	5	0	0
November	28	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	28	0	0	23	0	0	20	0	0	17	0	0	10	0	0	5	0	0
December	28	0	0	17	0	0	20	0	0	28	0	0	21	0	0	20	0	0	13	0	0	10	0	0	4	0	0
1776.																											
January	27	0	0	19	0	0	17	0	0	27	0	0	21	0	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	0
February	27	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	27	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0
March	24	0	0	16	0	0	15	0	0	27	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0	3	2	0
April	24	0	0	17	0	0	15	0	0	27	0	0	20	0	0	16	0	0	16	0	0	8	0	0	3	1	0
May	24	0	0	17	0	0	16	0	0	27	0	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	16	0	0	8	1	0	3	1	0
June	26	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	27	0	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	15	0	0	8	1	0	3	0	0
July	26	0	0	19	0	0	17	0	0	27	0	0	26	0	0	19	0	0	16	0	0	9	1	0	3	3	0
August	30	0	0	21	0	0	17	0	0	31	0	0	26	0	0	19	0	0	17	0	0	9	2	0	3	3	0
September	30	0	0	22	0	0	20	0	0	31	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0	19	0	0	10	0	0	3	3	0
October	30	0	0	22	0	0	18	2	0	31	0	0	25	0	0	21	0	0	19	0	0	10	0	0	3	3	0
November	30	0	0	23	0	0	17	2	0	31	2	0	25	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	9	0	0	4	0	0
December	30	0	0	23	0	0	17	2	0	31	2	0	25	0	0	20	0	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	4	0	0
1777.																											
January	32	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	31	0	0	24	0	0	17	0	0	15	0	0	8	0	0	3	1	0
February	32	0	0	20	0	0	19	0	0	31	0	0	24	0	0	18	0	0	15	0	0	7	2	0	3	1	0
March	32	0	0	21	0	0	19	0	0	31	0	0	24	0	0	18	0	0	17	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0
April	32	0	0	22	0	0	19	0	0	28	0	0	24	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	7	3	0	3	0	0
May	32	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	28	0	0	20	0	0	17	0	0	17	0	0	8	0	0	3	1	0
June	32	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	28	0	0	22	2	0	17	0	0	15	2	0	9	3	0	3	1	0
July	33	0	0	19	0	0	19	0	0	28	0	0	25	0	0	17	0	0	15	2	0	10	1	0	3	1	0
August	33	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	27	0	0	25	0	0	18	0	0	15	2	0	10	2	0	3	1	0
September	30	0	0	19	0	0	21	0	0	27	0	0	25	0	0	18	0	0	17	0	0	10	2	0	3	1	0
October	31	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	27	0	0	24	0	0	16	2	0	17	0	0	10	0	0	3	1	0
November	31	0	0	20	0	0	21	0	0	25	0	0	24	0	0	13	0	0	17	0	0	10	0	0	3	1	0
December	31	0	0	20	0	0	15	2	0	23	0	0	24	0	0	13	0	0	17	0	0	9	1	0	3	2	0
1778.																											
January	30	0	0	17	2	0	17	0	0	26	2	0	21	0	0	12	2	0	14	2	0	9	0	0	3	0	0
February	27	0	0	18	0	0	17	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	12	2	0	14	0	0	8	2	0	3	0	0
March	26	0	0	14	2	0	15	0	0	20	2	0	21	0	0	12	2	0	14	0	0	7	2	0	3	0	0
April	26	0	0	14	2	0	15	0	0	19	0	0	21	0	0	14	0	0	13	0	0	8	0	0	3	0	0
May	27	0	0	14	2	0	15	0	0	19	0	0	17	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	8	1	0	2	3	0
June	28	0	0	14	2	0	12	0	0	18	2	0	16	0	0	14	11	0	12	0	0	8	2	0	3	0	0
July	28	0	0	16	2	0	12	0	0	18	2	0	16	0	0	12	2	0	12	0	0	8	2	0	3	0	0
August	27	0	0	16	2	0	14	0	0	18	2	0	16	0	0	12	2	0	12	9	0	8	2	0	3	0	0
September	27	0	0	16	2	0	14	0	0	18	0	0	16	0	0	12	2	0	12	0	0	8	2	0	3	0	0
October	28	0	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	18	2	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	12	0	0	8	1	0	3	0	0
November	27	0	0	16	0	0	13	0	0	18	2	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	13	1	0	8	1	0	3	1	0
December	27	0	0	15	0	0	13	0	0	18	2	0	16	0	0	14	0	0	13	1	0	8	3	0	3	1	0

Comparative Statement of the average Prices of Grain, &c. at Bombay and Surat from 1773 to 1778.

	1773.		1774.		1775.	
	Bombay Price.	Surat Price.	Bombay Price.	Surat Price.	Bombay Price.	Surat Price.
	Rs. qrs. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.	Rs. qrs. rs.
Rice per Surat candy of 20 Mds.	17 0 88	23 2 33	17 2 0	26 1 33	17 3 10	25 2 16
Wheat per do.	19 1 64	17 3 83	25 0 0	22 1 33	24 1 64	22 3 66
Dall per do.	25 1 1	25 3 33	24 0 90	25 3 0	25 0 84	23 1 0
Gram per do.	22 1 17	21 1 50	28 2 11	26 0 66	24 0 46	22 0 33
Black do. per do.	17 2 85	14 0 50	19 1 71	22 1 50	18 0 0	18 0 33
Badjery do.	14 1 77	14 0 83	15 2 22	20 0 33	15 2 10	16 0 66
Ghee per Surat Md. of 40 seers	6 2 0	7 3 0	7 1 33	8 3 83	10 1 33	11 0 0
Jinjely Oil per do.	3 0 33	3 0 19	4 0 33	3 1 75	4 1 41	4 1 0

	1776.		1777.		1678.	
Rice per Surat candy of 20 Mds.	18 3 55	27 1 33	18 3 55	31 3 0	17 3 10	27 1 33
Wheat per do.	21 1 88	19 2 0	22 0 23	20 0 0	15 1 17	15 3 33
Dall per do.	28 1 06	28 3 0	24 0 50	27 3 33	20 1 12	19 2 33
Gram per do.	18 0 94	22 3 0	21 3 05	23 3 16	16 3 05	17 3 0
Do. black per do.	20 0 0	18 1 66	19 1 71	16 2 83	15 2 85	13 1 0
Badjery per do.	14 2 88	16 0 66	16 1 55	16 0 83	12 2 0	12 3 33
Ghee per Surat Md. of 40 Seers	6 1 12	8 3 08	6 1 75	9 0 50	7 3 50	8 1 50
Jinjely Oil	3 3 0	3 2 66	3 0 66	3 0 91	3 0 33	3 0 33

Account Salary due to the Honble Companys Covenanted Servants on this Establishment from the 1st October 1778 to the 31st March 1779.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Salary per Annum.	Salary due.
		Mo. do.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Honble Wm. Hornby, Esqr.	Presid^t. & Govr.	6 0	300 0 0	150 0 0
The Wo. John Carnac, Esqr.	2d. in Council ...	6 0	100 0 0	50 0 0
Daniel Draper	3d. do. ...	6 0	70 0 0	35 0 0
Henry Moore	4th do. ...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Thomas Mostyn	5th do. ...	3 0	50 0 0	12 10 0
Nathaniel Stackhouse	6th do. ...	3 0	40 0 0	10 0 0
Ditto	5th ...	3 0	50 0 0	12 0 0
William Ashburner	6th ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Andrew Ramsay	7th do. ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
George Emplage	Superintendent ...	1 9	250 0 0	27 15 6
Arnold Burroughs	Chaplain ...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Ditto as found deserving	.....	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Robert Sparks	Senr. Mercht. ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto as Mayor	.....	3 0	62 10 0	15 12 6
George Green	Do. ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
James Sibbald	Do. ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
William Lewis	Do. ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Benjamin Hollamby	Do. ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
William Samuel Farmer	Do. ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
R. Thos. Benjn. Price	Do. ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0

Account Salary due to the Honble Company's Covenanted Servants on this Establishment—continued.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
		Mo. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
William Arden	Senr Merch^t ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
George Zachary Horsley...	D^o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Edward Ravenscroft	D^o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto as Secretary to the Revenue Depart^t	D^o ...	5 20	75 0 0	35 7 2
George Stevenson	D^o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
John Griffith...	D^o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Patrick Craufurd Bruce	D^o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
James Stevens	D^o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
George Lovibond	D^o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Thomas Holmes	D^o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto as Accomptant to the Mayors Court	...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
James Anderson	D^o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto as Sub-Accomptant... ...	D^o ...	6 0	100 0 0	50 0 0
Samuel Martin	Junr Merch^t ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Francis Warden	D^o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Ditto as Mayor	D^o ...	3 0	62 10 0	15 12 6
Richmond Smyth	D^o ...	3 0	30 0 0	7 10 0
Robert Taylor	D^o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
James Beck	D^o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Stephen Whitehill	D^o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
John Spencer	D^o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Lewis Cockran	D^o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
James Hatley	D^o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Ditto as Deputy Secretary ...	D^o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
John Baliol Scott	Factor ...	6 0	20 0 0	5 0 0
Robert Kitson	D^o ...	6 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
James Rivitt	Writer ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Ditto First Assistant to the Accomptant	...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Thomas Wilkinson	D^o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
William Paddock	D^o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
William Page	D^o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
George Patterson	D^o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Watson Hull	D^o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Peter Chollet	D^o ...	3 12	15 0 0	4 5 0
Joseph Lanauze	D^o ...	1 21	15 0 0	2 1 8
John Sigme	D^o ...	1 21	15 0 0	2 1 8
Phillip Samuel Maister	D^o ...	5 11	15 0 0	6 14 2
James Paton	D^o ...	5 11	15 0 0	6 14 2
David Endon	D^o ...	1 21	15 0 0	2 1 8
George Dennis	D^o ...	1 21	15 0 0	2 1 8
Thomas Lechmere	D^o ...	1 21	15 0 0	2 1 8
Thomas Shotbolt	D^o ...	5 11	15 0 0	6 14 2
Henry Davies	D^o ...	5 11	15 0 0	6 14 2
William Tennent	1st Principal Surgeon.	6 0	150 0 0	75 0 0
James Bond	2^d d^o ...	6 0	150 0 0	75 0 0
Samuel Richardson	3^d d^o ...	6 0	125 0 0	62 10 0
George Birch	4th d^o ...	6 0	125 0 0	62 10 0
				£1433 7 8

Account of the Distribution of the Hon. Companys Free Gift as is due to the Honble the President and Field Officers from the 1st of October 1778 to 31st of March 1779.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Number of Shares at St Rs 606-1-6 or B'bay Rs. 606-0-24 per Share.	Amount due.
		Mo. d.	£. s. d.	
The Honble Wm Hornby Esqr	Presid^t & Govr ..	6 0	0 20 0	12121 0 80
W^o John Carnac	2^d in Council ...	...	.....	.....
Charles Egerton, Colonel Commander in Chief and the 3^d in Council on military affairs only ...	.....	6 0	0 12 0	7272 2 8
Daniel Draper	3^d in Council ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 7
Henry Moore	4th d^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 7
Thomas Moystn	5th d^o ...	3 0	0 3 0	909 0 3
John Halsey, Chief of Salsette ...	...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 7
William Ashburner	7th in Council ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 7
Nathaniel Stackhouse	6th d^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 7
Andrew Ramsay	8th d^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 7
George Emplage	9th & last ...	1 9	0 3 0	404 0 4
Robert Caye	Lieut^t Col^l ...	3 14	0 3 0	1050 2 0
William Cockburn	D^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 7
Lawrence Nilson	D^o ...	5 10	0 3 0	1616 0 6
D^o as Mayor	...	0 20	0 1½ 0	101 0 0
Gaspar Dagon	D^o ...	2 26	0 3 0	868 2 7
D^o as Mayor...	...	3 5	0 1½ 0	479 3 1
James Hartley	D^o ...	1 23	0 3 0	535 1 4
Emanuel Henny	D^o ...	6 0	0 1½ 0	909 0 3
Charles Fredrick	D^o ...	4 20	0 1½ 0	707 0 2
John Westphall	D^o ...	1 24	0 1½ 0	272 2 8
			Rs	43611 0 45

Account Duannee due to the Honble Companys Chaplain & Senior Merchants (entitled to it agreeable to a Resolution of the Board of the 18th October 1777) from the 1st October 1778 to the 31st March 1779.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Shares of St Rs 666-10-6 or Bombay Rs 606-0-24.	Amount Due.
Arnold Burrowes	Chaplain ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
George Green	Senr Merch^t ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
James Sibbald	D^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
Benjamin Hollamby	D^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
Wm Samuel Farmer	D^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
R^d Thos Benjn Price	D^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
Willam Arden	D^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
George Zachray Horsley	D^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
Edward Ravenscroft, Sec^y	D^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
George Stevenson	D^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
John Griffith	D^o ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72

Account Duannee due to the Honble Companys Chaplain and Senior Merchants, &c.—continued.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Shares of St. Rs. 666-10-6 or Bombay Rs. 606-0-24.	Amount due.
Patrick Craufurd Bruce	Senr. Merchts. ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
James Stevens	Do. ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
Thomas Holmes	Do. ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
James Anderson, Sub-Accomptant	Do. ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
George Lovibond	Do. ...	6 0	0 3 0	1818 0 72
			Rupees ...	29090 3 52

Bombay Castle 12th May 1779.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Wos John Carnac, Esqr. | D. Draper.
Wm Ashburner. | Nathl. Stackhouse.
Andrew Ramsay.

The Honble the President at Salsette & Mr. Moore, indisposed.

Read a letter from Lieut.-Col. Nilson in command of the Garrison as entered hereafter. As a proposal is now before us for enlarging the Esplanade, we think it very improper to erect buildings thereon which may in a short time be pulled down again. Some other accommodations must therefore be found for the 1st Battalion of Sepoys, & it appears to us the Barracks on Old Womans Island will very well answer the purpose.

W. HORNBY.
JOHN CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
W. ASHBURNER.
ANDREW RAMSAY

Letters from the Merchants of Bombay to the Honble the Governor & Council.

Honble Sir & Sirs,

Your Secretary has favored us with a copy of a letter from Commodore Sir Edward Vernon to your Board, dated the 30th ultimo.

It is with regret we notice the very indefinite manner in which Sir Edward Vernon proposes a protection for the trade from this port. We were in hopes that our letter to your Honble Board of the 2d ultimo (of which we find you transmitted him a copy), when backed by your recommendation, would have called his attention to this very important consideration;

but we observe that he only promises a convoy to such vessels as may be ready when his squadron leaves this for Madrass, which can prove of little benefit to the trade on this side of India, as we understand the Commodore proposes leaving this early in next month, when few of the trade can be ready to take the benefit of his offer, for it is well known to you, gentlemen, that the loading a vessel with cotton at this place requires much time & depends on a variety of circumstances, particularly at this season of the year.

It is pertinent to the subject of our present application to acquaint your Honble Board that the cargoes which will go from hence to China this season will at least amount to 20 lacs of rupees, and those to Madrass & Bengal will be equal to 10 lacs. It is further proper to observe that the property that will be sent this season from Madrass to China, either of the Companys or individuals, and including the above amount from this place, will certainly exceed sixty lacs of rupees.

We will therefore yet flatter ourselves that Sir Edward Vernon, upon more mature consideration of the importance of our requisition from the above limited estimate, will establish proper convoys for the protection of the trade, & the more especially as he has come to the resolution of leaving this place & going to Madrass, where it is apparent that the Squadron under his command can be of no essential protection to the Companys possessions at this Presidency, & we humbly conceive that the object of benefit from having his Majestys ships in India, that comes next in competition, is to give such security to the trade, as the events of war will admit of. In England the Lords of the Admiralty hold it as their indispensible duty, & every application from the merchants on that subject is most punctually attended to; the protection of the trade being considered a matter that most nearly and essentially concerns the interest of the nation. In the same light may be considered the interest of the East India Company, which might be severely affected should this important point be thus neglected in this part of the world, as we leave to your Honor &^ca^ to judge of the dangerous consequences that might follow from the enemy possessing themselves of the immense property going this season to China. The loss, great as it would be to the Company & to British subjects residing in India, might be small in comparison with the evil consequences that might follow, for the French being thus furnished with the means of increasing their naval force in this part of the world, might continue their attempts with vigour against our trade in every part of India, which otherwise from the present low state of their finances it would be out of their power to attempt.

Besides the situation of affairs calls loudly for assistance, as there is every probability to suppose that the French squadron that went off from before Pondicherry will ere this be refitted & strengthened at the Mauritius, & they will of course be allured into those seas where they have a prospect of possessing themselves of such rich and valuable prizes & where it is impossible from the very particular situation of the Streights of Malacca that any vessel can escape them.

As a last resource in case Sir Edward Vernon will not afford a proper convoy from the squadron under his command, we must entreat of you, gentlemen, to afford such other assistance as may be in your power to grant, and for this purpose we have to request that you will direct the "Royal Admiral" belonging to the Bengal Marine, which is now here, joined with some of the principal cruizers of this Presidency, to give convoy to the trade from this port to

Madrass, where a general rendezvous of all the vessels for China may be established and proceed from thence through the Streights of Malacca.

We are with much respect, &c^a &c^a,

S. MARTIN, for self & const^ts.	E. RAVENSCROFT.
T. ANDERSON.	W. PAGE.
T. HOLMES.	GE^o. GREEN.
JOHN TASKER.	T. SIBBALD.
MENCHER JIRAM. JIVAN	T. BOND.
WALTER WATSON.	HIRJEE JEVANJEE.
P. O. BRUCE, for self & const^ts.	D. SCOTT, for self & constituents.
J. BECK, for self & constituents.	DADY NASSERWANJI.

Bombay, 31st May 1779.

Bombay Castle, 16th June 1779.

A List of the Surgeons in the Honble Companys Service on the Bombay Establishment distinguishing the dates they were entertained with their present Stations and Employments.

Rank,	Names.	When entertained.	Their present employment.
1st ...	William Tennent	26th Sept.r 1762 ...	} Principal Surgeons of the Hospitals &ca.
2d ...	James Bond	30th Nov.r 1762 ...	
3d ...	Sam.l Richardson, Surgeon Major to the Troops.	5th Ap.l 1765 ...	} Do. do. do.
4th ...	George Birch	Sept.r 1766 ...	
5th ...	Robert Sproutt	1767 ...	Surgeon of the Hospital &ca, Broach.
6th ...	Robert Adams	Oct.r 1768 ...	Do. of do. at Tannah.
7th ...	John Blakeman	Do. do. ...	Do. of do. at Surat.
8th ...	Andrew Durham	Do. do. ...	Do. of the Corps of Artillery.
9th ...	Alex.r G. Chugstone ...	Do. do. ...	Do. of the Battalion of European Infantry, but ordered by the Honble Court of Directors under 4th July 1777 to be appointed Surgeon of the Hospital at Bombay on the first vacancy that shall happen after the receipt thereof.
10th ...	Richardson Harison ...	1769 ...	Surgeon at Tellicherry.
11th ...	Anthony Toomey	18th Ap.l 1771 ...	Do. with the Detachment of Artillery sent lately to the northward.
12th ...	Frederick Carmichael ...	Aug.st 1771 ...	Supernumerary Batt.n Surgeon, at present acting as our Assistant in the General Hospital.
13th ...	William Green	14th Nov.r 1771 ...	Supernumerary Batt.n Surgeon on Bombay.
14th ...	James Robson	12th Ap.l 1772 ...	Surgeon at Bussora.
15th ...	Chris.t Math.w Kelee ...	Dec.r 1772 ...	Do. of the "Drake" Snow.
16th ...	William Fleming	1st Feb.y 1773 ...	Superny. Mil.y Surgeon, at present Assistant to Mr. Adams at Tannah.

A List of the Surgeons in the Honble Company's Service on the Bombay Establishment—continued.

Rank.	Names.	When entertained.	Their present employment.
17th ...	Francis Crozier	Augst 1773 ...	Surgeon at Anjengo.
18th ...	Joseph Laplain	11th Octr 1774 ...	Supernr Milr Assistant Surgeon.
19th ...	Samuel Guize	23d Augst 1775 ...	Surgeon at Fort Victoria.
20th ...	William Spink	7th Febr 1779 ...	Ordered to this rank by the Honble the Court of Directors, but not to be employed on board-ship unless he pleases. At present assisting the Bengal Army to the northward.
21st ...	James O'Brien	July 1776 ...	Surgeon of the "Eagle" Snow.
22d ...	William Lloyd	29th March 1717 ...	Do of the "Revenge."
23d ..	William Moir	May 1777 ...	Do assisting at Broach.
24th ...	Thomas Cruso	30th Janr 1778 ...	Do assisting in the Convalescent Hospital of Bombay.
25th ...	Lorreine	20th March 1778 ...	Surgeon of yr B'bay Grab.
	Joseph Pouget	10th Septr 1778 ...	Surgeons Mate of the Genl Hopl.
	James Sheilds	26th March 1778 ...	Surgeons Mate of Convalt Hospital.

WILLIAM TENNENT.
JAMES BOND.
SAML RICHARDSON.
GEORGE BIRCH.

Bombay Castle, 14th July 1779.

Regulations for the distribution of the convoy money :—

Convoys to the Coast towards off Vingorla and to Surat.

	Shares in the Convoy money.
"Revenge" ...	6
Bombay Grab ...	4
"Eagle" ...	2
"Drake" ...	2
"Success" ...	2

16ths.

Convoy to salt boats as low as Vingorla, to cruize off the Port & as high as Bassein.

"Panther" ... ...
"Morning Star" ... ...
"Ranger" ... ...
"Betsey" ... ...
"Terrible" ... ...
"Fancy" ... ...
"Hawke" ... ...

To share equally.

Any vessel sent on a voyage to either of the Gulphs or elsewhere and permitted to take goods or freight on board, shall not be entitled to the convoy money during her absence on the voyage, except the Commodore, who shall receive $\frac{3}{16}$ instead of $\frac{2}{16}$ during his absence, the remaining $\frac{1}{16}$ to be divided between the other four Commanders, agreeable to their respective shares.

The freight on treasure and jewels to continue as at present regulated, that is $\frac{3}{4}$ to the Company and $\frac{1}{4}$ to the Commanders, with the indulgence before allowed to the Company servants in the Gulph of Persia of having their own remittances sent to India freight free.

The Commodore on the Surat station is to continue on the present footing with respect to the northern convoys, but the Commanders of the vessels on that station who may bring convoys to Bombay must on their arrival pay in the convoy money to the Marine Paymaster, to be distributed as above directed, & in like manner to the Purser Marine at Surat the money collected from the returning convoy, transmitting an account to the Marine Paymaster at Bombay by the first opportunity.

The amount of all convoy money collected by the different vessels, together with an account thereof, to be delivered into the hands of the Marine Paymaster immediately on the return of each vessel into port at the same time with the report of the cruize; and will be divided & paid by the Marine Paymaster every three months in the manner above regulated.

Any breach or evasion of this order, or of any of the above regulations, will be considered & treated as disobedience of orders, & the offender will certainly be dismissed the Honble Companys service.

Bombay Castle, 18th August 1779.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Wm Hornby, Esqr, President & Governor.

W^{o} John Carnac, Esqr	D. Draper.
Henry Moore.	N^{l} Stackhouse.
Wm Ashburner.	Andrew Ramsay.

Opened also the proceedings of a General Court Martial, held on sundry deserters, as also entered in the seperate book under this date.

The sentence on Robert Butler, whom the Court have adjudged a punishment of one thousand lashes, is remitted, because the charge as laid against him for "attempting to desert" does not fall under the articles of war by which the Court have sentenced him, nor under any other, and in consideration likewise of the long confinement he has suffered.

The Court having acquitted Robert Cameron, John Mancell & Thomas Mignon of the charges laid against them, the same is approved and confirmed.

Mr Henry Moore dissents to the sentence on Robert Butler being remitted, as it appears clearly his intention was to desert, which he thinks deserving of some punishment, in which, as a matter of opinion, the Board concur, but do not think any punishment can be legally inflicted for the reason above assigned.

W. HORNBY.
J. CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
W. ASHBURNER.
A. RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 5th September 1779.

The Secretary received the following note from the President, which he sent round to the members for their concurrence, and in consequence thereof issued orders for the delivery of six hundred candies of cotton :—

To

Edward Ravenscroft, Esq.r.

Sir,

Having occasion for about hundred candies of cotton, I request the loan of that quantity from the Companys stock in warehouse, which I will either pay at the medium price theirs may sell for, or return the like quantity in new cotton, for which I request the Boards concurrence.

I am, Sir,

5th September 1779. Your most hble Servant,

WILLIAM HORNBY.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1779.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Wm Hornby, Esqr., President & Governor.

The Wo. John Carnac, Esqr.	D. Draper.
Henry Moore.	Nl. Stackhouse.
Wm Ashburner.	Andrew Ramsay.

The Committee appointed on the 28th July last to enquire into the merits of the petition from the inhabitants of Mazegon, now lay before us the opinion of an attorney at law on the rights of the farmer of Mazegon village under his lease from the Company; on consideration of which, and the nature of the case itself, we cannot have the shadow of a doubt but the farmer can have no further rights in the village than as a mere leaseholder, and has no other priviledge beyond any other leaseholder under the Company. We cannot therefore admit, and are resolved to oppose to the utmost, his exercising any rights as a proprietor or lord of the village which he assumed in his letter to the Committee, but only to permit him to receive such benefits from the farm as he is entitled to by his lease, which was attentively considered, and according thereto it is resolved that he be permitted to collect from the inhabitants the same ground rent only on the old grounds and houses as was paid when the lease was first put into his hands, but on any new grants of ground or additional or new buildings that he be permitted to collect ground rent according to the new rate, of which notice must be given to the inhabitants by publication, and acquainted that they will be supported therein by this Government, which is bound to protect them from imposition.

We also totally disallow any right in the farmer of granting exclusive licenses for the vending of any necessaries, and it is therefore resolved to suppress the shops complained of by the inhabitants, as licensed by the farmer for selling the necessaries of life, and to give notice that all persons will have free liberty to open shops there, observing the usual forms of this Government.

The several papers on this subject and the lease are entered after this Consultation, and must be particularly noticed to the Honble Company, and their advice and the opinion of Council requested thereon.

WM HORNBY.
J. CARNAC.
D. DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
W. ASHBURNER.
A. RAMSAY.

Bombay Castle, 8th December 1779.

The humble petition of Simon Matchand and Richard Nowland, Executors, and in behalf of the estate of John Watson, Esqr., deceased.

Sheweth,

That whereas the late John Watson, Esqr., died on the 7th of May 1771, petition this Honble Board requesting a lease of a piece of ground at Mazegon on the same terms as Mr. Ramsay then held his lease, which was then complied with, but the boundaries thereof have never yet been ascertained.

That since the said John Watson, Esqr., first had the said piece of ground, the value thereof has been lessened by the Honble Companys taking off a part of it for a Dock and Storehouse belonging to the Dock, notwithstanding which the Companys yearly rent has not been lessened on that account.

That the said John Watson, as appears by his books, has erected buildings &ca improvements thereon to the amount of Rupees 12173-0-49.

Your petitioners being now necessitated to dispose of the said Mazagon estate to the best bidder, humbly beg your Honor &ca will be pleased to order the boundaries thereof to be particularly ascertained, that no disputes may arise hereafter, and they may know what they have to dispose of. And that your Honour &ca will be pleased to make such an allowance for the ground taken off for the dock & storehouses as may appear equitable.

And your petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Bombay, 15th Novr 1779.

The humble Petition of Nicholas de Rozario, Domingos Rodriguez Senior, Vicente de Silva, Antonio Ferman, Jaoa de Lima, Francisco Xavier de Faria and Domingues Rodriguez Junior, inhabitants of Mazagon.

Most humbly sheweth,

That your Honor &cas petitioners take the liberty to represent to you,

That some of them are natives of Mazegon, sons of the ancient inhabitants thereof, and the rest strangers, who, being poor, came to live at this place, not being able to bear the expenses of the town.

That they cost more here to bring provisions &ca from the town, but the air and water is only agreeable to them; that in the time of the late Seignors and farmers they did pay but a little ground rent for their houses calculated by the Patell and Mattarees of the village aforesaid. That Mr. John Watson pretended to increase ground rent, on which the Cooleys delivered a petition to your Honour &ca, by means of Robert Garden, Esqr., when Collector; therefore Mr. Watson could not recover more rent, nor Mr. Nowland after his death for five years, but he recovered the rents according to the usual custom. As soon as Mr. Nowland undertook the farm of the parishes, namely, Maddem, Moongavar, and Aurem, belonging to the districts of Mazegon, ordered to measure the grounds of all the houses out, and published that he would charge the rent at the rate of 6 reas p. square yard, in the same manner as he does at Pacariawall, his own estate, and in the month of May 1777, once or twice advised the inhabitants that they should come to his house to pay ground rent which

he charged at the rate of 9 reas p. square yard, which is 2½, 3½, and three times more than what they paid to the late Seignors and farmers. Altho' the inhabitants of seven brab trees pay to the Honble Company at the rate of 6 reas p. yard, vizt 2½ Rupees p. seventy feet long and thirty broad, the Coolies complained to Andrew Ramsay, Esqr the Collector, about this rent, who told Mr Nowland not to recover more rent from them, on which he insisted upon the rest of the inhabitants to recover more rent, who waited upon him and requested him, saying they were willing to pay the rent at 6 reas p. yard; but he attended not to their said request, on which they returned from him and prepared a petition to be delivered to Andrew Ramsay, Esqr, the Collector, but waited for some time in hopes Mr Nowland would admit their reasons. Afterwards they delivered the same, who was thereupon pleased to answer that your petitioners should deliver their supplication to this Honble Board, which they now take the liberty to do with the greatest respect & submission, praying your Honor &^ca will be graciously pleased to relieve them from the hardships they have already represented, and do hereinafter represent.

That as there are two Banians shops at Mazegon who pay 60 Rupees p. year to Mr Nowland, he has in consequence thereof stopped the other oil makers & Banians who always came and sold sundry necessaries to the inhabitants from coming into the village. This is a great inconveniency to the poor subjects, they having been deprived of fresh oil to fry their fish and dry their legumen and from purchasing other necessaries at a cheaper rate; for the farmer of the shops aforesaid, called Gonvarsett, does not suffer any Banians coming into the village unless they pay him some money. This Gonvarsett had farmed these shops when Mr Nowland was farmer of the whole village, and upon the complaints of the subjects made to the Committee they stopt the farm of the shops aforementioned. Mr Watson had permitted the opening a shop in the parish Moongavar and some others which served both the inhabitants and the officers of the Marine &^ca workmen who resided there upon account of the shipping at that port, but Mr Nowland has now stopt them the shops.

All which your petitioners most humbly pray your Honour &^ca will be pleased to take into your serious consideration and do them justice. As to the rents, they are willing to pay and beg that the Collectors men may be ordered to measure the grounds out & to fix a proper & reasonable rate for the same.

And your honor &^cas petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray &^ca.

To

Henry Moore,
Nathaniel Stackhouse, and } Esquires.
Andrew Ramsay.

Gentlemen,

I have thus long deferred to answer your letter of the 5th ultimo (wherein was enclosed a copy of a petition of complaint from sundry inhabitants of Mazegon to the Honble the President & Council, who have thought proper to appoint you a Committee to enquire into the same) for the following reasons. On receipt thereof, I was prevented from indisposition, and since have been considering whether or not, as leaseholder of Mazegon for the term of ninety-nine years, I was amenable to such Committee thus deputed, or whether the Honble the President and Council have authority to appoint such a Committee to enquire into matters so informally brought before them. I have not at this period any thing material or further to urge than what I have for three years successively repeated to your Collector, Andrew Ramsay, Esqr, upon annual complaints of this same nature to him made by the caulkers, carpenters,

sawyers & cooks &ca, inhabitants in general (of the village) styled the Mazegon Coolies, who deemed themselves injured by my ordering their houses to be measured and giving them to understand I should in future expect to receive the ground rent according thereto, charging them at the same rate as the Honble Company now charges, in which I conceive myself justifiable, as scarce any one of these inhabitants of Mazegon but have enlarged the houses they have succeeded to in right of their ancestors the original owners without any permission whatsoever, and some in like manner have actually rebuilt such as have decayed and fallen down since my holding the present lease, and by such unwarrantable encroachment & conduct they have altered their tenure, and have legally subjected themselves to whatever imposition their landlord may think proper to inflict on them, especially as by lease he is not particularly restricted, nor can I conceive my act oppressive, seeing I only demand what is established by the Honble Company.

It is with great concern I am obliged to remark to you, gentlemen, but for the encouragement these people have met with from some person or persons ill inclined towards me (and whom I may have occasion to point out publickly hereafter) they never would have taken the step they now have done, and as a convincing proof thereof I do aver the very persons whose names are made use of in the petition, are those who voluntarily paid the first years rent agreeable to the new measurement, in direct opposition to, and because they deemed it derogatory, I presume, to be guided by the example of the refractory and drunken crew of Coolies, who obstinately refused, I may safely say to their own prejudice, for by a paper now in my possession, dated so long ago as the year 1743, containing a list of all the houses and their tennants in Mazegon the absolute charge at which the ground rent was computed was at the rate of eleven reas p. square yard, and agreeable thereto it is presumable the old establishment is determined, and that I have a right even to recover accordingly, provided they still persist in their refusal to comply with my demand, which is no other than according to the Honble Companys new establishment, nine reas p. square yard. I have for the benefit of the inhabitants in general since my purchase of the remainder of the lease of Mazegon estate renewed an old custom, that of licensing an established shop for the vending of necessaries, and as an incitement for the proprietor thereof to settle amongst them, have granted him an exclusive right for keeping such shop in the same manner as the Honble Companys arrack and tobacco farmers practice in the same village for their permission for their deputies disposing of such articles as relate respectively to their farms, and for which he pays an annual consideration for my benefit and emolument.

I have now to request, gentlemen, that in case the Honble the President and Council may find it necessary forthe prevention of further complaint or cause of dispute from me and the inhabitants of Mazegon to direct you to proceed any further, that I may have notice accordingly and that my privileges as leaseholder or lord of the village may be as little infringed as may be, none at all if possible, and that I may hereafter enjoy without interruption every advantage and emolument I am legally entitled to from my estate, as well as every other relief in their power to afford me, which alone will enable me to submit with chearfulness to their determination in the present stage of this complaint.

I am, Gentn &ca &ca,

Mazegon, 15th Sepr 1779. R. NOWLAND.

To

Henry Moore,
Nathaniel Stackhouse, and } Esquires.
Andrew Ramsay.

Gentlemen,

Having perused the several papers relative to the Mazagon lease, agreeable to your orders I communicate my opinion to you as follows:—

First.—As the Honble Company hold the island of Bombay immediately under his Majestys Crown and dignity, it is the highest tenure possible, and they are therefore tenants *in capite* and all other grants of course are under-made.

Secondly.—All customs from the time of this grant, fees and manor rights, fines &^ca^ are by his Majestys most gracious Charter specially vested in the Honble Company, who are the Lords Paramount, and no alterations can be made or customs broke unless by their special leave or permission by any lease-holder or person holding under them by any tenure whatever.

Thirdly.—In granting leases of an extensive parcel of land such as the Mount and Mazagon estates, many are included that have been held from father to son, and are almost become hereditary on paying the same ground rent to the Honble Company, and so warranted by custom, and therefore cannot be altered without their express permission as lords paramount. If they were to be altered, equity points out such landholders ought to have a preference in the leases granted; others again hold such parcels by lease of the Honble Company, which leases being expired, undoubtedly fall in the general estate, and the leaseholder has power either to take them into his own hands, or to make the best advantage in granting new leases for any portion of time comprehended in his original lease, but equity points out the Honble Company never in such general grants intended to supercede those particular ones already granted.

From the above recital, gentlemen, I am of opinion Richard Nowland, Esqr, being a leaseholder of Mazegon, is amenable to you as a deputed Committee for examining the present matters in dispute, and that the Honble the President & Council in behalf of the Honble the East India Company as Lords Paramount have beyond all doubt authority to appoint such Committee for this purpose, or any other.

I am with respect,
Gentlemen,
Your most obed^t^ and humble Servant,
JAMES TOD, Attorney-at-Law.

Know all men by these presents that the Honble William Hornby, Esqr, President and Governor of Bombay &^ca^ Council on the part and behalf of the Honble United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies do by these presents lease unto Simon Matcham and Richard Nowland Executors to the estate of John Watson for, and in behalf of the said Estate the heirs and assigns thereof for the term of ninety-nine years from the date hereof a lot of the Mazegon estate called Collowdy, except the ground occupied for the Marine Yard at Mazegon, the ground now leased and granted being bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by Bandarooda and a hill let to the late Thomas Byfield, on the north by the Marine Yard above mentioned as now marked out, and on the south by the sea. The said lot after separating the ground occupied for the Marine Yard containing one hundred and thirty-three thousand three hundred and eighty square yards and two-thirds (133380⅔) in consideration of the yearly

rent of five hundred and eighty rupees three quarters and seventy-six reas (580-3-76) to be paid by the said Simon Matcham and Richard Nowland, Executors to the estate of John Watson aforesaid, or by the heirs & assigns thereof, on the 15th day of June of every year, to the said President & Council or their successors, as also a fine of one parah of Batty on the expiration of every twenty-one years during the aforesaid term of ninety-nine years, when the said Simon Matcham & Richard Nowland bind and oblige themselves and the heirs & assigns of the said estate to resign the above mentioned lot of the Mazegon estate as now leased & granted to the said President & Council or their successors, they previously making good to the said estate half the real value of any buildings, trees, or other improvements of what nature or kind whatsoever which may be made upon the said spot, in consideration of the performance of all which payments and stipulations to be made good on the part of the said estate, the said President & Council for themselves & their successors do hereby grant the said estate the free & entire use of the aforesaid premises in the customary manner above mentioned for the term of ninety-nine years. In confirmation whereof, the said President & Council have caused the common seal of the aforesaid Honble Company to be affixed in Bombay Castle this Fifteenth Day of June One Thousand seven hundred and seventy-six; and to the counterpart hereof the said Simon Matcham and Richard Nowland for themselves and the heirs and assigns of the estate of John Watson aforesaid have set their hands & seals.

Signed sealed and delivered where no stamp paper is procureable in the presence of us,

RICHARD NOWLAND.

SAML PATTISON.
HURICHUND GOVINDJEE.

Copy of a letter from Mr SAMUEL MANESTIE, Writer for Bombay, to Mr CHURCH.

Bombay Castle, 22nd December 1779.

To

Richard Church, Esqr

Sir,

Allow me in the name of the other English prisoners, and myself to transmit you the subjoined state of our situation, because we are assured it would be a real pleasure to you to be instrumental to our relief, and enable us to recover our letters from the Chairman and some of the Directors to the Governors and many of the Council of Bengal, Madrass, and Bombay, and to Sir Edward Hughes, which are all seized. When the enclosed memorial was presented to the Governor here, he was pleased to inform us that seven gentlemen from Madrass were arrived in the Nabobs Court to adjust the English affairs with his Highness, and promised us likewise to forward the state of our case to them, but lest it should miscarry we take the liberty to request you will favor us so far as to transmit it yourself, as the additional exertion of your influence may anticipate our delivery.

As I have the honor of being appointed a Writer to your Presidency, I flatter myself you will excuse the liberty of addressing you.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient & respectful humble Servant,

Callicut, 20th Novr 1779. SAMUEL MANESTIE.

To his Excellency Sirdar Khan, General in the service of his illustrious Highness the Nabob Hyder Ally Khan, Commandant & Governor General of the kingdom of Callicut.

The memorial of John Hare, on behalf of himself and eight other subjects of the King of Great Britain.

Your memorialist begs leave in the first place to remind your Excellency that the humanity and policy of enlightened ages have suggested certain rules of universal conduct under the denomination of the laws of nations, that the progress of civilization has tempered and refined these laws, so that a minute attention to them forms in some measure the perfection of national character.

Your Memorialist is a subject of the King of Great Britain, and having occasion to depart from England by the shortest route to the British settlements in the East Indies, he arrived at Suez on the 30th August last and found at that port the "Natalia," a Danish ship, in readiness to depart for Callicut. He did not hesitate to embark on board of that ship with 8 other English subjects and arrived here on the 5th day of November instant.

Your Memorialist and his countrymen being apprized of that wisdom, honor, and magnanimity which celebrate the name of his Illustrious Highness the Nabob Hyder Ally Khan throughout Europe, and being satisfied likewise that your Excellencys renown is derived from the same virtues, they would admit no apprehension in this or any other quarter of His Highness dominions of their personal safety and freedom. But they have experienced the sad reverse of their expectations.

In a season of public peace and alliance between the powers of the Nabob and Great Britain, nine English subjects have been seized by an armed force, and their persons confined without the necessaries of life, separated from their property, while it has been violently plundered, and such parts of it as remain are damaged and rendered useless by the salt water.

Their imprisonment, besides being in the first instance unjust and contrary to the laws of nations, is aggravated by circumstances of peculiar and wanton cruelty.

The indecent noise and insolence of the numerous force which constitute their guard molest equally their peace by day and rest by night. Their situation is moreover destitute of every domestic convenience and consolation, and although the whole of their money has been taken from their chests and publickly confiscated, your Excellency allows them no other supply than two rupees per day to support eight persons and their servants.

The value only of your Memorialists property, which has been forcibly seized, plundered damaged and detained, amounts to 6000 Rupees.

Your Memorialist, proceeding from Europe to India by a shorter route than the ordinary one, was entrusted with many private letters & packets, which his friends had requested him to preserve with care and forward with the expedition. The nature & practice moreover of his profession of a Counsellor at Law (in which capacity he was authorized to proceed to India) require a great number of manuscript papers, to the compilation of which he has dedicated some years of his life. All these letters, packets, & papers have been forcibly taken and detained; and although their contents are not found to be of public or political import, but merely the intercourse of private friendship and the materials of a private profession; your Memorialist is denied a restoration of them, & hears, with unexpressible concern, that he is to be detained in prison while they are sent to His Highness the Nabob.

Your Memorialist therefore, in the names of his unfortunate friends & himself, prays your Excellencys attention to this state of their case, and that your Excellency will manifest that humanity and benevolence, which are the attribute of your character, by ordering their immediate release, the restoration of their property, and withal granting a passport for the pursuit of their expedition. But should that apparent justice be denied them, your Memorialist for himself

prays that he may not be further separated from those letters, packets & papers which are the peculiar object of his care, but immediately sent with them his servant and a proper guard to the Court of His Illustrious Highness the Nabob.

Callicut, 18th November 1779. JOHN HARE.

Bombay Castle, 5th January 1780.

Account of the Established Allowance for Purchase and Carriage &c. of Camp Equipage to the several Ranks in the Army agreeable to the Bengal Regulations.

Ranks.		Purchase of Camp Equipage.	Monthly Allowance for Carriage and Repairs.
		Rs.	Rs.
Field Officers	Each	2400	272
Captains	Do	1200	136
Subalterns	Do	600	105
Cadets and Conductors	Do	300	60

N. B.—Those gentlemen holding Staff appointments draw according to the pay & batta they enjoy from their officers.

Surat, December 26th, 1779. THOS GODDARD.

Bombay Castle, 26th January 1780.

Price Current for the Moody Stores for the year 1780.

Fine Rice	3	3	0	Pr	Surat Maund.
Coarse ditto	1	2	75	Pr	do
Jagree	3	1	0	Pr	Bombay Maund.
Gram	2	2	0	Pr	do
Ghee	8	1	0	Pr	do
Jinzly Oil	5	2	0	Pr	do
Cocoanut Oil	6	2	0	Pr	do
Bees Wax	0	2	50	Pr	Pound.
Nowsary Dooty	5	0	0	Pr	Piece.
Red Earth	0	3	50	Pr	Bombay Maund.
Green Wax Cloth	1	1	0	Pr	Guz.
Red ditto	0	3	0	Pr	do
White ditto	0	2	50	Pr	do
Glue	0	2	50	Pr	Pound.
Winda Wood	8	0	0	Pr	Mill.
Cand Wood	3	2	0	Pr	do
Billet Wood	1	2	0	Pr	do
Fine Cutchree	3	3	75	Pr	Surat Maund.
Coarse ditto	1	3	25	Pr	do
Hemp	3	1	0	Pr	Bombay Maund.
Googul	1	1	0	Pr	do
Cauth	4	2	0	Pr	do
Chaulk	1	1	0	Pr	do
Earth in Cundy and Potts	0	0	35	Each.	
Cotton Yarn	7	0	0	Pr	Bombay Maund.
Country Twine	5	0	0	Pr	do
Salo	0	0	40	Pr	do
Soops	0	0	40	Each.	
Ladles	0	0	15	Do	
Spoons	0	0	7	Do	

N. STACKHOUSE,
Land Pay Office.

Bombay Castle, 22d March 1780.

Honble Sir & Gentlemen,

The Honble Company not having returned any answer to the reference made to them in January 1778 on my request to have a house purchased for the residence of the Secretary, I beg leave again to solicit your grant of an indulgence which you have been pleased to allow I am entitled to by my station.

I hope I may be permitted to observe that the order in deference to which you then waved complying with my request is evidently calculated for a different purpose than to restrain you in an instance like the present. I beg leave to subjoin a faithful copy of the order, and from thence to take occasion to observe that in my case there is no *pretence*, but a request plainly and openly made for an indulgence to the principal and confidential servant of this Government, an indulgence allowed by all communities to whom such an officer is attached, and which I hope from your favour I shall now receive from you.

I will only further observe that in points where the nature of the case will admit, the Honble Company have signified that a decision in India is more agreeable to them than a reference to England, and trusting my case will be considered in that light, and that you will put me in possession of the indulgence I solicit. I subscribe myself with the utmost respect,

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

Bombay, 21st March 1780. Your most obdt & humble Servant,

EDWD RAVENSCROFT,

Secretary.

(Extract from the Honble Companys letter dated 4th April 1767.)

Para. 82.—We must observe here that for some years past our servants at your Presidency have purchased many buildings &ca from gentlemen leaving the Island under various pretences, which in general have appeared more for their interest than that of your employers. To prevent this in future we positively order that no houses or warehouses be purchased on our account until leave first obtained from hence.

A true copy.

EDWD RAVENSCROFT,

Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1780.

Account Salary due to the Honble Companys Covenanted Servants on this Establishment from 1st October 1779 to the 31st of March 1780.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
		M° days.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Honble William Hornby, Esqr	Presy & Govr ...	6 0	300 0 0	150 0 0
The Wo John Carnac	2d in Co ...	6 0	100 0 0	50 0 0
Daniel Draper	3rd do ...	6 0	70 0 0	35 0 0
Henery Moore	4th do ...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Nathaniel Stackhouse	5th do ...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
William Ashburner	6th do ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Andrew Ramsay	7th do ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
		M.s days.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Arnold Burrows	Chaplain ...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Ditto as found deserving	.....	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Robert Sparks	Sen.r Merch.t	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto as Mayor	.....	2 17	62 10 0	13 6 4
William Townsend	D.o ...	2 8	40 0 0	7 8 8
James Morley	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
George Green	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
James Sibbald	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
William Lewis	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Benjamin Hollamby	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto as Mayor	D.o ...	3 14	62 10 0	17 18 8
William Gamul Farmer	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Rich.d Tho.s Benj.n Price	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
William Arden	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
George Zach. Horsley	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Edward Ravenscroft	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto as Secr.y to the Revenue Department.		6 0	75 0 0	37 10 0
George Stevenson	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
John Griffith	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Patrick Craufurd Bruce	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Edmund Veale Lane	D.o ...	5 0	40 0 0	16 13 4
James Stevens	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
George Lovibond	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Thomas Holmes	D.o ...	3 4	40 0 0	10 8 10
Ditto as Accomp.t to the Mayr.s Court ...	D.o ...	3 4	50 0 0	13 1 0
James Anderson	D.o ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto as Sub-Accomptant	.....	6 0	100 0 0	50 0 0
Ditto as Acc.t to the Mayrs Court ...	.....	2 26	50 0 0	11 19 0
Samuel Martin...	Jun.r Merch.t	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Francis Warden	D.o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Bell Carleton	D.o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Robert Taylor	D.o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
James Beck	D.o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Stephen Whitehill	D.o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
John Spencer	D.o ..	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
James Katley	D.o ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Ditto as Deputy Secretary	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Edward Galley	Factor ...	6 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Robert Kitson	D.o ...	6 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
James Rivett	Writer ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Thomas Wilkinson	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
William Paddock	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
William Page	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Ditto as first Assistant to the Accompt.t ...	.....	3 5	40 0 0	10 11 0
George Paterson	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
James Watson Hull	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Peter Chollet	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Joseph Lanouse...	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
John Syme	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Ditto as first Assis.t to the Accomp.t ...	D.o ...	2 26	40 0 0	9 9 0
Philip Samuel Maister	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
James Paton	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
George Dennis	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Thomas Lechmere	D.o ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
John Morris	D.o ...	1 9	15 0 0	1 12 9

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
		M^{s} days.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Thomas Shotbolt	Writer ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Henry Davies	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Alexander Ramsay	D^{o} ...	...	15 0 0	0 8 2
James Barwick	D^{o} ...	1 9	15 0 0	1 12 9
John Hector Cherry	D^{o} ...	0 1	15 0 0	0 8 2
William Hallam	D^{o} ...	...	15 0 0	0 8 2
John Donelan	D^{o} ...	1 9	15 0 0	1 12 9
William Dobinson	D^{o} ...	1 6	15 0 0	1 10 3
Samuel Manesty	D^{o} ...	...	15 0 0	4 3 7
William Tennent	1st Surg^{n} ...	6 0	150 0 0	75 0 0
James Bond	2^{d} d^{o} ...	6 0	150 0 0	75 0 0
Samuel Richardson	3^{d} d^{o} ...	6 0	125 0 0	62 10 0
George Birch	4th d^{o} ...	6 0	125 0 0	62 10 0
			£	1460 2 5
			@ 2^{s} 6^{d} per Rupee R^{s}	11680 3 86

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1780.

Account of the Distribution of such part of the Honble Companys Free Gift as is due to the Honble the President, Council, and Field Officers from 1st October 1779 to the 31st March 1780.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Number of shares at Cur^{y} Rs. 666-10-6 or Bombay Rs. 606-24 per share.	Amount due.
		M^{s}		
The Honble Willm Hornby, Esqr	Pres^{t} & Govr	6	20	12121 0 80
The Wm John Carnac	2^{d} C^{o} ...	6	6	3636 1 44
Charles Egerton, Colonel, Commander-in-Chief, 3^{d} in Council on Military affairs only	... ...	6	12	7272 2 88
Daniel Draper	3^{d} C^{o} ...	6	3	1818 0 72
Henry Moore	4th d^{o} ...	6	3	1818 0 72
Nathaniel Stackhouse	5th d^{o} ...	6	3	1818 0 72
John Halsey, Chief of Salsette	.....	6	3	1818 0 72
William Ashburner	6th d^{o} ...	6	3	1818 0 72
Andrew Ramsay	7th d^{o} ...	6	3	1818 0 72
William Cockburn	Lieu^{t} Col^{l} ...	6	3	1818 0 72
Lawrence Nilson	D^{o} ...	6	3	1818 0 72
Gaspar Dagon	D^{o} ...	6	3	1818 0 72
James Hartley	D^{o} ...	6	3	1818 0 72
Emanuel Henney	Major ...	6	1½	909 0 36
John Westphall	D^{o} ...	6	1½	909 0 36
David Sparks	D^{o} ...	...	1½	725 1 13
Hopkins	D^{o} ...	...	1½	680 2 30
			Rupees ...	44436 0 47

Bombay Castle, 5th April 1780.

Account Duanny due to the Honble Companys Chaplain & Senior Merchants (entitled to it agreeable to a Resolution of the Board of the 8th October 1777) from 1st October 1779 to 31st March 1780.

Names	Station.	Time served.	Shares of Curt. Rs. 666-10-6 or Bombay Rs. 606-24 each.	Amount due.
		M.		
Arnold Burrows	Chaplain ...	6	3	1818 0 72
William Townsend	Senr. Merts ...	...	3	675 2 48
James Morley	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
George Green	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
James Sibbald	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
Benjamin Hollamby	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
William Gamul Farmer	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
Richd Thos Benj Price	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
William Arden	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
George Zachy. Horsley	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
Edward Ravenscroft, Secy	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
George Stevenson	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
John Griffith	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
Patrick Craufurd Bruce	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
James Stevens	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
George Lovibond	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
Thomas Holmes	Do ...	...	3	953 3 20
James Anderson, Sub-Acct	Do ...	6	3	1818 0 72
			Rupees ...	30720 1 15

Bombay Castle, 4th October 1780.

Account Salary due to the Honble Companys Covenanted Servants on this Establishment from the 1st April to the 30th September 1780.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
		M.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
The Honble William Hornby, Esqr	President & Governor.	6 0	300 0 0	150 0 0
The Wm John Carnac	2d in Co ...	6 0	100 0 0	50 0 0
Daniel Draper	3d do ...	6 0	70 0 0	35 0 0
Henry Moore	4th do ...	0 5	50 0 0	0 13 8
Nathaniel Stackhouse	5th do ...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
William Ashburner	6th do ...	0 5	40 0 0	0 10 11
Ditto as 5th in Council	5th do	5 25	50 0 0	24 6 4
Andrew Ramsay	7th do ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Thomas Day	... ...	9 0	40 0 0	30 0 0
Arnold Burrows	Chaplain ...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Ditto as found deserving	Do ...	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Henry John Pemberton	Do ...	5 7	50 0 0	21 15 10

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
		M.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Henry John Pemberton as found deserving ...	.....	5 7	50 0 0	21 15 10
Robert Sparks	Senr Merch^{t}	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
William Townsend	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
James Morley	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
James Sibbald	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
William Lewis	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Benjamin Hollamby	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto as Mayor	.....	6 0	62 10 0	31 5 0
William Gamul Farmer	D^{o} ...	3 26	40 0 0	12 16 11
Richard Thomas Benjamin Price	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
William Arden...	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
George Zachariah Horseley	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Edward Ravenscroft	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto as Sec^{y} to the Revenue Dep^{t} ...	.....	6 0	75 0 0	37 10 0
George Stevenson	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
John Griffith	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Patrick Craufurd Bruce	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
James Stevens	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
George Lovibond	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
James Anderson	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Ditto as Sub-Accomptant	.....	6 0	100 0 0	50 0 0
D^{o} as Accomp^{t} Genl to the Mayors Court ...	.....	6 0	50 0 0	25 0 0
Samuel Martin	Junr Merch^{t} ..	1 28	30 0 0	4 16 0
D^{o} as Senior Merchant	.....	4 3	40 0 0	13 12 2
Francis Warden	D^{o} ...	1 28	30 0 0	4 16 0
D^{o} as Senior Merchant	.....	4 3	40 0 0	13 12 2
Bell Carleton	D^{o} ...	1 28	30 0 0	4 16 0
D^{o} as Senior Merchant	.....	4 3	40 0 0	13 12 2
Robert Taylor	D^{o} ...	1 28	30 0 0	4 16 0
D^{o} as Senior Merchant	.....	4 3	40 0 0	13 12 2
James Beck	D^{o} ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
Stephen Whitehill	D^{o} ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
John Spencer	D^{o} ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
James Hatley	D^{o} ...	6 0	30 0 0	15 0 0
D^{o} as Deputy Secretary	.....	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Robert Kitson	Factor ...	6 0	20 0 0	10 0 0
Thomas Wilkinson	Writer ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
William Paddock	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
William Page	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
George Patterson	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
James Watson Hall	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Peter Chollett	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
Joseph Lanauze	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
John Syme	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
D^{o} as Ass^{t} to the Accomp^{t}	D^{o} ...	6 0	40 0 0	20 0 0
Philip Samuel Maister	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	7 10 0
James Paton	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	710 0 0
George Dennis	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	710 0 0
Thomas Lechmere	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	710 0 0
John Morris	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	710 0 0
Thomas Shotbolt	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	710 0 0
Henry Davis	D^{o} ...	5 15	15 0 0	726 0 0
Alexander Ramsay	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	710 0 0
James Barwick...	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	710 0 0
John Hector Cherry	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	710 0 0
William Hattam	D^{o} ...	6 0	15 0 0	710 0 0

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
		M.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
John Donelan	Writer ...	6 0	15 0 0	710 0 0
William Dobinson	D° ...	6 0	15 0 0	710 0 0
Thomas Herring	D° ...	7 8	15 0 0	918 0 0
Robert Halford	D° ...	7 8	15 0 0	918 0 0
Samuel Manesty	D° ...	8 0	15 0 0	710 0 0
William Tennant	1st Surgeon ...	6 0	150 0 0	75 0 0
James Bond	2d d° ...	6 0	150 0 0	75 0 0
Samuel Richardson	3rd d° ...	6 0	125 0 0	62 10 0
George Birch	4th d° ...	6 0	125 0 0	62 10 0
			£	1534 13 0
			Rupees ...	12277 0 80

Account of the distribution of such part of the Honble Companys Free Gift as is due to the Honble the President and Council and Field Officers from the 1st April to the 30th September 1780.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Number of shares at current Rs. 666-10-6 or Bombay Rs. 606-24 per share.	Amount due.
		M. d.		
The Honble William Hornby, Esqr	Pres^t & Govr ...	6 0	20	12121 0 80
The Wm John Carnac	2d in C° ...	6 0	6	3636 1 44
Charles Egerton, Brigadier-General, Com^r-in-Chief, 3d in Council, on Military affairs only ...	.....	6 0	12	7272 2 88
Daniel Draper	3d d° ...	6 0	3	1818 0 72
Henry Moore	4th d° ...	0 5	3	49 3 25
Nathaniel Stackhouse	5th d° ...	6 0	3	1818 0 72
John Halsey, Chief of Salsette	.....	6 0	3	1818 0 72
William Ashburner	6th d° ...	6 0	3	1818 0 72
Andrew Ramsay	7th d° ...	6 0	3	1818 0 72
Thomas Day	.....	5 25	3	1768 1 47
William Cockburn	Lt Col^l ...	6 0	3	1818 0 72
Laurence Nelson	D° ...	6 0	3	1818 0 72
Gasper Dagon	D° ...	6 0	3	1818 0 72
James Hartley	D° ...	6 0	3	1818 0 72
Emanuel Hennay	Major ...	6 0	1½	909 0 36
John Westphall	D° ...	6 0	1½	909 0 36
John Hopkins	D° ...	6 0	1½	909 0 36
			Rupees	43939 1 40

Account Duanny due to the Honble Companys Chaplain and Senior Merchants (entitled to it agreeable to a Resolution of the Board of the 8th October 1777) from the 1st April to the 30th September 1780.

Names.	Stations.	Time served	Shares of cur^t R^s 666-10-6 or Bombay R^s 3606-24.	Amount due.
		Mo. days.	Rs.	
Arnold Burrowes	Chaplain.	6 0	3	1818 0 72
William Townsend	Senr Merc^t	6 0	3	1818 0 72
James Morley	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
George Green...	Do	5 6	3	1628 3 27
James Sibbald	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
William Lewis	Do	1 year.	3	3636 1 44
Benjamin Hollamby	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
William Gamul Farmer	Do	3 26	3	1168 0 46
Richd Thos Benj^a Price ...	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
William Arden	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
George Zach^h Horsley ...	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
Edward Ravenscroft, Secretary ...	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
George Stevenson	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
John Griffith	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
Patrick Craufurd Bruce	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
James Stevens	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
George Lovibond	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
James Anderson, Sub-Accountant ...	Do	6 0	3	1818 0 72
Samuel Martin	Do	4 4	3	1242 0 3
Francis Warden	Do	4 4	3	1242 0 3
Bell Carleton	Do	4 4	3	1242 0 3
Robert Taylor	Do	4 4	3	1242 0 3
Total ...	.....	.....	...	38674 0 39

JAMES ANDERSON,
Sub-Accountant.

Bombay Castle, 10th September 1780.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 15th December 1780.

At a Consultation, Present :

The Honble William Hornby, Esqr, President and Governor.

The W^o Daniel Draper.
Nathaniel Stackhouse.
William Ashburner.
Andrew Ramsay.
Thomas Day.

Read and approved our proceedings of the 6th, being our last Consultation.

Resolved agreeable to the Committees recommendation that all Companys servants, Civil Military or Marine, their servants or dependants, as well at the Presidency as the subordinates be strictly prohibited from dealing directly or indirectly in grain except on the Honble Companys account, and that this prohibition be publickly made known to the servants and to the Army in General Orders as also the Officers of the Marine.

W^M HORNBY.
D^L DRAPER.
N. STACKHOUSE.
W^M ASHBURNER.
ANDREW RAMSAY.
THOMAS DAY.

EDW^D RAVENSCROFT,
Secretary.

Abstract of Sundry Grain imported at Bombay Custom House from the 1st Augt 1773 to the 31st July 1780.

	Wheat.	Doll.	Mung.	Bazery.	Gram.	Orud.	Macoy.	Masoor.	Nanvey.
	Candy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps
From 1st Augt 1773 to 31st July 1774...	3466 0	1666 2	282 4	818 4	1359 2	612 0	...	...	...
From 1st Augt 1774 to 31st July 1775...	1804 2	792 5	492 0	2089 5	1334 0	427 2	7 2	18 5	...
From 1st Augt 1775 to 31st July 1776...	2869 0	926 0	541 0	340 2	4530 5	302 5	23 2	...	...
From 1st Augt 1776 to 31st July 1777...	2774 5	698 0	757 5	567 5	2460 5	539 2	15 0	...	...
From 1st Augt 1777 to 31st July 1778...	4167 4	1571 0	1289 3	964 2	3213 4	1,041 2	20 5	...	...
From 1st Augt 1778 to 31st July 1779...	8032 3	2016 2	663 1	923 7	2517 2	572 1	16 1	54 3	13 1
From 1st Augt 1779 to 31st July 1780...	1879 5	626 2	579 3	461 4	1500 1	432 3	...	186 7	...
	24993 3	8296 3	4605 8	6165 5	16915 3	3,926 7	82 2	259 7	13 1

	Chowla.	Nagly.	Gover.	Jouar.	Wall.	Turry.	Watona.	Mutt.	Barley.
	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps
From 1st Augt 1773 to 31st July 1774...	33 2	414 0	2 0	39 0	90 2	290 4	21 2	318 0	4 0
From 1st Augt 1774 to 31st July 1775...	68 0	320 0	...	0 5	23 0	60 0	24 5	234 0	2 1
From 1st Augt 1775 to 31st July 1776...	37 0	445 0	...	145 2	70 0	303 5	36 2	21 0	5 3
From 1st Augt 1776 to 31st July 1777...	26 0	166 0	...	77 2	72 5	160 0	31 0	55 5	7 1
From 1st Augt 1777 to 31st July 1778...	59 5	18 0	...	42 0	...	248 1	73 5	145 1	0 4
From 1st Augt 1778 to 31st July 1779...	23 6	280 3	...	62 6	120 2	336 7	182 1	233 4	6 1
From 1st Augt 1779 to 31st July 1780..	27 4	615 4	...	65 0	123 5	274 1	240 4	136 1	0 3
	275 1	2258 7	2 0	431 7	499 6	1673 2	609 3	1143 3	25 5

Abstract of Batty and Rice &c. Grain imported at Mahim from the 1st Augt 1773 to 31st July 1780.

	Rice.	Batty.	Notcheny.	Gram.	Wheat.
	Candy Ps	Morah Ps	Morah Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps
From 1st Augt 1773 to 31st July 1774 ...	435 4	2383 18	6 16	19 0	23 2
From 1st Augt 1774 to 31st July 1775 ...	364 7	1621 8	...	58 4	17 4
From 1st Augt 1775 to 31st July 1776 ...	334 6	2518 3	2 0	25 4	2 4
From 1st Augt 1776 to 31st July 1777 ...	198 2	2049 6	2 22	19 4	33 1
From 1st Augt 1777 to 31st July 1778 ...	472 1	1790 10	1 4	28 4	17 4
From 1st Augt 1778 to 31st July 1779 ...	487 0	2495 4	12 4	47 4	91 4
From 1st Augt 1779 to 31st July 1780 ...	601 2	1965 15½	56 10	56 0	55 4½
	2893 6	14823 14½	81 6	254 4	240 7½

	Ureed.	Doll.	Torry.	Wattanas.	Wall.	Mung.	Bazaree.
	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps	Cy Ps
From 1st Augt 1773 to 31st July 1774 ...	31 5	7 0	34 0	...	3 0	4 0	1 6
From 1st Augt 1774 to 31st July 1775 ...	38 4	13 4	4 4	1 4	1 0	7 4	19 6
From 1st Augt 1775 to 31st July 1776 ...	39 4	6 0	8 0	2 0	1 0	9 0	...
From 1st Augt 1776 to 31st July 1777 ...	25 4	12 0	0 2	...	...	3 4	16 4
From 1st Augt 1777 to 31st July 1778 ...	15 0	5 0	3 0	...	2 0	7 0	...
From 1st Augt 1778 to 31st July 1779 ...	14 3	6 5	4 4	3 4	1 0	9 1	5 0
From 1st Augt 1779 to 31st July 1780 ...	51 5	15 3½	21 6	8 7	8 1	2 6	0 6
	215 5	65 4½	76 0	15 7	16 1	42 7	43 6

THOMAS DAY.

Bombay Castle, 20th December 1780.

His Majestys Squadron consisting of the following ships, with two prize vessels taken from Hyder Ally, this morning anchored in the road:—

	Guns.
"Superb"	74—Rear Admiral Sir Edward Hughes: Captn Henry Ball.
"Eagle"	64—Capn Ambrose Reddall.
"Burford"	64—Capn Peter Rayner.
"Exeter"	64—Commodore Richard King; Capn Alexar McCoy.
"Coventry"	28—Capn Andrew Mitchell.

Bombay Castle, 24th December 1780.

The Admiral this day sent to the Honble the President the following copy of the orders he had issued to the Commanders of His Majestys ships relative to the compliments expected to be paid by the Companys armed ships and vessels, and which was immediately sent to the Master Attendant to be made known to the Officers in the Marine:—

By Sir Edward Hughes, Knight of the Bath, Rear Admiral of the Red Sea &c.

Whereas I think it of consequence to the East India Company that their armed ships and vessels should be allowed to wear their pendants, after paying proper respect to His Majestys colours on meeting, you are therefore hereby directed, whenever you meet with any of the Companys armed ships or vessels, upon their striking their pendants and saluting, to permit them to hoist them again. But as the often-repeating salutes will be attended with a considerable expence of powder, you are therefore not to expect a repetition from any of the Companys armed ships or vessels in less than four months except on your arrival on the Mallabar Coast, or on your leaving it, or on your going on any particular expedition, or on your return from such; in those cases you are to expect to be saluted, and the same is to be observed on the Coast of Coromandel and in Bengal river, and the Companys ships and vessels are at all times in passing by His Majestys ships to pay a proper respect to them by striking their topsails and taking in their pendants.

EDWARD HUGHES.

Dated on board His Majestys ship "Superb" in Pointe de Gaule road the 6th Novr. 1780.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1781.

To

The Captains of His Majestys Ships in the East Indies.

Honble Sirs,

I cannot omit to lay before your Excellency and the rest of the Gentlemen of the Noble Council the fact and insult committed in Asia by the subject of your Excellency &ca and vassals of his said Brittannic Majesty against the vassals of Her Faithful Majesty.

The ship of war belonging to his Brittannic Majesty named the "Coventry" and commanded by Captain Andrew Mitchel belonging to the Squadron under command of Admiral Sir Edward Hughes arriving at the port of this city of Goa finding an Austrian ship with His Imperial Apostolic Majestys colours anchored within reach of the Fort of Agoads artillery and the said ship having weighed anchor and at the same time prepared for setting sail to enter within the road to make the necessary repairs, she being leaky, there happened this strange fact. The said Captain Mitchel fired at her with shot and made her stay till he had examined her. This happened on the 23d day of November last.

In itself this fact contains a manifest violation of the law and the general practice of nations and more than all an insult against the sovereignty of Her Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal my mistress.

But what has been much more grievous to me is another fact. I having sent the frigate of war "St. Anna" with two munchuas or fighting gallivats "St. Juagum" and St. "Pedro" to the port of Calicut to bring timber which was there purchased for Her Majestys Royal Arsenal, and the Captain Mare Guerra having ordered the said two munchuas to proceed on, they anchored at the said port on the 26th day of November, finding at anchor three men of war belonging to the said

Admirals Squadron, when there happened a fact so aggravating and scandalous that it appears incredible. Each of the ships not only fired at the munchuas with shot but also boarded them with barges which came from the said ships with officers, sailors and soldiers who entered them violently, and like thieves and pirates committed the most perfidious and gross insults.

On board the munchua of war the "St Juagum" being received with civility as friends, yet on the contrary as enemies and pirates, they immediately fell upon the sentry to take his arms from him; from the Captain Agustinho Alvares Marinho they not only demanded his sword, but directly gave him a blow on the head, and others at the same time dragging him by the legs threw him into the boat. In this manner they continued hostilities, securing all the arms by the mast, pulling off the Royal colours from the prow, which with that of the tuft or top they threw into the sea, when they began to rob everything they could find, taking with them the ammunition and arms as also twelve thousand Xerfines belonging to an Armenian merchant Stephen Camilo, the vassal & inhabitant of this State, with everything belonging to the said Captain; and although on the complaint he made they ordered the money to be delivered to him at 10 o'clock at night, yet they made not entire satisfaction, as three hundred Xerfines came short, some ammunition, and what belonged to the said Captain he had assurances of having restored him next morning, but that was not put to in execution as his Brittanic Majestys ships sailed and went away at the break of day.

In the munchua of war "St Pedro," comunanded by Captain Jeromino Joze de Moura, they committed greater insults, having boarded them, notwithstanding the Captain told them she belonged to Her Faithful Majesty, that she came from this city of Goa by my order to convoy the parangues and to carry timber for the Royal Arsenal, yet they all attacked her with broadswords and hatchets and seizing the sentry pulled down the Royal colours. The Captain Commandant willingly drew his sword to defend the Royal colours from insult, but with greater force they immediately overpowered him as if an enemy, pulled him down, cut him over the head, beat and wounded him in several parts of his body, took his sword from him, thus cast him into a barge with his hands and feet bound, and carried him off with some ammunition they had plundered. Afterwards two more barges arrived at the said munchua, the officers and soldiers like pirates plundered all the arms and ammunition that were upon deck to serve the guns with, two broadswords, two weapons called Vartizans, two great half pikes with large iron spears to them, everything belonging to the said Captain and some things belonging to the sepoys and sailors. They cut down some working ropes, and dragged the munchua to an anchor by one of the ships.

The Commander of the English man of war was conscious of the insult they had committed. He spoke not to the Captain, but gave orders to unbind him, and to lay him in one of the munchuas, saying that the next day he would give him satisfaction and restore everything that had been taken away from him, but the contrary happened, for they sailed at the break of day without giving satisfaction or making restitution of what they had robbed. They carried away some money and the rest of the things they had seized, which can be proved agreeable to the account enclosed.

These unwarrantable and very gross insults, if not redressed, become not only offences against the Sovereignty of Her Faithful Majesty the Queen of Portugal my mistress, but likewise affect the dignity of the King of Great Britain and the credit of his Royal word, are destructive to public good faith, and to obligations entered into by treaty.

This is what happened, of which I have true and certain information. There is also an essential difference between the mode of conduct of Her Faithful Majestys ships and those of his British Majesty, and I will refer it to your Excellency &^{ca}.

On the 23^{d} day of November Captain Mare Guerra Valentin da Costa Campos, Commander of the Portuguese frigate "St Anna" having received a letter from the Commandant of the

English fleet cruizing off the besieged port of Tellicherry (directed by the Counsellor M.r Sibbald) and requesting he would assist them with some barrels of gunpowder (that settlement being then in great want of this article), he granted their request, and ordered twenty barrels to be delivered them immediately.

But in return for this he has received from these British men of war the insults, affronts and robberies above mentioned on the 26th of the said month. And such is the treatment the Portuguese nation has met with from the English.

I do firmly believe and no ways hesitate to affirm that the said gentleman S.r Edward Hughes (being a most worthy Admiral of Great Britain, in whom must shine forth sentiments of honour, justice, equity and the observance of public faith and treaties) never gave orders for this insults being offered, but I am persuaded that he, thus assured of the truth of these facts by me, will order full satisfaction to be made for these offences, a restoration of all that has been seized, and that he will inflict due punishment on those of the said fleet under his command who have been guilty of the abovementioned hostilities and disorders. I demand in the name of Her Faithful Majesty that your Excellency &.ca will on your part contribute towards making due satisfaction.

But in case your Excellency &.ca will not after this comply therewith, I make you a most formal protest that you being the infringers of public peace between the two nations by a behaviour so strange and widely opposite to the defensive treaties subsisting between the Faithful Queen of Portugal my mistress and his Brittannic Majesty, it is incumbent on me to inform His Majesty of these facts, being sure that the British King and the whole English nation will hold your Excellency &.ca responsible for what may happen in consequence of such conduct.

May God preserve your Excellency &.ca,

Goa, 23.d December 1780. D. FREDERICS GUILHERME DESOUZA.

Bombay Castle, 7.th February 1781.

Price Current of Moodys Stores for the year 1781.

Fine Rice	3 3 0	P. Surat M.d	
Coarse d.o	1 2 75	D.o d.o	
Jagaree	3 1 0	P. B'bay d.o	
Gums	2 2 0	D.o	
Ghee	8 3 0	D.o	
Jingley oil	5 0 0	D.o	
Cocoanut d.o	5 2 0	D.o	
Bees wax	0 2 50	Per lb.	
Red earth	1 0 0	P. B'bay M.d	
Green wax cloth	1 1 0	P. Guze.	
Red d.o	0 3 0	D.o	
White d.o	0 2 50	D.o	
Glue	0 2 50	Per lb.	
Wondah wood	10 0 0	Per Mill.	
Cand wood	4 0 0	D.o	
Billet wood	1 2 0	D.o	
Fine Cutcheree	4 2 0	P. Surat M.d	
Coarse d.o	2 0 50	D.o	
Moog Doll	1 2 50	D.o	
Hemp	3 1 0	P. B'bay M.d	
Googull	1 1 0	D.o	
Cauth	4 0 0	D.o	

Price Current of Moodys Stores for the year 1781—continued.

Chaulk...	1 1 0	P. B'bay Md	
Brooms	0 0 5	Each.	
Earthen Cundies and Pots	0 0 36	Do	
Cotton Yarn	7 0 0	P. B'bay Md	
Country Twine	5 0 0	Do	
Salt	0 0 40	Per.	
Soups	0 0 40	Each.	
Ladles	0 0 15	Do	
Spoons...	0 0 7	Do	
Large baskets	0 0 40	Do	
Middle do	0 0 20	Do	
Small do	0 0 15	Do	
Coir	3 1 0	P. B'bay Md	

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1787.

Account Salary due to the Hon. Companys Covenanted Servants on this Establishment from 1st October 1780 to 31st March 1781.

Names.	Station.	Time served. M.	d.	Salary per annum.		Salary due.		
The Hon. William Hornby, Esqr ...	Prest & Govr ...	6	0	300	0	150	0	0
The Wo John Carnac ...	2 Co ...	0	2	70	0	0	7	7½
Daniel Draper	3	0	2	70	0	0	7	7½
Do as second in Council ...	.....	5	29	100	0	48	9½	0
William Ashburner ...	5	0	2	40	0	0	4	4½
Do as fourth in Council ...	.....	5	29	50	0	24	14	6¼
Andrew Ramsay	6 & 5 ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Thomas Day	7 & 6 ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
John Forbes	7	3	11	40	0	11	4	1¼
The Revd John Arnold Burrows ...	Chaplain ...	6	0	50	0	25	0	0
Do as deserving	.....	6	0	50	0	25	0	0
Robert Sparks	Senr Merts ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
The Revd John Henry Pemberton ...	Chaplain ...	3	28	50	0	16	18	9
Do as deserving	.....	3	28	50	0	16	18	9
Robert Sparks as Mayor ...	Senr Merts ...	3	0	62	10	15	12	6
William Townsend	Do ..	3	4	40	0	10	8	9½
Richard Church	Do ...	1	4	40	0	4	18	7½
John Beaumont	Do ...	1	26	40	0	6	5	0
James Sibbald	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
William Lewis	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Benjamin Hollamby	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Do as Mayor	.....	3	0	62	10	15	12	6
William Freeman...	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
William Arden	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
George Zachary Horsley ...	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Edward Ravenscroft	Do ...	6	0	70	0	27	10	0
Do as Secr to the Rev. Dept ...	.....	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
John Griffith	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Patrick Craufurd Bruce ...	Do ..	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
James Stevens	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Georgo Lovibond...	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
James Anderson	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0

Account Salary due to the Hon. Companys Covenanted Servants on this Establishment from 1st October 1780 to 31st March 1781—continued.

Names.	Station.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
		M. d.		
James Anderson as Sub-Accomptant ...	.....	6 0	100 0	50 0 0
Do. as Accomptant General to the Mayors Court	.....	6 0	50 0	25 0 0
Samuel Martin	Senr. Mert. ...	6 0	40 0	20 0 0
Francis Warden	Do. ...	6 0	40 0	20 0 0
Bell Carlton	Do. ...	6 0	40 0	20 0 0
Robert Taylor	Do. ...	6 0	40 0	20 0 0
James Beck	Junr. Mert. ...	6 0	30 0	15 0 0
Stephen Whitehill	Do. ...	6 0	30 0	15 0 0
James Hatley	Do. ...	6 0	30 0	15 0 0
Do. as Deputy Secretary ...	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Robert Kitson	Factor ...	1 14	20 0	2 9 3½
Do. as Junior Merchant	.....	4 17	30 0	11 6 10
Thomas Wilkinson	Writer ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
William Paddock	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
William Page	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
George Peterson	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
James Watson Hull	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Joseph Lanauze	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
John Syme	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Do. as first Asst. to the Accomptant ...	.....	6 0	40 0	20 0 0
Philip Samuel Master	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
James Paton	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
George Dennis	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Thomas Lechmere	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
John Morris	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Thomas Shotbolt	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Alexander Ramsay	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
James Barwick	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
John Hector Cherry	Do. ...	.....	...	109 9 6½
Charles Watkins	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
William Hattam	Do. ...	1 14	15 0	1 16 8½
Ralph Fresselicque	Do. ...	1 14	15 0	1 16 8½
John Donetan	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
William Dobinson	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
John Church	Do. ...	1 14	15 0	1 16 8½
Thomas Herring	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Robert Holford	Do. ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Lawrence Shaw	Do. ...	2 25	15 0	3 11 6½
Joseph Hughes	Do. ...	2 25	15 0	3 11 6½
William Gribble	Do. ...	1 14	15 0	1 16 8½
Thomas Skottowe	Do. ...	1 14	15 0	1 16 8½
Charles Elphinstone	Do. ...	1 14	15 0	1 16 8½
Samuel Ince	Do. ...	1 14	15 0	1 16 8½
James Ray	Do. ...	1 14	15 0	1 16 8½
Thomas Nixon Winsley	Do. ...	2 25	15 0	3 11 6½
Edward Charles Chick	Do. ...	1 14	15 0	1 16 8½
William Tennent	Paid Servt. ...	6 0	150 0	75 0 0
James Bond S.	2d. d. ...	6 0	150 0	75 0 0
Samuel Richardson	3d. d. ...	6 0	125 0	62 0 0
George Birch	4th d. ...	6 0	125 0	62 10 0
			£ ...	1444 14 6½

Account Duanny due to the Honble Companys Chaplain and Senior Merchants entitled to it agreeable to a Resolution of the Boards of the 8th October 1777 from 1st Oct. 1780 to 31st March 1781.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.			Amount.		
		M°.	days.				
Arnold Burrows	Chaplain ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
William Townsend	Ser^r Merch^t ...	3	4	3	949	1	96
Richard Church	D° ...	1	14	3	444	1	77
James Morley	D° ...	0	26	3	259	0	0
James Sibbald	D° ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
James Beaumont	D° ...	1	26	3	562	0	12
William Freeman	D° ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
R. T. B. Price	D° ...	0	28	3	280	0	0
William Arden	D° ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
Edward Ravenscroft, Secretary ...	D° ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
George Stevenson	D° ...	2	0	3	606	0	24
Patrick Craufurd Bruce	D° ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
James Stevens	D° ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
George Lovibond	D° ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
James Anderson, Sub-Accomptant ...	D° ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
Bell Carlton	D° ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
				Rupees ...	21282	3	29

Account of the Distribution of such part of the Hon. Companys Free Gift as is due to the Hon. the President & Council and Field Officers from the 1st October 1780 to the 31st March 1781.

Names.	Station.	Time served.			Amount due.		
		M°.	days.				
The Hon. Wm Hornby, Esqr ...	President & Governor.	6	0	20	12	121	80
The Wm John Carnac	2^d in Coun. ..	0	2	6	0	39	30
General Goddard	3^d ...	0	6	3	1818	72	0
Charles Egerton, Brig. Genl, Commander-in-Chief, 3^d in Council in military affairs only	.....	0	2	12	80	0	0
Daniel Draper	3^d ...	0	2	3	19	2	20
D° as second in Council	.....	5	29	6	3597	0	63
Nathaniel Stackhouse ...	4th & 3^d ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
John Halsey, Chief of Salsette ...	.....	6	0	3	1818	0	72
William Ashburner	5th & 4th ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
Andrew Ramsay	6th & 5th ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
Thomas Day	7th & 6th ...	6	0	3	1818	0	72
John Torlesse	7th ...	3	11	3	1016	2	46
William Cockburn	L^t Co^l ...	0	2	3	19	2	20
Lawrence Nilson	D° ...	0	2	3	19	2	20
D° as Commanding Officer ...	.....	5	29	12	7253	0	0
Gaspar Dagon	L^t Co^l ...	6	0	3	1818	3	72
James Hartley	D° ...	0	2	3	19	2	20
Emanuel Henry	Major ...	6	0	½	909	0	36
John Westhall	D° ...	6	0	½	909	0	36
John Hopkins	D° ...	0	12	½	58	2	64
James Mc Neil	D° ...	13	0	½	1969	2	78
				Rupees ...	40759	0	79

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 13th June 1781.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honorable William Hornby, Esqr, President and Govr.

The Wo Daniel Draper. | John Torlesse.
Thomas Day.

Mr Ashburner indisposed.

Read the letter from the Admiral and entered under the 24th April last.

It will be totally impossible to construct two new docks within the time mentioned by the Admiral, and if we set about any alterations to the old ones, we shall entirely be deprived of their use for a considerable time, from which great inconvenience will result. Resolved therefore that the new docks be first constructed, and as we have an idea that it may be more convenient to build them at Butchers Island as the tide rises some inches higher than at Bombay, the Chief Engineer and Master Attendant must be directed to give us their opinion on the subject and lay before us plans and estimates of the expence of building docks at both places.

The Collector must be directed to pitch upon a proper spot within the town wall for a Gaol at the smallest expence for removal of houses and the least incovenience to the inhabitants.

The Surgeons must also be directed to report to us what place may be most suitable and convenient to remove the Hospital to.

A proper shed must be erected on the Appollo Ground for the reception of the Kings provisions.

W. HORNBY.
W. ASHBURNER.
T. DAY.
J. TORLESSE.

Honorable Sir and Sirs,

On a supposition of the Honourable Companys China Agents being in want of cash for the dispatch of their ships, I take the liberty of making you the following proposals.

Provided you will take the money freight free and at the Honorable Companys risk I will ship gold on such ship or ships as you direct to the amount of 260 or 300000, consigned to my Agents at China, which shall be paid to the order of the Honorable Companys Agents at China for Bills on the Company at the usual rate of the season, provided they have occasion for it, the money to rest with my Agents on my account and risk.

I mean by this so far to suit the Honorable Companys convenience as to leave it optional with them to take the whole part or none of it as suits their interest best.

Bombay, 6th June 1781. I have &co.

Bombay Castle, Thursday, 14th June 1781.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honorable William Hornby, Esqr, President & Governor.

The Wo Daniel Draper. | William Ashburner.
Thomas Day. | John Torlesse.

Robert Sparks.

Read and approved our proceedings of yesterday.

Brigadier-General Goddard now attending, according to our order of yesterday, takes his seat as third in Council, the oaths of allegiance and as a Member of Council having been previously administered to him.

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 20th June 1781.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Wm Hornby, Esqre, President & Govr

The Wo Daniel Draper.	T. Goddard, Br Genl
J. Halsey.	T. Day.
J. Torlesse.	R. Sparks.

Opened the following tenders of money for China in consequence of our publication:—

	R.s
The Governor	... 60000
General Goddard	... 100000
Mr Samuel Martin	... 40000
Captain William Robinson	... 10000

Also one from Mr James Bond, as entered hereafter, which is accepted on the terms offered.

Ordered that notices be sent round to the subscribers to send in their money to the treasury by the 25th instant, to be examined and packed, in order to be divided amongst the different ships with due care, that the risk on each ship be exactly ascertained and proportioned, and they must also be desired to deliver in copies of their invoices.

W. HORNBY.
J. HALSEY.
T. DAY.
J. TORLESSE.
R. SPARKS.

The humble petition of all the Christian Inhabitants and Parishioners at Mazegon.

Most humbly Showeth &ca

That your Honor with due submission beg your serious attention in regard to the property of the Church of Nossa Senhora de Gloria at Mazegon, which is included in the body of the said village.

That the late Ruy de Tavora, then owner of the Mazegon village, on an application being made to him by the farmer and late inhabitants of this village that they had undergone great troubles in continuing themselves parishioners of the Bombay Church and on account of the distance thereof several of them died without Sacraments, which are to all events necessary to be administered at the way or time of death, and further that were out of their power to discharge the duty of attending to the Masses on Sunday and other holidays. In consequence of the above application the said Ruy de Tavora acquainted the Archbishop Primate of Goa, who was then Superior and Head Manager of all the churches of this island, praying that he would allow a church or chapel of Nra Sra de Gloria of Mazegon to be continued for the people of the said Mazegon village, who granted it on the aforesaid Ruy de Tavora previously making a donation to the said church the same should be granted, who in consequence of the permission from the Archbishop donated for the maintenance of the Vicar or Chaplain, the clerk of the church, annual festivity of N. S. de Gloria, and the other necessary charges for the ornaments &ca, an oart known by the name of Charny de Nossa Sra de Gloria of four wheels situated at Bombay and batty ground called Saunty and Chulgad of the annual produce of twelve morahs, on condition that the management of the church

should ever be in the power of the said Ruy de Tavora and his heirs, and in like manner the appointment of the Chaplain, but the Archbishop as a superior would only authorize and empower such Chaplain as may be named by the said Ruy de Tavora to administer the sacrament of the said church, but the said Chaplain nor the Archbishop or any other Priests appointed by him have the management of the said church, and the above said estate donated for defraying the charges of the said church, which condition is inserted in the last Will and Testament of Christavuo de Souza e Tavora, the grandson of the late Ruy de Tavora, to say "That should the Archbishop take charge of my church then my heirs are to take away the said property donated to the church," as whereas that since the decease of Christavuo de Souza e Tavora the executor of his estate and effects sold the village aforesaid unto Antonio de Lemos and Antonio de Silva, late inhabitants of this island of Bombay, but the deed of sale of that village is made on condition that the church of N^{sa} S^{nra} de Gloria is to have all such donations as aforesaid made by the late Ruy de Tavora and consequently appears by the Will of the late Christavuo de Souza e Tavora, who specifies the donation on the same condition as it has been made by the Ruy de Tavora. When the aforesaid Antonio de Lemos and Antonio de Silva became owners of the said village, the management of the church of this island was devolved to the Carmalitan Bishop, who also continued both the donation and the administration of the church on the like footing as it had been established by Ruy de Tavora, and further that the late Antonio de Silva sold his moiety of said village unto the late Antonio de Lemos and Sancra Suncathecar, who having been involved in debt, the former sold the gold and silver plates and the ornaments of the church, furnished by the former administrators or owners of the villages inhabitant and other people and consequently both owners aforesaid pledged the village in order to pay off their debts. In consequence of Antonio de Lemos's unlawful proceedings of abusing and injuring the church by taking away its property as aforesaid, the late F^{r} Alexander de St Legismundo, by an order from the late Governor William Wake, Esquire, took the church of Mazegon village in his charge and the sole management, on which Antonio de Lemos finding that had been diverted of the administration of the said church and that the Vicar General F^{r} Alexander de Saint Legismundo aforesaid had the sole management thereof, did out of passion make use of the clause specified in the last Will and Testament of Christavuo de Souza e Tavora and without making separation of the property belonging and appertaining to the church pledged the said village together with the churchs property, thereby she was disappointed thereof.

That whereas for the more specific information of your Honourable Board your petitioners do present a declaration from Antonio de Lemos deceased, the owner of the said village, in which he positively asserts the property lawfully belonging and appertaining to the church aforesaid, both that which is mentioned in the last Will and Testament of the late Christavuo de Souza e Tavora, and the said declaration strenuously confirms the assertion of your petitioners that the said property unquestionably does belong to the church, but they now think proper immediately to petition your Honourable Board praying the delivery thereof, on account of Mazegon estate being rented out in lots and in like manner the church property.

Now may it please your Honourable Board that as the rent of the said village is about to expire, your petitioners most humbly pray your Honble Boards serious and mature attention to the premises, requesting that as this church is in great want of repair, and provided an immediate repair is not made they doubt not but it will fall down, therefore they most humbly entreat that the property abovementioned may be ordered to be delivered to the said church agreeable to the clause mentioned in the Will of the donor.

And your petitioners most humbly as in duty bound shall ever pray.

Abstract of Wheat imported and exported from the 1st August 1776 to the 31st July 1781.

	Imports. Candys.	Exports. Candys.
From 1st August 1776 to 31st July 1777	2744	1153
„ ditto 1777 to ditto 1778	4167	870
„ ditto 1778 to ditto 1779	8032	1859
„ ditto 1779 to ditto 1780	1879	390
„ ditto 1780 to ditto 1781	6392	2814

SAMUEL MARTIN.

Bombay, 27th February 1782.

Account Salary due to the Honble Companys Covenanted Servants from 1st October 1781 to the 31st March 1782.

Names.	Stations.	Time served. M.	d.	Salary per annum. £	s.	Salary due. £	s.	d.
The Honble William Hornby, Esqr	Prest & Govr ...	6	0	300	0	150	0	0
The Worshipful Daniel Draper	2d in Council ...	6	0	100	0	50	0	0
Thomas Goddard	3d do ...	6	0	70	0	35	0	0
John Halsey	4th do ...	6	0	50	0	25	0	0
Thomas Day	5th do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
John Torlesse	6th do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Robert Sparks	7th do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
The Revd Arnold Burrowes	Chaplain ...	6	0	50	0	25	0	0
Do as found deserving	Do ...	6	0	50	0	25	0	0
Richard Church	Sen. Merct ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Do	As Mayor ...	2	3	62	10	10	18	9
James Morley	Sen. Merct ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
John Beaumont	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
James Sibbald	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Samuel Stedman	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Benjamin Hollamby	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
William Arden	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Edward Ravenscroft	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Do as Secr to the Revenue Department ...	.....	6	0	75	0	37	10	0
John Griffith	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Patrick Craufurd Bruce	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Do as Mayor	.....	3	27	62	10	20	6	3
James Stevens	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
George Lovibond	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
James Anderson	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Do as Sub-Accomptant	Do ...	6	0	100	0	50	0	0
Do as Accompt General to Mayors Court.	.....	6	0	50	0	25	0	0
Samuel Martin	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Bell Carleton	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
John Richmond Smyth	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Robert Taylor	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Charles Stewart	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
James Beck	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
Stephen Whitehill	Do ...	6	0	40	0	20	0	0
George Matcham	Jun. Merct ...	6	0	30	0	15	0	0
James Hatley	Do ...	6	0	30	0	15	0	0
Do as Deputy Secretary	Do ...	6	0	15	0	7	10	0
Robert Kitson	Do ...	6	0	30	0	15	0	0
William Paddock	Writer ...	6	0	15	0	7	10	0
William Page	Do ...	6	0	15	0	7	10	0
George Paterson	Do ...	6	0	15	0	7	10	0

Account Salary due to the Honble Company's Covenanted Servants &c.—continued.

Names—*continued.*	Station.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Salary due.
		M. d.	£. s.	£. s. d.
Joseph Lanauze	Writer ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
John Syme	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Do as first Ass^t to Accomp^t	Do ...	6 0	40 0	20 0 0
Philip Samuel Maister...	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
James Paton	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
George Dennis	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Thomas Lechmere	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
John Morris	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Alexander Ramsay	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
James Barwick...	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
John Hector Cherry	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Charles Watkins	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Ralph Fresselicque	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
John Donelan	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
William Dobinson	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
John Church	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Thomas Herring	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Robert Halford	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Lawrence Shaw	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
William Gribble	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Thomas Skottowe	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Charles Elphinstone	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Samuel Ince	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
James Ray	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Thomas Nixon Wensley	Do ...	6 0	15 0	7 10 0
Edward Charles Chick...	Do ..	6 0	15 6	7 10 0
William Tennent	Prin. Surg^n ..	6 0	150 0	75 0 0
James Bond	2^d ...	6 0	150 0	75 0 0
Samuel Richardson	3^d ...	6 0	125 0	62 10 0
George Birch	4th ...	6 0	125 0	62 10 0
			£ Ster^g	1471 5 0
		s. d.	c	
		At 2-6 p.	rupee Rs	11770 0 0

Account of the Distribution of such part of the Honble Companys Free Gift as is due to the Honble the President & Council and Field Officers from 1st October 1781 to the 31st March 1782.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	No. of shares at Rs. 666-10 B'by 606-24 p. share.	Amount due.
		Mo. d.		
The Honble William Hornby, Esqr	Pres^t & Govr ...	6 0	20 0	12121 0 80
The Wm Daniel Draper	2^d ...	d^o	6 0	3636 1 44
Brig. General Goddard	3^d ...	d^o	3 0	1818 0 72
John Halsey	4th ...	d^o	3 0	1818 0 72
Wm Ashburner, Chief of Salsette	.....	d^o	3 0	1818 0 72
Thomas Day	5th ...	d^o	3 0	1818 0 72
John Torlesse	6th ...	d^o	3 0	1818 0 72
Robert Sparks	7th ...	d^o	3 0	1818 0 72
Lawrence Nilson	Lt Col^l ...	d^o	3 0	1818 0 72
Gaspar Dagon	.....	d^o	3 0	1818 0 72
Robert Jackson...	.....	3 4	3 0	949 1 92
Emanuel Henny	Major ...	6 0	1½ 0	909 0 36
John Westphall...	D^o ...	6 0	1½ 0	909 0 36
James MacNeil...	D^o ...	2 27	1½ 0	448 0 92
Robert Fewtrell	D^o ...	3 4	1½ 0	474 2 98
Charles Moore	D^o ...	d^o	1½ 0	474 2 98
William Abington	D^o ...	d^o	1½ 0	474 2 98
Charles Turner...	D^o ...	d^o	1½ 0	474 2 98
				35417 3 48

Account Dewannee due to the Honble Companys Chaplain and Senior Merchants entitled to it, agreeable to a Resolution of the Board, 8th October 1777, from the 1st October 1781 to the 31st March 1782.

Names.	Stations.	Time served.	Shares.	Amount due.
		M. d.		
Arnold Burrowes	Chaplain ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
James Morley	Senr Mch^t ...	0 4	3 0	40 0 0
James Sibbald	D^o ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
William Lewis	D^o ...	4 21	3 0	1424 1 23
Samuel Stedman	D^o ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
William Arden	D^o ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
Edwd Ravenscroft, Sec^y	D^o ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
John Griffith	D^o ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
Pat. Craufurd Bruce	D^o ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
James Stevens	D^o ...	5 17	3 0	1686 3 47
George Lovibond	D^o ...	5 17	3 0	1686 3 47
James Anderson, Sub Acc^t	D^o ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
Francis Warden	D^o ...	4 21	3 0	1424 1 23
Bell Carleton	D^o ...	5 17	3 0	1686 3 47
Jno Richmond Smyth	D^o ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
Charles Stewart	D^o ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
James Beck	D^o ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
Stephen Whitehill	D^o ...	6 0	3 0	1818 0 72
			Rs	29767 1 51

Bombay Castle, 3d May 1782.

The Honble the President having received two letters from the Chief of Surat giving an account of the damage done at that place by the late violent gale of wind on the 21st ultimo, Mr. Draper, to whom he sent them, directed the Secretary to send them round for the perusal of the members, and at the same time to desire they would give their opinion on the proposal made by the Chief:—

Honble Sir,

It is with the deepest concern that I now sit down to acquaint you that on the 21st in the evening we had a most terrible hurricane, which has not only destroyed two ships of Salla Chellaby and one of Mahomoods laying at Surat Bar, but every boat and vessel in the river, and has left the town in so ruined and disastrous a state, that it has more the appearance of the remains after a very severe bombardment, than the idea we can fancy to be the effects of a gale of wind. The damage is immense, and it is calculated at a very moderate rate to say only three or four thousand lives have been lost in the town of Poorahs; in short, Sir, the scene is too shocking and horrid to describe. Numbers of poor souls that had taken shelter on some banks or islands on the river to avoid the parties of Pindaries that have within these six or eight days been down again, have all perished by the violence of the sea, which, from the effects of the gale, threw such a deluge of water into the river as to exceed the height of the tides and the highest freshes. The "Swift" gallivat and "Tappy" armed boat laying near Swally Hole are both drove ashore up to the N'ward of Vauxs tomb, and the "Dolphin" hoy that was proceeding down to Bulsaur with money to pay Bowles' battalion having got down as far as Gundavy was forced up & wrecked a little to the N'ward of the "Swift." Lorrain and most of his people saved, but three Europeans, all the detachment, and several lascars in the "Swift" have perished. Sutherland himself was luckily up at town. The Garden House, Castle & Latty have suffered most severely, and not a house in town but has evident marks of the havock of the storm, and many people say they felt the effects of an earthquake.

By letters from Jambosur and Broach I learn that at the former the "Wolf" gallivat and two armed boats are cast on the banks with several boats of the convoy, and Lieut. Buncombe writes me the gallivat is in such a condition as not to be able to proceed down, having lost her rudder and boat. The "Terrible" & "Rodney" were both at Broach Bar when the gale came on & reports say the former foundered and the latter we have as yet no accounts of. The "Shark" gallivat, Lieut. Bond informs me, is drove on shore in Broach river, having lost her masts, but that he hopes to be able to bring the vessell round to Surat with a jury mast made out of spars he has got there, but that above forty boats are lost of the convoy, and the others were necessitated to throw their cotton into the river, so that I fear the loss to the merchants will be immense. An Arab ship "Grab" loaded with freight for Bussorah sailed on the 21st in the morning from the Bar, but I fear from the violence of the weather she also must have foundered. Great damage has been done to Nowsary and many other of the principal towns in the Purgunnahs of the Antovassey, and the ravages of the storm have extended to Broach and the northward, so that every hour brings additional accounts of the distress of the country. The wind in the morning early was northerly and shifted round to the S. E., and about 3 in the afternoon it begun to blow from the S. W. and a prodigious swell came tumbling in. It abated or lulled a little while, but about 6 o'clock began to blow a hurricane and continued so at intervals until two o'clock in the morning. At daylight the appearance all around was horribly shocking from the wrecks of houses, trees, and numbers of sheep and cattle covering the surface of the river. The damage in the buildings of the town must be exceedingly great, and I fear those to the Companys buildings will be very heavy indeed, for without being a spectator it is almost impossible to imagine the havock

and general devastation. Our poor inhabitants that for months have been drove from their villages to avoid the depredations of the enemy laying under our walls, now, Sir, call loudly for our compassion and relief, for, added to their former distresses, this late hurricane has been most severe on them. The little grain and effects that they had saved from these plunderers is now lost to them, and as it would be a great act of charity and would have a good effect, Sir, if you would consent and admit the balances at present outstanding being remitted to them. I believe they may amount to about a lack twenty or thirty thousand rupees; indeed from the general distress, I fear that even the greatest part thereof will with difficulty, or if at all, be recoverable, and a publication throughout the Purgunahs of remission of the balances would give new life to the ryats and impress a most favourable idea of our humanity at this distressing period. I am well convinced how at this time the Honble Company can ill afford a diminution of their revenues, but when I am so sensible of the distressing state the poor inhabitants are now reduced to throughout our Purgunnahs, and the good and great effect it would certainly have at this juncture a remission to them of their balances,—I cannot either in justice to my employers or in humanity to the poor sufferers omit noticing the same to you, Sir, in order if it meets with your approbation we may have your Boards sanction for the same. The scenes of distress that are around us call for every aid of pity and commisseration, and I hope to that only you will attribute my present intercession.

As soon as I can obtain any distinct and clear account of our vessels situation and fate, I will address you. In the interim I remain with respect,

Honble Sir,

Surat, 23^d^ April 1782. Your most obed^t^ h^ble^ Servt,

R. H. BODDAM.

The two Pattamars and timber boats at Gundavy are all lost, only one Tindall & a sepoy saved thereout just come in.

Honble Sir,

The enclosed is duplicate of my letter of the 23^d^, but I have not as yet received any further accounts relative to our vessels, excepting by some Lascars of boats that have come over from Broach side that were wrecked during the late hurricane, who all agree that the "Terrible" foundered near Broach Bar, and that they can give no accounts of the "Rodney," further than she was with the convoy off Broach when the gale came on, so that there is too much reason to apprehend she also has shared the fate of the "Terrible." Lieutenant Sutherland went down yesterday afternoon to render what assistance he can to the "Swift" gallivatt & "Dolphin" hoy, but the great want of boats distresses us exceedingly in not being able to send out the required assistance. Several of the lascars belonging to the two Pattamars cast on shore near Billimoorah with the timber boats are since come in, and give accounts that the boats were entirely destroyed, and a lascar is also come up that was on board the Arab ship "Grab" and give account of her foundering to the southward. The Noquedah and a few of the crew only saved. The gale has done great damage about Parneira, Versaul and Arzinghur and extended inland up to Bearah and Soanghur, destroying houses, trees &^ca^ At Broach also many buildings both within and out of the town have been thrown down, but I do not learn that any of the European gentlemen &^ca^ have suffered. Their escapes here may in several instances be deemed miraculous.

As we shall not have any vessell ready for some time to send down with any part of the convoy from the northward that may have escaped the storm, I hope, Sir, you will order one up soon, as also some armed fishing boats, for as five out of our armed boats are cast away and in all probability if not entirely lost, so much damaged as to be unfit for service for some time, we are

now left destitute of any protection for the little trade that may have escaped this general devastation.

I am with respect,

Surat, 25th April 1782. Your most obed.t h.ble Serv.t,

R. H. BODDAM.

A lascar and two sepoys saved from the "Terrible" when she foundered at Broach Bar all just come in give this acc.t of her.

To

General Goddard &.c Council.

Gentlemen,

M.r Draper has directed me to send round for your perusal the two accompanying letters from the Chief of Surat containing accounts of the dreadful devastations committed by the late hurricane, and he desires you will signify your opinion on the Chiefs proposal for giving up to the ryats the balances remaining unrecovered of the revenues of this season.

I am with respect, Gentlemen,

Bombay, 3d May 1782. Your most obed.t Ser.t,

EDWARD RAVENSCROFT.

I agree to the proposal, provided the gentlemen at Surat are convinced that all the ryats are entitled to this indulgence, otherwise to such as have suffered.

ROBERT SPARKS.

I agree to the proposals made by M.r Boddam as Chief, for giving up to the ryats the balances remaining unrecovered of the revenues of this season, from the losses they must have sustained now by the late gale of wind as well as from what they suffered before by the enemy.

CHARLES BOURCHIER.

Although the Hon.ble Company at this juncture can very ill spare or afford to remit any part of their revenues, yet from the pathetic and no doubt just representation of M.r Boddam of the unhappy situation of the ryats, and indeed of the whole country, I am induced from the feelings of humanity as well as my regards for the interests of the Company to think they ought to be relieved, and their outstanding balances accordingly remitted, as otherwise they may, in my opinion, be totally incapable of cultivating the country the ensuing season, and I am further inclined to think the showing them this tenderness on the present occasion will be a great encouragement for the people to remain during the present troubles in our Purgunnahs, and may be an inducement for those around to flock to where they see so proper an attention is paid to misfortune or distress so unexpected, accumulated, and severe.

JOHN TORLESSE.

From the representation of M.r Boddam I agree to give up the outstanding balances due from the ryats to those he thinks entitled to such a favour.

THOMAS DAY.

In general I agree to M.r Boddams proposal, but as I must suppose that the ryats have not all equally suffered, but on the contrary that some who owe part of the balance to be remitted may have met with little loss, and others who owe no part of it a great deal, I think the Chief and Council at Surat should be directed to enquire particularly into the losses sustained by the Purgunnahs & their respective villages and accordingly appropriate adequately the

H°. Companys intended indulgence or bounty; for otherwise a village or district that has suffered little and owes a considerable balance may be excused payment of it, and another district which has suffered a great deal, if it owes little or nothing, will by that single circumstance lose all share in the Companys indulgence. I think therefore that all the balances outstanding should not be indiscriminately given up, but that the whole amount of them should be appropriated to the relief of the sufferers in such proportion as the Collector General of Surat shall on enquiry judge agreeable.

RT. GAMBIER.

I concur in opinion with Mr. Gambier.

D. DRAPER.

I agree to remit the outstanding balances to the ryats in general.

THOS. GODDARD.

Distribution of the sum of £21319 allowed to be drawn for on the Honble Company by their Covenant and Military servants agreeably to their demands and to the order of Council dated 28th April 1782. The sum is divided into 100 shares of £213-3-9 each and proportioned to the Honble the President and members of the Board and Field Officers agreeably to their respective shares of the Duanny and the remainder equally proportioned between the Civil and Military:—

	Shares.	
The President	20	4263 15 0
The Second, ...	6	1279 2 6
The General	12	2558 5 0
Eight Members of the Board, Secretary, Sub-Accomptant and Chaplain @ 3 shares each or £639-11-3.	33	7035 3 9
Three Lieutenant-Colonels, 3 shares ea. on £639-11-3 .	9	1918 13 9
Five Majors, 1¼ shares on £319-15-7½ each	7¼	1598 18 1½
The remainder equally between the Civil and Military Servants, viz.:—		
90 Civil Servants under Council.		
4 Principal Surgeons		
94 @ £14-3-6	6¼	1332 10 11½
The Military	6¼	1332 10 11½
Shares	100	21319 0 0

Bombay Castle, 21st March 1783.

Gentlemen,

I have the honor to inform you that the Garrison of Mangalore hath surrendered. The breach being nearly practicable yesterday evening the Killidar sent out proposals of capitulation, which being finally adjusted in the course of the night, I was put in possession early this morning. The terms granted were, that the Killedar and his friends should be at liberty to go wherever they pleased, and have their private property secured to them, which I agreed to chiefly on account of the approach of the enemy, who are said to be in force to the number of 9,000 horse and foot and to be advanced very near us, and partly to prevent the great massacre that must have attended a storm.

This critical situation induced me to request that Captains Taylor and Price of the "Talbot" and "Ciser" (which arrived in the offing a few days ago) would countenance the siege with the presence of their ships for some short time; and they have been very useful to me in landing stores and assisting me with as many men as they could spare. They now proceed to Bombay, and Captain Taylor will have the honor of delivering this dispatch.

I have the honor to be &c^{a},
Gentlemen,
RICHARD MATHEWS.

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 28th May 1783.

At a Consultation, Present:

John Torlesse, Esqr.	Richard Church, Esqr.
Charles Bourchier, Esqr.	James Morley, Esqr.

The Honble the President at Salsette. Mr Gambier at the Hot Wells.
Messrs Day and Sparks indisposed.

The Secretary having this instant received a letter from Mr Day acquainting him that he was too much indisposed to attend Council, the Board remark that they think Mr Day has been wanting in attention to them, in not giving earlier notice of his inability to attend, as by his direction the Secretary had summoned the different members to meet him at nine o'clock.

The Board further remark they could have wished Mr Day had met them, as they have every reason to believe that the Select Committee have received advice (by a vessel which arrived here yesterday from Bussora) that the preliminary articles for a Treaty of Peace with France, Spain, and America, were signed at Paris on the 20th of January last, by the respective Plenipotentiaries, and that a cessation of arms had taken place with Holland, which important intelligence, if well authenticated, will render it necessary that we should take into immediate consideration the propriety of countermanding our instructions to Co^{l} Morgan of the 26th instant which thô signed are not yet dispatched.

Resolved that a copy of the above Minute be sent to the Select Committee, and that they be accordingly requested to communicate to us the necessary information on the above occasion.

JOHN TORLESSE.
ROB^{T} SPARKS.
CH^{S} BOURCHIER.

Bombay Castle, 29th May 1783.

Extract of a letter from ALLEYNE FITZHERBERT *Esqr, His Britannic Majestys Plenipotentiary at Paris, to His Excellency Sir* ROBERT AINSLIE, *dated the 22nd Jany 1783.*

"I have the satisfaction to inform your Excellency that the preliminary articles of peace between his Majesty on the one part, and the most Christian King and the King of Spain on the other part, were signed on the 20th instant at Versailles (in separate instruments) by myself and the respective Plenipotentiaries of these Crowns. That I signed, moreover, at the same time (in the Kings name by His Majestys commands) a declaration certifying it to be the Kings intention, that though the terms of peace between His Majesty and the States General of the United Netherlands are not finally adjusted, that Republic shall be comprehended in the armistice by sea and land, which shall take place (at the usual epochs) immediately after the exchange of the ratifications of the aforesaid preliminaries; and lastly, that I at the same time signed and delivered to the Commissioners of the United States to be likewise comprehended in

the same armistice (which is also to commence at the same epochs) the said Commissioners having delivered to me on their parts a reciprocal declaration to the same effect in the name and on the behalf of the States their masters. I have further the honor to inform your Excellency that I had yesterday my first audience at the Court of Versaills in quality of His Majestys Minister Plenipotentiary."

Bussora, 28th April 1783.

(A true copy.)
WILLIAM DIGGES LATOUCHE.

Bombay Castle, 11th September 1783.

Articles for a cessation of hostilities between the Nabob TIPPOO SAIB *and Colonel* CAMPBELL.

In consequence of the 16th Article of the Treaty of Peace made and concluded the 20th January 1783 betwixt the Kings of England and France, and their subjects, the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur, Ally of his Majesty the King of France in order to come to a solid peace with the English nation in India is willing to accede to the invitation of the Marquiss de Busey, Captain General of the land and sea forces, and of all the French possessions on this side of the Cape of Good Hope, as well as that of Messrs Sadlier and Staunton deputed to that General by the Honble the Governor and Select Committee at Madras, and has agreed with Major Campbell, Commander-in-Chief in Mangulore and of the English forces on the Malabar Coast, on the following conditions:—

1st Article.

Respecting the disposition of the Troops.

Major Campbell shall remain master and in possession of the fort of Mangulore, and of that ground only which he at present occupies without the place. The Nabob, on the other hand, is to remain in possession of his trenches and batteries made before this fort, and in which he will leave to guard them the same number of sepoys there was during the siege. He will also remain in possession of the Battery on the Island which he made himself master of, and where he will leave at present a garrison which makes with the guard of his trenches three thousand men. As to his army, his design is instead of leaving it here, to go with it to the other side of the Gauts, as soon as he can, but Major Campbell cannot insist upon his making this an article according to the established rules of a cessation of arms. He only demands likewise that the same rules should be observed with respect to the reinforcements which may have been dispatched to Major Campbell and which will be mentioned afterwards in the article that treats of them.

The Nabob will send into the fort to the number of 100 his armed sepoys, and he may post them in the places he may think most requisite, to observe that nothing is done contrary to the articles of the cessation, and may likewise make them be relieved every three days. Major Campbell on his part may put into the trenches and batteries of the Nabob raised before this place, an equal or inferior number of his armed sepoys to that which the Prince will put into the fort, and he may likewise post them to the same purpose, and as he thinks most prudent, and also relieve them every three days. The officers of the garrison may walk without th fort and visit the French officers in the Nabobs camp. As to the soldiers of the garrison they may also walk without the place, but very few at once, and no further than two coss, and that along the sea side. The above officers and soldiers will strictly observe in their walks not to examine the works of the Nabob.

2nd Article.

Respecting the Works.

Major Campbell cannot repair the breach made in the fort nor erect any new works either within or on the outside of the fort, likewise the Nabob cannot work any more at his trenches or batteries or make any new work. In short, every thing will remain in its present situation and no advantages whatever to be taken of either side.

3rd Article

Respecting Provisions.

The Nabob will cause to be established near the place a Bazar where the garrison can buy its provisions. He will fix a Cutwal to whom the Major can apply for what beef and mutton is necessary, and he will pay no more than the current price of the country for all kinds of provisions. He shall not be obliged to take any that he thinks of bad quality. He shall be at liberty to take into the fort ten or twelve days provisions of every kind, but he is not to lay in a greater quantity at a time. With respect to liquors, salt, provisions and other articles that the country cannot afford, he may cause them to be brought from other places, and freely receive them into the fort for one months consumption only and no more.

4th Article.

Respecting Dispatches.

The Nabob will permit the Harcarrahs and carriers of letters to pass unmolested, and not to be opened. Major Campbell will dispatch them along the sea side, whether to the southward or northward, but he can neither send away or receive them by sea.

5th Article.

Respecting Reinforcements.

Major Campbell is not to receive any succours that may have been sent or may be sent him in future either by sea or land. He will even send to stop their march, so that those who come by land will remain in the place they are at this instant. As to the aforesaid succours which may have been or may be sent to him in future by sea, Major Campbell likewise cannot receive them.

The officer commanding them shall be at liberty to remain in the same latitude he is in at this instant or to return to Tellichery or Bombay. If they arrive at this place after the signing of these presents Major Campbell will send them off directly, and in all these cases nobody can land from the ships or boats that may have brought them. Major Campbell cannot bring into the fort warlike stores of any kind whatsoever, and if any should arrive for him he will send them back to Tellicherry.

6th Article.

Respecting the Police between the respective Troops.

If the Sepoys, Piedars, or any other people belonging to the Nabob have any cause of compaint against the soldiers, sepoys or any other person of the garrison, they will address themselves to Major Campbell, who will make them be punished by his laws, according as the case require; on the other hand if the soldiers, sepoys, or any other people of the garrison have any cause of complaint against the sepoys, Piedars, or any other people belonging to the Nabob, they will address themselves to the commanding officer of the Prince, who will likewise make them be punished according as they deserve, and any person of either side taking revenge at his own hand will be punished by order of his own officer.

7th Article.

Respecting the fort of Onore and all the places that depend on it.

All the articles made and settled for the fort and garrison of Mangulore will equally respect, and be observed by that of Onore and its depending posts, with this difference, that on account of Onore being a place of less consequence than Mangulore, the Nabob will only leave in the trenches and batteries that his troops made before the place 900 sepoys or Piedars for to guard them, and that he will only put into the fort 30 sepoys to observe that the articles of the cessation are strictly adhered to, as likewise the English commanding officer at Onore will for the same purpose only send into the trenches and batteries of the Nabob the same number, viz. 30 sepoys.

8th Article.

Respecting the former English Garrison of Nagur.

Major Campbell had demanded of the Nabob the release of the garrison of Nagur, General Mathews having given up that place to the Prince by capitulation, in which it had been agreed that he and his garrison should retire to one of the English possessions. The Nabob returns for answer that in the article of the capitulation granted to General Mathews these were the two principal ones. "That the General" should retire with his garrison and effects to one of the English possessions, and that he put into the hands of the Nabob all the people formerly belonging to the Sircar in his possession, and all the jewels, effects and money that were in the fort. But that General Mathews after the articles of capitulation were settled and signed pillaged the treasurys and storehouses, caused the accounts of the Toshakanna, etc., of the Prince to be burnt, and did not deliver up the people formerly belonging to the Sircar as specified. The Nabob was therefore authorized by the rights of war to keep both him and his garrison prisoners. The Nabob besides having objected that this article had no concern with a cessation of arms, but only with a treaty of peace, Major Campbell agreed to leave it to be settled at the conclusion of peace.

9th Article.

Respecting the Nabobs possessions on the Malabar Coast.

The Nabob having demanded to remain master of his ancient domains upon this Coast and to collect the customs and revenues as formerly, Major Campbell answered that he agreed with respect to the country the Nabob had reconquered since his arrival on this coast and to the moment of the cessation of arms, but not for that part of which the English had made themselves masters of, and which he considered as still belonging to them, though they had left it without defence. The Nabob replied that the Major did not know that he had at this very moment troops dispersed over all his ancient domains upon this coast, that consequently those places where the English had none, were lawfully his by the rights of war is esteemed to be in his possession and to belong to him.

Major Campbell, likewise, respecting the present article, having objected to the Nabob that the Rajah of Cherical, the Rajah of Nellesier and the Rajah of Comlah, being allies of the English, he could not collect the customs and revenues of their country, the Prince answered him that in the first place his troops had already made themselves masters of all the country of the Rajahs of Nellesier and Comlah; that he had placed there Amuldars and other people who at present collected the customs and revenues, and that therefore everything is settled in respect to those two. In the second place, with regard to the country of Cherical, that his troops have already made themselves masters of a part of it, that the late Nabob Heyder Alli Khan his father, who conquered that country, had only restored it to the above Rajah, on condition of paying an annual

tribute, and consequently it belonged to him. In short, that he cannot look upon this Rajah, his tributary, as an ally of the English, and that he never used him as such, but as a subject and a servant who revolted and joined himself in the rebellion of Shaihayes. After the Nabob had made these objections, Major Campbell agrees to the present as follows—

The Nabob will remain master of his ancient domains on this coast which are not in possession of English troops but in the possession of his. He will receive the customs and revenues as formerly without being prevented or molested either by the English or their Amuldars. He will likewise receive at Mangulore and elsewhere the rights of the dewan he did formerly.

10th Article.

Respecting the cessation of Arms on all the Mallabar Coast.

The Nabob from this moment will cease all hostilities against the possessions, troops and auxiliaries of the King of Great Britain and of the English East India Company on this coast, as likewise Major Campbell obliges himself as being Commander-in-Chief of the English forces on the said coast to make all hostilities cease against the possessions, troops and auxiliaries of the Nabob. In general, it is to be understood by this cessation of arms that the Nabob shall take no advantage whatever against the possessions, troops and auxiliaries of the English: on the other hand, the English and their auxiliaries shall take no advantage whatever against the possessions, troops and auxiliaries of the Nabob on the said coast.

11th Article.

Respecting the Hostages.

The above articles shall be adhered to by both parties scrupulously and with good faith, and to ensure it Major Campbell will give as hostages to the Nabob two English officers who will remain near the Nabob with one of the French corps. The Nabob likewise will give as hostages two of his officers to Major Campbell.

12th Article.

The present agreement of the cessation of arms shall be signed and executed in quadruplicate in the Mahratta and English languages.

It shall likewise be made in quadruplicate in the French language, and besides their being signed by the Nabob and Major Campbell, they shall also be signed by Monsieur Pierron de Morlaye, Envoy from France with the Prince, who has been on this occasion the mediator betwixt the Nabob and Major Campbell and witness to the articles to which they have respectively agreed to, a copy of each shall be given to the Nabob and another to Major Campbell. One in French shall be sent to the Marquis de Bussy and another shall remain in the hands of Monsieur Pierron.

Drawn out and agreed upon in quadruplicate in my Durbar before Mangulore the 2nd August 1783.

Seal. (Signed) TIPPOO SULTAN BAHADUR.

Drawn out and agreed upon in quadruplicate in Mangulore Fort the 2nd August 1783.

Seal. (Signed) Jo. CAMPBELL, Major, 42nd R. H. Regt., Commander-in-Chief.

Signed as specified in and according to the purport of the 12th article of these presents before Mangulore the 2nd Augt 1783.

Seal. (Signed) PIERRON DE MORLAYE.

Bombay Castle, 27th September 1783.

Relation of the conversation which passed between the Nabob TIPPOO SULTAN Bahadur on the 20th and 21st August, and Brigadier-General MACLEOD in the presence of Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, Lieutenant Leighton acting as Interpreter.

August 20th.

Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell having presented Brigadier-General Macleod, the usual Durbar ceremonies were performed, and some general conversation took place, which consisted mostly of questions from the Nabob about the engagement which the Brigadier-General had fought with the Mahrattah fleet. The Nabob then asked him why he had desired to see him, and if he had anything particular to say to him concerning the peace or war, on which the conversation went on as follows:—

B. G. Macleod.—One of my greatest reasons to land was, that as there is now a prospect of peace, I intend to return soon to Europe and wish to have the honor of seeing the Nabob, that I may give my own Royal master an account of the person of so famous a Prince. I am also rejoiced to find by the cessation of arms which His Highness has concluded with Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell that there was a likelihood of peace between our nation and him. I have always considered it as the interest of the English to have friendship with him. I have been desirous to strengthen the beginning of it by confirming the cessation as Commander-in-Chief of Bombay. And if His Highness would allow me I would mention some things to him which would prove it to be his own interest to be a firm friend to the English and would prove the way to a peace.

Nabob.—I am sincere in my desire for peace with the English. I respect that people; and if they act fairly with me I will be their friend. I should be glad if the General would go to the King of England from me and tell him about me. I want to be a friend to him and his people, and will send presents by the General to the King. I will be glad to see the General at my Durbar tomorrow, and to hear all he has to say. I will open my heart to him and he must act fairly with me. I have a great opinion of him and Lieut.-Colonel Campbell. They have showed themselves good warriors, and I wish to raise their name. I will see them tomorrow. During this conference Mr. Pierron de Morlay the French Envoy came in. The Nabob told me that as the French had proposed the peace, he had sent for him that I might see him in the Durbar. We retired.

21st August.

B. G. Macleod.—I have always had a great respect for the Nabob and his family. His father was a great warrior and a great Prince, and every soldier admires him. The Nabob himself has great renown as a warrior, and he has come to great power and fame at a much earlier time of life than his father. I know the wise means he is taking to strengthen his army and discipline them. I wish him great increase of power and glory, and if he will be a friend to our nation, I should rejoice to see the house of Hider as great as that of Timur was. But I will prove to the Nabob if he will let me speak without taking offence, that if he hopes to be great and successful it cannot be by war with the English (I was desired to speak freely and went on). The Nabob is too well informed a prince not to know that, at the breaking out of this war with him, the Government of Madras and their allies were not well prepared for war, that his father and he had taken great advantage of this and met with great success at first, that notwithstanding this the English soon became equal in the field, and at this moment the Nabob enjoyed no recompence for all his great expence and trouble. The English

were able to make this head against him when they were engaged in war with the French, Spaniards, Dutch and Americans, and with the Mahrattahs in India. These wars employed all their resources of men, ships and money. Now we have peace with all these nations, the Nabob is our only enemy. All the force of the British Empire may now be employed against him. I assure the Nabob in the most solemn manner that the greatest preparations are making against him, that ships and men are daily arriving from Europe, and will continue to arrive till we have finished the war with him. I own that the Nabob is a great and formidable prince, but he cannot but think that the English who were able to contend with all the greatest nations in Europe and with him and the Mahrattahs in India at the same time, would have the advantage against him or any one of these enemys alone. The Nabob is too wise not to see that he can gain nothing by the war. The English may make conquests upon him, and even if he was able to keep his ground and lose nothing, he must at any rate lose his time, his money, and his best troops. Perhaps the English are the only nation in India on whom he can make no impression, as his own, his father's experience, and the present situation of affairs might convince him. His superiority in military talents would make him great against any other enemy, and as I wished well to his renown, I wish him to choose some other enemy. Notwithstanding the advantageous situation of the English, I am well convinced that it is their interest and inclination to have a firm friendship with him. Their principal interest is in Bengal and the Carnatic. The powers most likely to interfere with these possessions are the Mahrattahs and the Nizam.

The English would always wish him for their natural ally, because it would be his policy to keep a watchful eye on those neighbours. Besides, we do not want more territory, but to enjoy peaceably what we have, therefore we should be glad to make peace with him. I have now spoke a long time. If what I have said is pleasing to the Nabob, I shall be happy. I beg him to open his heart to me, and tell me if I can be of any use to him by telling his mind to any of the Governments in India. I will be rejoiced to be of service to so famous a Prince.

Nabob.—I am much pleased with what the General has said. I see he has good abilities. He has spoken sensibly and openly to me, and that is the way I wish to be dealt with. I am sincere in my desire to have a firm and solid friendship with the English, and the General and Lieut.-Col. Campbell have shewn themselves good warriors, and I would be glad to make the peace with them. I wish to exalt their names and to let their King know they are good servants. I will now say something about the war. Some time ago Mahomed Ali borrowed above 100 lacs of money from us, and we assisted him with our army. In return he promised to give us Trichanopoly, but he broke his word and would not pay us the money. He has done everything to show himself our enemy. Being so near Madras he has poisoned the minds of the English against my father and me. He has even sent people to England to abuse us to the King and people there. This is bad usage from a man of our own caste and was a great cause of the war. Mahomed Alli is not true to the English. He has sent people to me to say that the English have taken so much money from him, and made him so much in debt, that the Carnatic would be of no use to him if they remain there, and that he would be glad to be friends with me and drive them out.

B. G. Macleod.—I most humbly thank His Highness for what he has been pleased to say of me and Lieutenant-Colonel Campbell, and I wish to show him my gratitude by doing everything in my power to serve His Highness, consistent with my duty to my own master and my country. I am a military servant and General of the Bombay Forces. I have no power to make peace. That must be done by the three Governors of Bengal, Madras and Bombay. All I can do is to confirm the cessation of arms and to represent His Highness's sentiments in the most favourable way to the Governors.

Nabob.—Why cannot the Surdars make peace. They are the proper persons to do it.

B. G. Macleod.—It is ordered by the King and Company that the Govr and Councellors shall make the peace, because they understand matters of revenue and trade better than the Surdars. I am happy to find that the Nabob is sincere in his desire for peace, and I have no doubt that the Governors and Councellors will conclude it with him to his satisfaction. If I should say anything against Mahomed Alli, who is a respectable Prince and a steady friend to the English, the Nabob himself would have a bad opinion of me. With respect to Trichanopoly, I know that story very well. I then related it, as it is in Urme, at which the Nabob and his ministers showed great surprize. They said I spoke truth and they saw I knew affairs well. I went on. The Nabob must be sensible the English never will give up Trichanopoly. His mentioning such a thing would stop all thoughts of peace. If he is so sincere as he has done me the honor to say, I exhort him to begin by offering to renounce all claim to Trichanopoly, that it may never appear again in dispute. As His Highness has commended me for speaking so freely, I will add another advice to give the English at once a proof of his goodwill and magnanimity by releaseing all their prisoners immediately. This will strike all mankind with a high idea of his grandeur of soul. It will be a noble token of his goodwill. I advise it for the sake of his renown, as much as for the sake of the prisoners, for as a peace will certainly happen, a few months longer captivity is of no great consequence. I never will deceive the Nabob. It would be presumptious in me to propose terms of peace. I have no power to do so, though I believe the Governor of Bombay would trust me to make their share of the peace. The Nabob knows that his army has done infinite mischief in the Carnatic, and that it will be natural for the Government of Madras to demand security against the like happening again. What that security will be I know not. The Nabob has also put the English to great expences. What demands may be made on that head I cannot say. I wish the peace to be equal for both sides that it may be lasting.

Nabob.—I praise you for what you say. I believe you speak truely and openly to me, which I like. At your request and Colonel Campbell, I will release the prisoners, every one of them immediately. If you will go with me to Seringapatam, I will deliver every man to you, and you may send them to their different Governments. Will you engage that if the peace is not made these prisoners shall be sent back to me?

B. G. Macleod.—I engage my head for it exclusive of the common accidents of death.

Nabob.—Go with me to Seringapatam. I will give you the prisoners. Mr Bussy shall not make the peace for me, you shall make it. I will send the terms with you to Madras, on which I will make peace. Will you go?

B. G. Macleod.—I humbly thank your Highness for the great honor you do me in promising to give up the prisoners at my request, and desiring me to make the peace for you. I will go most readily, and your Highness will promise in case the peace does not take place to send me either to Tellicherry or Bombay as I shall choose.

Nabob.—I do promise. Let me know tomorrow what horses, palanqueens &c you and your suit will want. Mangulore and the other places will remain according to the cessation. I will give up all claim to Trichanopoly. The above is a true account.

NORMAN MACLEOD, Br.-Genl.
JOHN CAMPBELL, Lieut-Colonel.

Bombay Castle, 22d October 1783.

Received the following letter and papers from Brigr General Macleod brought by his Aid-de-Camp Lieut Seton:—

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

Mr Sibbald having proceeded some days ago in the "Mercury" will probably arrive before this can reach you. Immediately before his departure he was a good deal alarmed by a packet from Tellicherry which he instantly communicated to me. It contained a letter from Mr Hutchinson at Anjengo to the Resident and Council at Tellicherry enclosing one from Mr Hippesley at Tanjore which announced the recommencement of hostilities with Tippoo Sahib on the other coast. On looking at the date of Mr Hippesley's note I immediately discovered the whole to be a false alarm. It was written from Tanjore the 31st of August, and says that they had lately heard of the recommencement of hostilities from the Select Committee at Madras. Thus, allowing a few days for the time of going between Madras and Tanjore, this recommencement must have happened about the beginning or middle of August. Now the cessation of arms concluded by Major Campbell at the requisition of the Select Committee of Madras took place on the 2nd and was not finally settled till the 15th. All the operations of Fullarton's army were to depend on Tippoo's ceasing his attack on Mangalore, so that the news of that having happened could not have reached Madras when they sent that advice to Tanjore.

But though this alarm is not well founded, I have to acquaint you of another which is very serious, which has induced me to quit the Nabob that I may endeavour to prevent the evils which threaten.

For a long time Tippoo has shown a great unwillingness to leave Mangalore in our possession, his martial pride is hurt at the idea of having been baffled, and he is, I now find, determined to take it either by open force or treachery. I have no fear of his succeeding by the former method, but he has adopted a mode of treachery that will certainly accomplish his purpose, if we don't take the most vigorous steps to prevent him. By a most material article in the treaty of cessation, Tippoo was bound to give us a bazar where we might purchase ten days provisions of every kind which the country could afford at a time, and of those articles which his bazar could not afford we were to be allowed to receive a months consumption at a time from the shipping. With respect to fresh provisions and admitting salt meat, bread and arrack, he has not behaved very ill, but every obstacle and hindrance possible has been thrown in the way of the Companys purchasing rice: for a long time they pretended they had none, on which I sent to Tellicherry for a supply, which arrived here with Mr Sibbald. At first the Nabob promised to admit it, but he afterwards stopped it; I wrote to him, I went to him, I reasoned, I entreated, I threatened—all to no purpose. I got the French Envoy, who was witness to the treaty, to do the same; he always promised fair, but I constantly found he had given contrary orders to his people. By having lived always since the cessation on our original stock, there is not now in the fort more than 20 days rice as full allowance; by going to half allowance it will last six weeks; if in that time they are not relieved they must fall. This is the more distressing, as Brigr General Mathews sold to the Arabs more rice than would have victualled the garrison for two years from the public stores. I enclose a copy of a letter of instructions which I left this morning with Lieut Colonel Campbell, which will explain to you partly my views and the situation of things. I despatch this boat with my Aid-de-Camp Lieut Seton to implore and beseech you to send down the three battalions of sepoys or more immediately, if you can prevail on Captain Bussy to come also with the two 50-gun ships, these with the Hanoverians will enable me to try at least to force the entrance of the river and throw in men and provi-

sions. If the Admiral arrives on the coast in the meantime, or any considerable part of his squadron, I will endeavour to obtain his assistance. This induces me to remain on the coast between this and Tellichery, that I may meet the squadron and secure its help, and as I can have no doubt of your making as great exertions on this letter as on any personal representations. The consequence of Tippoo's taking Mangalore, will not only be the loss of that place, but it will enable and encourage him to dictate the peace or prolong the war. The saving Mangalore will enable us to make a good peace, or to renew the war with advantage. I now know every environ about the place, and think if I am supported I shall relieve it. When the troops come, a considerable supply of provisions of all kinds should be sent with them to be ready to be thrown in on the first blow. I enclose a paper of signals agreed on by Lieut.t Colonel Campbell and me, which will explain the most material points to any ships passing on to the fort.

I also enclose a plan of Mangalore, and Mr. Seton is well qualified to give you any further information. I have only to add that I understand Mr. Tippoo is using the same means of starvation to reduce Onore.

I have ever the honor to be,
Honble Sir & Gentlemen,
Your most obedient & humble Servant,
NORMAN MACLEOD.

Letter from Colonel CAMPBELL to the PRESIDENT and COUNCIL.

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

I do myself the honor to lay before you the particular events of the siege that have taken place here since my letter of the 18th May, wherein I acquainted you that the whole of the enemy's army to the number of * * * * * * * * * had arrived and encamped on a hill distant about three miles from the fort. At the same time I received information from William Cherrington, formerly in the Company's service at Madras; who came in to us, that General Mathews had, twenty-seven days before, given up the Fort of Bedinore to Tippoo Sahib after settling terms of capitulation.

On the morning of the 20th at day-break a body of the enemy, consisting of about 3,000 infantry and a small party of horse with three guns, were discovered moving from their encampment round the left of the hill, on which our advanced troops (the 1st and 8th Battalions) were posted. About noon they gained the bank of the river to the northward of the fort, along which they advanced and obliged a small party of ours to retreat to a breast work thrown across the bazar, from which our people effectually stopped their progress. A constant but irregular fire was kept up by the enemy to draw our attention from the works we perceived they were erecting on the bank of the river. Our fire of musquetry and from a 3-pounder did not prevent their going on with them. and in the afternoon a gun was brought to bear upon them, from which only a few shots were fired. Here Captain Alexr Campbell of the 98th Regiment, an active and vigilant officer, fell by a musquet shot. The Commissarys and Quarter Masters were now employed carrying their stores received from the ships into the fort. In the afternoon three guns more were brought from the enemy's main body to our left, and all night they were busy in constructing batteries. Towards evening they opened one gun about 700 yards distant from us. The above detachment encamped about a mile from our post, with their right to the river and their left extending towards their main encampment. On our part we had large working parties constantly employed making abbatis and blocking up all the roads and passes leading to the fort.

The following day several sepoys from the 8th Madras Battalion deserted. A small reinforcement was sent to the enemy's encampment on our left, but their main body remained inactive. Several Europeans were seen reconnoitering our outposts. In the bazar the enemy still kept up a constant irregular fire, added considerably to their works, and threw a traverse across the bazar. Our working parties were employed as before, and in drawing a line of communication from the street to the river side, the enemy fired but little from their battery, but by their fire of musquetry we had several killed and wounded; a traverse was also thrown up by the enemy at the street leading into the town, which is nearly in the rear of hill where Captain Nugent was posted. Four lascars loaded with ammunition for the hill, by mistaking the road, were made prisoners.

About 8 A.M. (22nd) the enemy opened a 24-pounder against our works on the water side, which damaged them much. Several small parties of the enemy advanced, but were drove out by our sepoys from the houses they had taken possession of. Two sepoys of the 5th Battalion came in this day and confirmed our intelligence respecting Bednore, and we received further information that a number of bullocks were despatched to bring up the enemy's heavy artillery from Husson Gurry Ghaut. About two o'clock in the afternoon, a great part of the force the enemy had to the northward changed their ground, some went to their old encampment, but a considerable number took post behind the hills in front and on the flank of our outpost on the hill. Two guns with their tumbrils returned to their old encampment, and the enemy were observed to be busy making fascines in the front of our outpost. Rocket boys were placed on all the neighbouring hills, and every movement evidently pointed out that our advanced post on the hill was the enemys first object. Captain Nugent had taken every possible precaution against the intended attack, the certainty of which was confirmed by a few of the enemys working people, who were picked up by our advanced picquets; and a sepoy of the enemy's informed Captain Nugent that the whole of Lally's Corps and the French Battalion had that day taken post on a hill in front and rather to the right of his post.

Next morning, about half-past five A.M., showers of rockets from all quarters fell upon the hill, and immediately the enemy opened a battery of five guns, from which they kept up an incessant fire upon our advanced party. The attack was led by the French, supported by two columns of sepoys, one at each flank; the French pushed at the front of the hill a little inclined to the right, the right column went to the left of our post, and that on the left came along the road leading to the right of our post, with a view of cutting off their retreat. As soon as the attack commenced, I ordered Captain Dalyall with the 42nd Regiment and Lieut.t Disney's Corps to march and support the hill, by which means the progress of the last-mentioned column was stopped. As soon as the French ascended the hill, the sepoys gave way on all sides, and fled with the utmost precipitation (in spite of every exertion their officers could use). Captain Dalyall remained for a considerable time on the road, so as to cover the retreat of our people from the hill, by which most of them got off; but at last, from the immense superiority of numbers, the fire becoming too heavy, he was obliged to retreat which he had but just commenced, when he unfortunately received a mortal wound, of which he died in a few hours. It now became necessary to draw in all our advanced posts and betake ourselves to the fort and outworks. Our loss from the 19th, including this day, was not less than 300, a considerable number of these by desertion, which was rather an alarming circumstance in our situation.

During the night the fire of musquetry was kept up on both sides.

The enemy were heard working all last night, but no place could be discovered where their works were erecting, several guns were seen moving to the southward, a brisk fire was kept up all day against the places where we suspected the enemy were working. The Engineer

was at the same time employed in deepening the ditch opposite the East Gate, and in making facines, gabions, and other necessary materials for constructing the necessary works, or repairing such as might be damaged. During the siege a supply of ammunition was also sent over to the Octagon Battery. This day a pattamar boat arrived with despatches from Tellicherry, and a flag of truce came in, to demand the fort. It was returned without an answer.

Since the 24th, the enemy having still kept hard at work notwithstanding our fire, we this day (26th) discovered a battery for no less than 12 guns opposite the magazine curtain, upon which our guns opened immediately, and before night damaged it considerably, having opened 8 embrasures in the curtain, into which we got five guns mounted before dark, and the rest during the night.

From this to the end of the month we had frequent heavy showers of rain, the enemy constantly carrying on their work in different quarters, and we on our part giving them every annoyance and disturbance in our power. On the 27th we observed a battery for 2 guns opposite the Lower Gate to the left of the Darbar; and another of two guns at the Pagoda to the southward against an advanced battery of ours 156 yards in front of the fort. Next day the battery at the Pagoda appeared finished for 6 guns, and that at the Darbar for 3, and the grand battery appeared lengthened for 2 more guns with an unfinished work at the rope walk opposite the East Gate. Anxious to retard the operation of the enemy, about 11 P.M. on the 28th I ordered a covering party of 40 Europeans and 200 sepoys, with a working party of 20 Europeans and 200 sepoys, to take possession of and destroy the enemys grand battery and that facing the North Gate; but the enemy collected in such number and kept up so heavy a fire of musquetry upon the working party as obliged them to retire. The enemy assembling from all quarters, the French advanced to their support. The covering party finding the working party had got all in, retreated under an immense fire of small arms. On the night between the 28th & 29th the enemy threw up an intrenchment within 200 yards of the fort along the east curtain, and about noon began to annoy us with stones of immense weight thrown from four large mortars, from which they generally sent a shower of stones every half hour intermission day and night. The enemys lines appearing nearly complete and in general so near that musquetry could take effect, I found it necessary to employ all the private coolies that could be collected to carry boxes filled with earth to highten the parapets. The Engineer was employed in securing the magazine, deepening the ditch where requisite, and strengthening our advanced casks battery, called Mackys Battery, from the officer who commanded, the Lieut.t Mackay of the Royal Navy.

The month of June commenced with 4 guns from the enemys grand battery, one 24, one 9, and two 6-pounders, which opened upon us at 8 A.M., but were silenced before noon. Their large guns having considerably affected our merlins, I now found it necessary to remove the powder from the magazine curtain, which was done as expeditiously as possible, and our damaged merlins repaired. Severity of the weather daily destroyed our cattle, our hospital increased both in sick and wounded, and without any place of security to shelter them either from the stones or shott. On the 3rd another flag of truce came in, and was dismissed as formerly.

The 4th being the anniversary of His Majestys birthday, a Royal Salute was fired. Notwithstanding the severity of the weather the enemy persevered in their intentions, and this day opened a battery of 10 guns, of which 7 were 32, 24, & 18-pounders, from whence they fired briskly all day, damaging our weak merlins very considerably, and the axle of one of our 18-pounders being broken, we were obliged to shut up the embrasure. The enemy taking advantage of this accident directed their whole fire against the merlins of the curtain and the centre tower, which they so effectually demolished that I was obliged to call the men from their guns, which gave the enemy full time to take advantage of our situation. About 1 A.M. of the 7th an

attempt was made by the enemy upon Mackys Battery. Our troops there being alarmed by the enemys shouting in front stood to their arms, when a rocket discovered a large body in front of the guns, which a few shot from thence soon dispersed, and they fled with much confusion and noise into their trenches. Lights were seen moving round toward a tower on the left, but were not perceived by those in the tower till they were close under the walls. A shot or two from the guns dispersed this body also. A third column moved up to the East Gate, and from the darkness of the night were almost upon the sentries before being discovered, but a gun from a tower to the right of the gateway and the fire of our musquetry drove those off likewise. What the enemy proposed by these attacks I cannot say; but if their intention was so bold as that of carrying all our strongest outworks at once, their execution was feeble and cowardly beyond expression. From this to the 14th little material happened, the enemy strengthening their batteries and advancing their works on every side. Being suspicious of a mine near Mackys Battery, I ordered a sally a little before day into the enemys trenches. It was conducted by a serjeant with a corporal and six privates, one havaldar, 2 naiques, and 12 sepoys. They reached the end of the trench before they were discovered, and giving their fire threw the enemy in confusion and drove them out of the trench. The serjeant and one private then examined the trench a considerable way, and finding no trace of a mine brought back the party in good order. As we sustained much damage from the stones, to which the sick and wounded were greatly exposed, I judged it necessary to attempt to spike up the large mortars now increased in number and divided in two places. I had for some nights before determined upon a sally for that purpose; but the weather being remarkably clear, the danger of our troops being discovered too early, its being put in execution was delayed till the 15th. At 4 A.M. two parties of companies B. 1, S. 3, O. 2, C. 2, P. 25 and O. 2, I. 4, H. 6, N. 6, Sep 50, each under the command of Captains Grant and Dunn, were in readiness to attempt both batteries. I ordered a false attack to be made at Mackys battery, which drew the enemy to the southward. This was the signal for our parties to advance. They instantly pushed out; and though the distance was considerable and the roads intricate, they got into the enemys battery almost undiscovered and without resistance. The alarm now spread as the enemy collected on all sides, but our parties in the space of ten minutes executed the intention of my sending them by spiking up these mortars in each battery, which were all they could discover, and returned to the fort with the pleasing idea of having rid the garrison of the apprehensions they were under from the stones, but not without considerable loss, particularly of that party under Captain Grant, which went to the muriem yard. The enemy are said to have suffered very considerably, but to my extreme astonishment and mortification I found that both batteries opened again in the afternoon. On the 19th the enemys grand battery opened with a small battery to the left and one against the gateway; they fired very briskly all day, but at the times the rain slackened; therefore about 5 P.M. their fire had made a considerable impression on the wall, in so much that part of it was practicable for two men to get up abreast during the night. The enemy fired every quarter of an hour, and having made an addition to their battery they next day commenced their cannonade, though not so briskly as yesterday, their fire being directed more generally along the curtain. At 12 another breach was made more practicable than the former. About 5 P. M. the whole curtain was much shattered, and the ascent possible in most places; the magazines also on that side beginning to leak, I now found it necessary to direct the Engineer to clear away during the night five feet of earth from the rivetment and to erect a stockade from the shoulder of the north-east tower to the edge of the ditch, on purpose to cover our musquetry that flank the breach, and to prevent the enemy from passing that way.

During the remainder of this month the enemy kept advancing their works, erected several new batteries and strengthened or repaired their old ones, we endeavouring to counter-

act and impede their operations as much as possible, in which we were much assisted by the shells thrown into different works, which killed and wounded a number of their men. About day break of the 26th the enemys guns opened against the lower fort, and on the 28th they opened a battery against Mackys. Another battery during night was raised opposite the Ram Tower to the left. Whenever the enemy perceived they had any advantage, it was generally followed by a flag of truce proposing the surrender of the fort, and offering to treat with us by sending one of their principal men into the fort, and requesting an officer of ours might be sent into their camp for the like purpose. Conscious I suppose that their general character for breach of faith might operate with us to their disadvantage, and prevent our trusting them, they took great pains to assure us of the reality of their intentions and of the faithful performance of any agreement they might come to with us, but to all their offers and proposals I gave a flat denial. A considerable part of this month the weather proved remarkably moderate and greatly favored the operations of the enemy: our working parties were never idle, but kept constantly employed day and night.

From the end of June to the 3rd July the enemy were employed in erecting a battery against the east gateway. About 7 A.M. they opened their battery, and at the same time played two guns from their grand battery which flanked the curtain, and their number of guns and superiority of metal soon obliged us to shut up the embrasures of the Ram Tower and that on the right of the gateway. About 9 P.M., the enemy made a sally from their trenches into our court-way headed by Frenchmen with a seeming intention to examine our works, suspecting that we were mining in that quarter, but I believe they did not discover the mine we really had there, as they retreated immediately upon the approach of our Europeans next morning about 6 A.M. After a severe cannonade, which obliged us to draw our men under cover, the enemy attacked the East Gate with a number of spearmen in front. They soon got possession of one of the towers and court-way, but were as quickly dislodged by our troops. The enemy had large bodies of men ready to support them had they succeeded.

Apprehensive lest the enemy should discover our mine, which was in the court-way to the north, as they had been heard countermining at no great distance, I thought it necessary to load it as quickly as possible, and at the same time put three 13-inch shells loaded to be blown off with the mine when the enemy should be within three feet of us. About 10 P.M. of the 5th, judging it a proper time, the mine was sprung; but from the guttery not being properly secured, the force of the powder chiefly vented itself that way, and occasioned the failure of its intent.

The enemy having got possession of the north-east tower in the covert-way threw up a strong breastwork along the covert-way to the westward, from whence, had they been suffered to remain, they would have enfiladed the whole of the covert-way to the southward and westward. I therefore found it necessary to order a party to scour the rear of the enemys trench and to take possession of it. This was effectually executed by Lieut^{t}. Rattery a little before day, though with some small loss; but the enemys lines being strongly manned, a heavy fire commenced on both sides, upon which I immediately ordered Captain Dunn to support our post with all his men off duty. The European guard at the East Gate also joined him. The enemys fire increasing considerably, as they collected in great numbers from every quarter, and a party of French troops with two of their regular battalions coming into the opposite lines, I suspected they meant to retake the work, and sent a great part of the 42nd Regiment with a party from the 8th Battalion of sepoys to their support. The French took post in a trench very near ours, and some of them came even so close, that the bayonets of each party met over the works; our people were at the same time much annoyed with

9-pound shot and stones thrown over the trenches, but a few 5½ inch shells soon drove the French into the next trench, where they remained some time, and then withdrew, not inclining to continue the attempt. The enemy at this time made a faint attack at the gate, but soon retired. Never were troops more eager for action, and the sepoys equally so as the Europeans. About 11 P. M., finding the enemy had off their troops and everything quiet, I called in Captain Dunns detachment. This days action has been one of the severest we have yet been engaged in, and cost us no less than 130 gallant soldiers and sepoys, besides four spirited officers.

The enemy still continuing to erect new works and batteries behind our gates and towers, a 2-gun battery of 18 and 12 pounder was erected against the tower at the East Gate, which drove the enemy out of it, and we recovered possession of the gateway. In the afternoon of the 11th the enemy attempted to regain possession of the north-east tower in the covert-way: giving a loud shout, some of them jumpt in sword in hand, which being observed by a sentinel, he fired, and the enemy retreated by the guard. At this post, commanded by Lieut. Powell of the 1st Battalion, sepoys were seized with a panic and ran off in the utmost confusion. This being perceived by Captain Wolsely, who happened to be captain of the day, hastened down to the North Gate, and calling to the Europeans to follow him, he recovered the post and gallantly maintained it with only one European and two sepoys, until the dusk of the evening gave us an opportunity of reinforcing him, during which the enemy sprung two mines a little to the left of the post, but not with any execution. On the 12th the enemy having finished their battery at the Ram Tower and another of 4 guns pointing towards the East Gate, and one of their embrasures along the ditch to the North Gate, the East Gate and arc over it was soon demolished, and the walls of the great tower near it so much damaged, that we were obliged to desist from firing. The stone mortars were now brought close to the covert way; we now endeavoured to erect a battery in front of the gateway, but from a gun that enfilades our new platforms, added to the fire of the musquetry, we were obliged to throw up a strong epaulement to the left, which owing to the few hands we had to work proved a laborious business, and the clear moon-light gave the enemy a full view of what we were about. The gateway being entirely blockaded by the ruins, we were now under the necessity of cutting a sally port thro' the wall to preserve our communication with the *Fausse Bray*, and soon after another sally port was cut in the lower fort, the North Gate being so much exposed to the guns of a battery near the Darbar as to render it very dangerous to pass thro'. On the 15th a new embrasure being finished, the gun was kept playing upon a tower to the right of the North Gate for six hours, which demolished the enemys works in that quarter.

In the night the enemy having dug a trench along the covert way leading towards the North Gate, began to fill the ditch with junks cut from the cocoanut tree, which they continued every night, having got themselves under such strong cover from their numerous workmen, that our musquetry could have little effect.

On the 18th two toneys arrived from Tellichery with letters from Mr Sibbald, with the pleasing intelligence that we might soon expect very considerable reinforcements; the letters, however, were of an old date. The day following, a flag of truce brought me a letter from Mons.r Purron de Morlai, Envoy from the Court of France with the Nabob, informing me of a peace having been concluded between Great Britain and France, that a cessation of hostilities had in consequence taken place on the Coromandel Coast, that he had a letter for me from Messrs Sadlier and Staunton, which he was directed by the Nabob to deliver in person, and to settle with me the necessary preliminaries for establishing a cessation of arms.

The enemy having on the 20th finished a battery of 7 embrasures against the Octagon, began to play their heavy guns, which must soon have damaged the works; a large force was also collected at some distance in the rear of the battery. Finding that the enemy, instead of putting a stop to hostilities, the necessary preliminary to a cessation, had made an attack upon the Octagon, I wrote to Mons.r Purron, remonstrating against such proceedings, and sent my letter with a flag; but the enemy refused to receive it, having, as they said, no orders for so doing. The flag was accordingly withdrawn, and hostilities again commenced about 11 A.M. The same choubdár who brought the letter yesterday, appeared with another from Mons.r Purron and acquainting me that he had represented to the Nabob the necessity of putting a stop to all hostilities before any negotiation could be entered upon, and assigning that as his reason for not coming in this morning according to agreement. In answer, I enclosed him the letter I had written in the morning, and strongly enforced the absolute necessity of putting a stop to hostilities. About 12 o'clock he arrived and delivered the letter from Messrs. Sadlier and Staunton. Mons.r Purron acquainted me with the Nabobs proposals, which were, that I should deliver up the fort and march with the garrison and baggage, &c., to Tellicherry. This I absolutely refused, and Mons.r Purron departed to endeavour to prevail upon the Nabob to change his proposals. The enemy still kept up their attack upon the Octagon. About 9 A.M. (21st) I received another letter from Mons.r Purron, which I immediately answered, and made proposals for articles respecting the Octagon, but they proved too late; for about 11 A.M. the enemys troops on the other side of the river appeared in motion, and making preparation for the assault. The breach being sufficiently practicable by two days' battery, the garrison were obliged to surrender.

In consequence of the information given me of a cessation having taken place between the English and French on the other coast, I wrote to the officer commanding the French troops to demand a compliance with it on this coast also. I have since learnt that he never received that letter, but had withdrawn from the Nabobs Army in consequence of a letter from Mons.r de Bussy. Even these letters the Nabob had kept up for several days.

From this to the 28th, hostilities ceased and commenced according to the answers given to the letters passing betwixt us. At last the Nabob agreed to a final cessation of arms, grounded on the articles I had the honor of sending you by one of the Nabobs halcarahs.

The enemy having thus accomplished their aim of reducing the Octagon Battery, the track through which all communication to us by sea must come, now appeared desirous of ceasing hostilities. It is needless here to trouble you with a detail of the various acts of treachery the enemy were guilty of; but there is one that is too infamous to be omitted, that when the Nabobs flag of truce was flying at one of our outposts, his people sprung a mine at the East Gate, by which we lost two gallant soldiers and three spirited steady sepoys. The officer of the guard and several others made a miraculous escape.

The "Morning Star" having sailed sooner than I expected, prevented me of the honor of sending you this letter by that opportunity.

I have the honor to be with great respect,
Honble Sir and Gentlemen,
Your most obedient & very humble servant,
Js CAMPBELL.

Mangalore, 4th October 1783.

Thursday, 1st January 1784.

At 8 A.M. the Council, the President attended by all the Council on the spot, by the Admiral, Captains, & all the principal officers belonging to His Majestys Squadron now laying here, the rest of the Covenant servants & other principal European & Native inhabitants went from the Government House to the Dock Yard, where he delivered the keys of the Garrison to his successor Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. The Artillery, Infantry & Sepoys being drawn up on the Green from the Government House to the Dock Yard saluted him as he passed, as did the Kings Marines who were drawn up in the Marine Yard, the drums at the same time beating the Grenadiers March & the Crews of the Kings ships in Dock giving three cheers. He then embarked in the Admirals barge attended by several Captains of the Navy & Messrs Torlesse & Church, & proceeded to His Majestys ship "Eagle," the present Flag ship. On his quitting the shore he was saluted with 21 guns from Hornbys Battery, & on getting on board the "Eagle" with 19 guns from that ship & three cheers from all the other ships of the squadron. The Companys ships & cruizers also saluted him, & on leaving the "Eagle," about nine o'clock, he was again saluted from that ship, which was returned from the Fort. He proceeded on board the Honble Companys ship "Raymond," from which ship he was lastly saluted with 21 guns.

Mr. Boddam on returning from the Dock Yard to the Government House was saluted as Governor with 21 guns from Hornbys Battery, the troops as he passed along also saluted, & every mark of respect shewn to his predecessor being paid him.

At noon our Honble Masters ship "Raymond," Captain Hall, with the "Mercury" packet, Captain Applegarth, which Mr. Hornby takes along with him, weighed anchor, & sailed for Great Britain.

Bombay Castle, Saturday, 3d January 1784.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq., Prest. & Govr.

Robert Sparks, Esq.	John Torlesse, Esq.
Richard Church, Esq.	Charles Bourchier, Esq.
Alexander Callander, Esq.	James Morley, Esq.

The late President having embarked for Europe on board the Honble Companys ship "Raymond," the Honble Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq., now takes the chair as President & Governor, the usual oaths having been previously administered to him by Mr. John Torlesse.

The President acquaints the Board that he wishes to be relieved from attending to the interior part of the business in the Marine Department, and desires that it may be conducted by the Marine Paymaster in the same manner as it was previous to the receipt of the Honble Companys orders dated December 1778, which is agreed to, & Mr. William Paddock, the Marine Assistant, must be directed to obey the Paymasters orders.

Ordered in the Presidents proposal that Mr. Charles Warre Malet, the Resident at Cambay & Persian Interpreter to the Factory at Surat, have a seat at that Board agreeable to his standing in the service whenever he may be called there on the Companys business.

R. H. BODDAM.
JOHN TORLESSE.
ROBT. SPARKS.
C. BOURCHIER.
RICHARD CHURCH.
JAS. MORLEY.
A. CALLANDER.
M. BEAUMONT.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1784.

Received p. boat the following letter from Brigadier-General Macleod :—

Honble Sir & Gentlemen,

Having formerly acquainted you of the complete success of your army which I have the honour to command in the reduction of Cannanore, I am now at leizure to give you an account of the motives of that enterprize, the manner of its execution, and its probable consequence to the interest of the Honble Company.

Judging it necessary to collect as much force as possible for the intended attack on Tippoos lines at Mangalore, I had in the end of October ordered three hundred men from Captn Carpenters corps at Carwar to join me at Tellicherry. They embarked in boats on the 1st November, and were unfortunately caught in the terrible storm which had nearly proved fatal to his Majestys fleet. Some of the boats were driven on shore near Daila, where they were seized by some troops of Tippoo. Lieut.t Wheldon and Mathews were carried to him at Mangulore, and, notwithstanding the cessation of arms, were by him sent up the country as prisoners. Some of the boats went on shore at Cannanore, where the Queen or Bibby likewise seized and detained the officers and men. When before Mangalore with the fleet, I demanded the restitution of these people from Tippoo, to which he made no reply, and interests of a higher kind prevented me at that time from settling the account with him in the only way likewise to make him reasonable. I beg you to remark this transaction.

Early in Novr certain information came to me of the Bibbys having seized our boats and men. I immediately wrote to her demanding the restitution, which she refused. I wrote again threatening to march against her. She answered by a defence. I enclose for your perusal No. 1, 2, 3, letters from her on the subject. On my return from Mangalore I prepared to obtain by force what was refused to my just demands, but still resolved, in conformity to the principles of moderation so happily followed by your Govt., to avoid hostilities if possible. Having by spies procured a good description of the forts and lines and of the country between Tellicherry and Cannanore I formed my plan. It was decided that the army should march without guns or baggage with two days provisions on their backs. That our first object should be to take a position to the northward of their town and chief fortress, with the river of Baliapatam in our rear and the sea on our right flank, that the "Indiamen" and Cruizers should block up the Bay of Cannanore, and be ready to land our provisions, battering guns and stores. Having four deep rivers to cross, the proper means were taken by Colonel Gordon, Quarter Master General, to construct and place at each of them a sufficient number of tonies and jungudoes to ferry over the troops. At 8 in the evening of the 8th of December the army moved in the following order. The right wing, commanded by the Honble Lieut.t Coll. Knox, consisted of the eight companies of Sepoy Grens headed by Major Frederick who led the march, the eight Infantry companies of the British and Hannoverians under Captn Hunter of the 52d Regt., half of the 13th Battn of Sepoys, the British division led by Lieut.t Coll. Barry, a small detachment of Mangalore sepoys, a corps of artillerymen and lascars, and the other half of the 13th Battn. The left wing commanded by Lieut.t Coll. Colt had the 14th Battn Sepoys in the front, the Hannoverians in the centre, and the 6th Sepoys on the left and rear of the whole. After much trouble and fatigue we found ourselves at noon next day happily past all the rivers and on the heights near Egar, about 3 miles from Cannanore. The resolution however of taking post to the northward, and of passing with contempt their innumerable forts till we could touch the principal one, obliged us to make a circuit of twelve miles. Before sunset we had accomplished the design of getting all their lines, but were still a great way from the sea, the communication with which was essential. Being at that moment on a

commanding ridge of a hill, I halted for the night, during which we had no disturbance, excepting random shots from three of their forts, without execution, and a few slight alerts on our picquets. Next morning we continued our route to the sea. In our way lay a house with a stockade round it, where about fifty of the enemy were posted. Colonel Gordon immediately ordered the sepoys of the advanced guard to drive them out, which they easily performed. Our right now reached the shore, and showed themselves to the ships, and we were in the intended position. In front of the right, on a point running into the sea, we discerned at the distance of 500 yards a large body of enemy drawn up behind a high breastwork. Major Frederick with part of the Gren.rs was ordered to get on their right, when I resolved, with Col.l Gordon and the rest of the wing, to move briskly up to them in front. The enemy behaved with resolution, and gave us when advancing a very smart fire. However, our sepoys rushing on with great impetuosity and the British troops moving in good order to support them, the Moplas gave way, and fled without stopping to the fort. They left behind them a principal man & ten or twelve dead. We had Lieut.t Woodington wounded, and near twenty sepoys killed or hurt. This point gave us possession of an excellent little bay, convenient for landing our guns & stores. Continuing to move on we came to another point of land covered by a fine tope of cocoanut trees. Finding it by the shot from the fort which flew over us at a reasonable distance, I there fixed my head-quarters. The colours on the enemys flagstaff seemed very near, but a thick wood of cocoanut trees still hid the walls from our sight. The Quarter Master General taking Lieut.t Fraser and two companies of Gren.r sepoys resolved to have a view of them. He therefore still advanced, and on arriving at the skirt of the wood found himself on the esplanade, 300 yards from the wall, and according to the ignorant and absurd custom of India, he found at that distance houses, banks, trees and complete cover for troops and batteries. I soon joined him with the Chief Engineer and Commanding Officer of Artillery. We immediately marked the spots on which to erect two breaching batteries, and one for two ten-inch mortars. I judged it necessary now to summon the Queen once more to do me justice. She still refused, see Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7. Every preparation and work were now carried on with the greatest spirit and activity. The exertions of Capt.ns Christy & Bellas were equal to any I have ever seen, the Captains of the ships were zealous and indefatigable, and the Europeans and sepoys worked with emulation. By daybreak on the 12.th we opened five eighteen-pounders and two mortars, and on the 13.th one 9-p.r, and till the same time on the 14.th they were served with unceasing fury and marked precision. In the evening of the 13.th the breach was thought practicable, but it was necessary to sound the ditch to ascertain the length of the ladders necessary for the descent. This was performed by a Light Infantry Serjeant of the 52.d Reg.t, who being furnished with a plumbline, ran across the esplanade in open day, stood under a smart fire from the walls on the brink of the ditch, dropped his lead and returned unhurt. The enemy having the night before thrown down cotton bags and kales of hay on the face of the breach, a corps of musquetry was thrown into a hollow of the esplanade 150 yards from the wall to prevent by a constant fire in the night any repairs of that kind. By the evening orders of the 13.th, N.o 8, the disposition for the storm was made, and at seven next morning it was accordingly executed with the greatest gallantry. The greatest part of the garrison escaped by leaping over the wall on the other side into the sea and swimming across the bay. I believe many were drowned, a few, who fought desperately with swords at the breach, fell by the bayonet. Our loss was trifling, two officers wounded, thirteen men killed and wounded.

To make you perfectly comprehend our subsequent operations, it may be proper to describe the town and lines. The town lies along the beach at the bottom of a fine bay. The north part of the bay was defended by the fort we had just taken, which also commanded the whole town.

The southern point was guarded by another fort in a very high commanding eminence, but the bay is so wide that this fort has no influence on the other point or the town.

A circular defence, about two miles in circumference, went round the town, consisting partly of pettah wall and partly of earthen breastworks flanked with many towers, forts, redoubts, and works of various kinds. Within the line of defence on the north-east side on an eminence hanging over the town was a strong country-built square fort. On all the eminences near the lines were forts & works. I have not yet counted them, but by the enemys list they amount to forty-two During the time of breaching they had advanced stockade works without their line, one of which seemed to flank the approach of the storming party. This I directed Lieut^{t}. Col^{l}. Knox, with two companys of Europeans and two of sepoys, to attack at the moment of the storm. Having carried the main fort, Lieutenant Col^{l}. Knox having driven them from the stockade, the enemy everywhere flying and our troops in the flush of victory, I conceived that by an instantaneous vigorous attack on as much of their lines as our front could embrace all might be immediately carried. I accordingly ordered the whole to advance. The Light Infantry and Grenadiers had by this time quitted the fort & rejoined the right of the army.

Our troops were soon close to their lines, though moving in enclosed & broken ground, and the fire became hot and universal. The position of the enemy was very strong, and this being their last stake, & fearing for their women as well as their lives, if it was taken by assault, they fought with despair. The Gren^{rs} and Light Infantry were, and the rest of the right wing so warmly engaged, that it was long before their officers and myself could call them off to a better position. Lieut^{t}. Col^{l}. Barry at the head of the British division had stormed one of their strongest redoubts. It was thought necessary to evacuate it. Its importance was soon recollected, and he determined to re-possess it. Having crossed the ditch and standing in the brim, with his Serjeant only, he saw his troops for a moment at a stand. Being a little man and much fatigued, he begged the Serjeant to take him in his arms and throw him amongst the enemy, and he was sure his brave men would follow him. They did follow him, and swept everything before them. This gallant officer was in this attack shot in the head with a musquet, wounded in the leg by a pike, & bruised by a cannon bullet discharged from the hand; but he is happily out of danger. Of the left wing with Lieut^{t}. Col^{l}. Colt the 14th Batt^{n} was soon placed in a strong and secure place, the Hannoverians and 6th Batt^{n} were still in an exposed ground, giving and sustaining a severe fire. When I arrived there I found some difficulty in calling them off, so eagerly were they engaged.

My plan now was to bring some guns to bear on the lines, which would soon make an opening, and save me many valuable lives. I sent Col^{l}. Gordon and the Chief Engineer to find out the most vulnerable place, which they soon did with a happy judgment, and by another exertion of Capt^{ns} Christy and Bellas we had another battery ready to open. Next morning with two eighteen pounders mounted in it Captn Russel with the 42^{d} Regim^{t} occupied Barrys redoubt for the night; and the rest of the troops were securely posted behind high banks. In the meantime I resolved to annoy the town from the fort. We accordingly turned their own guns against them, and brought our two mortars to play on it. This was the happy cause of their complete surrender without further bloodshed. A flag of truce arrived in the evening, but I would now receive nothing less than complete submission. After many delays, which obliged me to quicken their resolves by a few shells, the Queen, her husband, her daughter and all the Royal family surrendered themselves prisoners & gave us possession of all their forts and lines. I took the proper means of securing the property for the benefit of the captors, for giving the fullest and most tender protection to the inhabitants, and for reducing the confusion of a taken town to order and regularity, placing a garrison in the main fort and a strong body of

troops in town, I collected and encamped the rest of the army to the north-east. I employed the Engineers in completely destroying their lines and forts, reserving only the two which command the bay. My time was then sufficiently occupied by negotiations with Tippoo, the Queen and the Prince of Cherical, which I shall have the honour to lay before you in a separate letter, but I must not omit mentioning that I found two black officers and 100 of your sepoys confined, stripped, and famished. These were the men for whom I had made the war. I enclose a return of the killed, wounded & missing, one of the ordnance taken, and a plan of the principal fort. I also take the liberty of sending my orders of thanks to the army, which peculiarly notes my sense of the merit of the different officers and corps. I also forward an indent of artillery stores which are immediately wanted. I have the honor to be, with the most perfect respect,

Honble Sir & Gentlemen,

Mangalore Road, December 28th, 1783. Your most obliged & faithful Servt,

NORMAN MACLEOD,

Brig^r Genl.

Bombay Castle, 9th January 1784.

Letter from Tippoo Sultan Bahadur to General Macleod.

After compliment.

I have heard your troops is come to Cannanore by the ships & land way & having attacked the Bibby of Alli Rajah. The said Bibby is my ally & I have given my country &c. to her. If you would press, then it is you did on me. In the *Coul* it has been agreed to not to force my ally. Therefore now its not deserve you to attack the country of the Bibby. On this subject I forwarded you five letters. With this you shall order your army to return to you agreeable to the *Coul* without making any attachment with the Bibby. That the army hereafter attacking the Bibby than you does mistaking to the Coul to be. In this room the Mangulore fort I shall take in the manner as I deserve. I want to know the answer on the subject. Therefore send me as soon as you can. I have nothing more to add.

To

The Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.

May God give your Highness great wealth & prosperity.

I have received your letter by your two Commandants, Jaffeir Cawn & the other, & understand it. I have already wrote you three letters explaining the reasons of my attacking the Bibby of Cannanore, which I will now repeat to you. (1) I never knew she was your ally till after I had taken the place. (2) If I had known it I would have still taken the place, because she began the war on me, not I upon her. (3) She seized one hundred of my sepoys, whom I found stripped & confined, and refused many times to deliver them up. She fired on my people long before I intended. I marched into the country peaceably to demand my men, & I did not fight till I was attacked. (4) Neither your Highness nor your servants have a right to seize the Honble Companys troops, yet the Queen did so, your Highness did so. You sent Lieut^t Wheldon & Mathews & some sepoys to Bednure in Novr last. You break the treaty first, & then say that I do. (5) Your Commandant at Onore refused to admit the provisions agreed on by your Highness. (6) Your troops have attacked my post at Sydassegar, and been beaten by mine. (7) The Madras army have taken Policatcherry & Coimbatoor, which were your own. I have only taken Cannanore, which never belonged to you. If you renew the war, it will

be for taking Policatcherry & Coimbatoor, not for taking Cannanore. Therefore I will keep what I have got. (8) Your Highness would not include the Prince of Cherical in the articles; why should I include the Bibby? (9) The Courga Rajah is our ally, will you let him alone? (10) Your Highness has a custom of calling all the Malabar princes, who are allies of the Honble Company, your servants. Every one is your servant: I don't understand this. (11) I have the greatest & most perfect respect for your Highness. Next to my own great King I desire your prosperity more than that of any other Prince, but I must not give up my conquests because you say every prince on the coast is your servant. Given at Cannanore, 21st December 1783.

NORMAN MACLEOD,
Brig^r^ Genl.

Letter from TIPPOO SULTAN BAHADUR *to General* MACLEOD.

After compliment.

I heard your fleet with the army are at the Bar of Cannanore and you intend to fight with the Bibby of Ally Rajah, which the said Bibby is my ally, to whom I have given my country into her possession and has kept her there, and when you went from hence, you carried with you my letter to her, wherein I wrote to not attack the Tellicherry men. You known she is my ally and if you will force her then it shall be done to me. In the treaty has mentioned not to press my ally. This is the contract, and now not deserve you to force the country of the Bibby of Ally Rajah. Therefore I write you purposely to detain this act, and should think or look what is in the *Qoul*. I have nothing more to add.

Dated Moharum, 17th day of Moon.

To

Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.

I have received your letter informing me that if I do not withdraw my forces and ships from this place, you will consider that I have broken the cessation of arms, and that you will attack Mangalore. I wrote to you my reasons for attacking the Bibby, and I now send a copy of that letter. She seized one hundred of my men and kept them in irons, & she refused to give them up. I found them in the fort, and they are now witnesses that she broke the peace & not me. Besides I took this place before your letter came to me. You may attack Mangalore, if you please, but I will there come to relieve it. The moment you fire a shot against it, my army, the Madras army, and the Marathas will enter your country. This you know very well. I have always written civilly to you. You threaten me. That will do no good. Make war, if you think that best, but it will end in your ruin. I know the determinations of the English & the Marathas. I know the disposition of your subjects in many parts of your country. I know the wishes of many of your Kellidars. I know the inclinations of many in your army, & people near your person. If you fire a shot at Mangalore, you are undone. I will soon come to that place in my ships, with provisions, & I dare say you will receive them.

Given at Cannanore, December 16th, 1783.

Letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL *and* COUNCIL, *Fort William, to the* GOVERNOR *and* COUNCIL, *Bombay.*

Honble Sir and Sirs,

We have the honor to enclose a duplicate of our last letter from this department bearing date the 25th August and written in answer to yours of the 9th and 26th July. We have now to

acknowledge the receipt of your three letters of the 10th of August and 6th and 14th Sept.r. The two last arrived within these few days by the Companys ships "Nassaw" and "Warren Hastings."

We beg leave to assure you that we never had an intention to supersede Gen.l Macleod in the command of which you have been pleased to appoint him, and we are at a loss to conceive the grounds upon which you could entertain such a supposition. We could not intrude upon your power to nominate whomsoever you might think proper to the command of your troops or any detachment of them, and we are well assured from the past services of General Macleod that he will do honor to your choice.

The papers transmitted with the letters before us contain much information which however appears not to require more than our acknowledgment of the receipt of them. The Expedition said to be forming at Nice, we cannot suppose to be intended against any part of the Companys possessions. The armament is too trifling for any purpose that can alarm us, and being set on foot by a few adventurers only, it cannot, we think, increase to any magnitude unless powerfully assisted by the Court of France, of which we see nothing like evidence or even ground for suspicion could we presume to entertain the smallest, of the faith of a nation with whom we are at peace. We recommend however that you seek for every information that can be procured with respect to these adventurers, and their force, and desire that you will transmit to us any that you may deem of sufficient weight to be communicated to us.

The defence made by Lt. Coll. Campbell and the Garrison of Mangalore against the long siege which was carried on by Tippoos army does them the highest honour, & if you should think it not inconsistent with strict form to add this expression of the sense which we entertain of their services to your own publick approbation of them, we should be glad that it were so conveyed.

We are well pleasured that a peace with Tippoo Sultan is so near to a conclusion. We transmit to you a copy of some papers which we received from Madras upon this subject, and in our answer to it on a perusal of these several papers you will observe the terms on which we desire to accomplish this important object.

Our aids shall not be wanting in as far as we can furnish them to enable you to prosecute the war with vigor and success in the event of a renewal of it, but at present the demands on us are so very heavy that we cannot send you any immediate supply in specie. We gave you power however to draw on us from the time to the end of April next for such sums as you may want not exceeding fifteen lacks of Rupees by Bills of Exchange drawn at the most reasonable rates at which you can procure them.

We have the honor to be,

Hon.ble Sir & Sirs,

Your most obedient humble servts.,

WARREN HASTINGS.
EDWD. WHELER.
JOHN MACPHERSON.
JOHN STABLES.

Fort William,
24th Novr. 1783.

Letter from TIPPOO SULTAN *to the* GOVERNOR, *dated the 20th Showel or 18th Septr. 1783, received 5th October Do.*

Your two letters with the copies and translations of Mr. Sadliers have been received, the one by camel Harcarras and the other by the *Enchel* or Port through Monseur the Marquis de Bussy and Meer Meyenudeen Cawn.

They have given me pleasure and satisfaction and I understand their contents.

The friendly connection which subsisted from an early time between His Excellency, now in heaven, and the English Company, was strong and binding. However, it so happened that for some reasons and on account of a demand of a debt due by the Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn, a rupture took place.

Afterwards the wishes of the English Sirdars and the inclination of His Excellency, viz., Hyder, were bent upon putting an end to the contention and establishing a foundation of friendship in the manner which had subsisted before; but it was not the will of Providence, and the accomplishment of these wishes remained under a veil. After this event I came from Callicut to the Carnatic and being acquainted with the above particulars the intercourse of friendship was set on foot on both sides and was nearly being accomplished when intelligence was received from Nagore, viz., Bednoor, of the treachery of the slave Ayaz.

I was then under the necessity of making a forced march to put the affairs of Bednoor in order, and the negotiation between us was by that means suspended.

You write that "Mr. Sadlier had delivered to the Gentlemen of your Government the letter written to him. That you trust after the correspondence, which has began from a mutual desire of peace, that friendship and union will soon take place agreeable to the treaty made in Europe. That your first object was a discontinuance of the war, for which it had been written to me to answer to the pacification before any other conditions. That although you had in your mind the claims of the expences & losses sustained in the Carnatic by the English, yet they were left to a subsequent negotiation."

The case is this:—There was no intended enmity against the English, but the expedition to the Carnatic took place on account of the fort (the name of the place is left out in the original by mistake) and a debt due by the Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn which there was a right to demand. The English Sirdars gave assistance to the said Nabob and were disposed to war, & hostilities were also carried on; on our side the damages my country has sustained and the expences of my army are beyond computation, but I reserved treating for these untill there was friendship between us.

"You write that the letter which Mr. Sadlier wrote me from Cuddalore did not mention any list of demands or a request for an order to Meer Moyenudeen Cawn to cease hostilities and that you therefore suppose the translation of that letter was erroneous."

The real case is this, that Mr. Sadlier had sent his letter through the means of Monseur the Marquis de Bussy and had wrote that peace should be settled between the Circar and the English Company in the manner it was mentioned in the sixteenth article of the treaty between the Kings of France and England. Monseur Bussy wrote me also to have the settling up the peace left with him agreeable to the above mentioned treaty and that I should send my propositions and an order to Meer Moyenudeen Cawn and my Sirdars in different parts to cease hostilities, and that I should likewise write to Mr. Sadlier on that account. In writing to Mr. Sadlier mention was made for his information of my sending Appajee Ram &c. with the propositions and of the order for a cessation of hostilities to Meer Moyenudeen Cawn. Appajee Ram, &c., will now be sent to you by Meer Moyenudeen Cawn. After they arrive with you you

will understand all the particulars from them, and in order to establish the foundation of friendship you will put an end to the war.

When the fortifications of Coorial, viz. Mangalore, were lately destroyed by the fire of my cannon, on three sides, and the approaches were carried to the mouth of the ditch which was begun to be filled, and when I was determined to take the fort by storm, at that very time M^r. Sadliers letter to me on the subject of an agreement to a pacification and cessation of hostilities, and also letters to the English officers on the subject of ceasing hostilities with my people were received through the means of Monseur Bussy. Thinking it advisable to put an end to the contest, I gave over hostilities and waved taking the fort which would only have been a work of three or four days now, and sent M^r. Sadliers letter to Major Campbell.

The Major came with ten or twelve of his friends to my presence and mentioned the scarcity of provisions in the fort, requesting that some shops for grain might be established near the fort, a khelat and horse were given to him, as also khelats to the Gentlemen with him and some shops from the Bazar of my army established near to the fort.

Four or five ships under the command of General Macleod from Bombay lately appeared off the Coast near Mangalore and Major Campbell gave information to the General of what had passed. The General being well pleased at it, wrote me a letter signifying his desire of an interview with me, upon which I wrote to him and afterward received him and presented him with a horse, khelat, and palankeen, and also gave khelats to the Gentlemen with him.

He told me that if a place was appointed for his residence he would remain with me and when the army marched he would join in the negotiation for peace, and stay to procure the releasement of the English Sirdars who on account of their bad faith are prisoners of the Circar at Bednoor. Agreeable to his request a place of residence has been given to him and he is shown all proper civilities.

In conformity to what was wrote by M^r. Sadlier I sent these orders to all my Sirdars in different parts. Hostilities having ceased between the Circar and the English you are to remain within your bounds and not be the first to commit acts of hostilities against them, but if they should be the aggressors or do what is improper you are then to repel them.

It has happened that some of the English army in the district of Cudapa have been the aggressors and my Sirdar there has repulsed them, and which I mention for your information. I have now again written to my Sirdar not to make the first attack, but remain within his bounds. You will also write to your officers to do the same and not to be the first aggressors.

You wrote to me to take the paroles of the remaining officers who are prisoners and release them before the peace is concluded. Immediately upon the receipt of M^r. Sadliers letter, orders were given to the Talookdars of the Circar to mitigate the rigour of the confinement of the officers, &^c., and treat them well with proper nourishment.

With the blessing of God, as soon as the terms of peace are concluded, all the remaining officers and soldiers shall be sent to you. May your friendship increase.

(A True Translation)
DAVID HALIBURTON,
Persian Translator.

Bombay Castle, 17th. January 1784.

Copy of a letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL *to* TIPPOO SULTAN, *dated 14th November 1783.*

Your letter written on the 23rd of November containing the following particulars, viz., that in consequence of advances for peace made by the Gov^t of Madras a negotiation had taken

place for reconciling the present differences and establishing a firm friendship of peace which event you wish to have settled through this Government, and have therefore made those advances, in the expectation that we will lay and make durable the foundation of peace and friendship by means of a sacred Treaty and further strengthen it by a similar engagement on the part of our King with other matters of great moment, I have received and derived great satisfaction from the contents. I have also received a letter from General Macleod informing me of other circumstances equally manifesting your wisdom and sincere disposition for peace, and of his having been thereby induced to attend your person to Seringapatam for the purpose of receiving the prisoners of our nation and of the Carnatic whenever the other point of accommodation shall be determined.

I have also received the pieces of cloth which you sent me as a present, and I have accepted and shall preserve them as a token and memorial of your friendship.

Before I proceed to reply to the purport of your letter I will recapitulate to you two points of great consequence in their relation to it as they will show the obligation which is already imposed upon this Government to fulfill your wishes, and will therefore give weight and credit to my declarations of the disposition and resolution of this Government to meet, and confirm yours on every condition which can render the peace which is already so happily begun both valid and lasting.

You are doubtless already informed by the Ministers of the Peshwa that in the treaty of peace concluded with him on the 24th of February 1783 through his Minister and General Madajee Scindia it is stipulated in the following terms that you shall relinquish and restore to the East India Company and to the Nabob Mahomed Ally Cawn all such territories as you shall have taken from them, and that all prisoners that have been taken on either side during the war shall be released, and that so long as you shall afterwards abstain from hostilities against them and their allies and so long as you shall continue in friendship with the Peshwa they will in no respect act hostilities towards you. It has also been stipulated between the Kings of England and France in a treaty lately concluded between them, that in case France has allies in India they shall be invited as well as those of England to accede to the pacification made between them, and that for that purpose a term of four months, to be computed from the day on which the proposal shall be made to them, shall be allowed them to make their decision, and in case of refusal on their part our Kings agree not to give them any assistance directly or indirectly against the English or French possessions or against the ancient possessions of their respective allies, and their said Majesties shall offer them their good office towards a mutual accommodation between them.

It is true that by the treaty concluded with the Peshwa the duration of the peace is left indefinite, but the general treaty of the Kings of England and France has rendered it perpetual, and we acknowledge this effect and construction of it. The first of these instruments is an obligation of faith and religion, the last equally binding on us by the same original sanctions and the immediate duty of obedience which is equal to them.

By these joint obligations I consider the peace already established on the part of the English, provided you on yours shall have abstained from all acts of hostility and restored the forts and territories of the Carnatic, which are in your possession, and delivered up the prisoners whom you have taken from the English and the Nabob Walau Jau during the war. No more therefore is due from us than simple forbearance, and for this no other written agreement is necessary, since none can add to the validity of those already made. Nevertheless, as you express it to be your wish to enter into a direct and specific engagem^{t} with the Company and I understand that the Government of Madras have deputed persons to your presence for that

purpose, I have no objection, but must wait of necessity to be informed of your further desire and of the result of the deputation from Madras, because separate negotiations would but embarrass and impede instead of promoting the object and termination.

In the meantime, that no misunderstanding may arise concerning the intention of our Government, I do formally declare in the name of myself and the gentlemen of the Council of Bengal composing this Government with me, and on behalf of the Company, and of all their Governments and dependents, that provided you do on your part accept and perform the conditions of the peace already stipulated, peace is for ever concluded between us, and shall be maintained inviolate on ours.

For other matters which have a relation to the probable subjects of your impending negotiation with the Government of Madras, I refer you to them. I have given them full powers to conclude the peace. When a hearty disposition prevails on both sides, points of little consequence will be easily accommodated and all difficulties vanish before us.

I beg leave to request your acceptance of a small present consisting of 6 pieces of muslin and 6 shawls, which I hope you will receive and keep as a proof of my attachment, and will continue to favour me with friendly letters.

(A True Copy.) E. HAY,
Secy. to the Secret Dept.

Bombay Castle, 17th January 1784.

Copy of a letter from the GOVERNOR GENERAL *to the Right Hon*ble GEORGE LORD MACARTNEY, *K. C., President & Council, Fort St. George.*

My Lord & Gentlemen,

We have been honoured with your letter of the 14th of last month, and our Secretary has laid before us your Deputy Secretarys letter to him of the 19th enclosing a copy of a letter which your Lordship &ca had received from Tellicherry with the convention that had taken place for a cessation of hostilities at Mangalore.

We trust that your Lordship &ca excuse us from defending our conduct to you in those parts of it which you are pleased to reproach. Our justification must be to our superiors, and we do not deem it incumbent upon us to carry on a fruitless argument on points of controversy when the public service calls for our serious and immediate attention to measures and occurrences of the first importance. We shall therefore direct the subjects of this letter to those of your address before us, viz., the present state of your negotiation with Tippoo Saib and the instructions which you require from us for your further proceeding.

Since our receipt of your Lordship &ca letter of the 14th October a letter was received from Tipoo Saib to the Governor General, of which we have the honor to enclose a copy, as it appears from the tenor of this letter, and from the testimony of General Macleod who was with Tippoo Saib when the letter was written, and had many conferences with him, that he is earnest and sincere in his profession of confirming the peace, which has already taken place between us, but has required for this effect that a specific treaty may be concluded with him, and as the circular instructions from the Honble Court of Directors, dated 6th March 1783, express a very great anxiety that the pacification may be immediately rendered effectual and compleat, we therefore think it incumbent upon us, notwithstanding the claim which we

have by the 9th Article of the Treaty concluded with the Peshwa to Tippoos acquiescence in the terms therein stipulated on his behalf, and notwithstanding the combined obligation which that treaty and the general preliminary treaty have imposed on the Company, to abstain from all hostilities with Tippoo Saib, provided he shall observe the conditions which are stipulated for him, to agree to a separate and specific treaty with him. We have accordingly agreed to notify these sentiments to him in the reply made by the Governor General to his letter, a copy of which we enclose also, and to furnish you with our instructions upon the various points of negotiation which you have communicated to us conformably to your request, and to the reference contained in the Governor General's letter to Tippoo Saib. In that letter we suppose that a deputation has been made to Tippoo from your Presidency. It is true that you have not informed us of it, but we have such information of the circumstance as will not allow us to entertain any doubt of it.

We do not think it proper to give you "our consent and approbation," as you require, to a treaty or convention with Tippoo purporting that, in case of the Company being at war with any Indian or European power in India, or of Tippoos being at war with any power excepting those under the immediate protection of the English, no assistance whatsoever, directly or indirectly, shall be afforded by the Company or by Tippoo to their respective enemies, because a stipulation in such specific terms would be offensive to the Maratha & other States with whom we are in friendship, and who would consider themselves as the objects of it, and because it is unnecessary, since we are already bound, and are willing to repeat the obligation, that so long as Tippoo Saib, after the performance of the first condition required of him, shall abstain from hostilities against us and our allies, that is to say against the Nabob Nizam-ul-mulck and the Nabob Walau Jah, and consequently against the Rajahs of Tanjore and Travencore, whose territories are dependencies of the Carnatic, we on our parts will abstain from hostilities against him. We cannot give your Lordship &ca any instructions with respect to the petty princes on the coast of Malabar with whom we are in alliance, because we have not sufficient information before us to guide us on this subject, and because your nearer situation must enable you to be better acquainted with their claims on the Company, which we therefore leave to your care.

This is the only part of your letter which requires an explicit answer from us. We shall now proceed to give you our sentiments and instructions upon the different articles of Tippoos demands.

1st on the 1st Article. If a mutual restitution of territory be found indispensibly necessary to that which we feel as our principal object, namely, the recovery of the English prisoners, and the servants of the Nabob, who are also prisoners in Tippoos hands, and who have an equal claim to an interposition, we must consent, but we have hopes that you will not find it difficult to effect this point by agreeing to the restitution of the places taken in Coimbature and Cuminum, and others which have been taken from him and lie near the borders of the Carnatic Payinghaut, and without the cession of Mangalore & the other places which remain of the conquests made by General Mathews on the other side of India, but even these possessions we are willing to surrender rather than hazard the actual peace and the lives of so many of our countrymen who have lingered during three years imprisonment in his hands, whatever concessions are made are on our part optional and ought to be so declared to him, he has no right to them by the treaty existing neither by the express terms or construction, for he is bound to make restitution to us, but we are not bound by a reciprocal obligation, nevertheless we are willing to yield so much to the urgency of the commands of the Court of Directors & your repeated requisitions, & this point we leave entirely to your discretion.

We agree with you that the 2nd article is not admissible.

Upon the 3rd we have already agreed, as far as we can agree, viz.t to the reciprocal restitution of prisoners, but a peremptory refusal ought to be given to demand for delivering Hyat Saib, which we understand to be intended by the terms "the slave Aaz," into the hands of his late master, since he has acquired a right to our protection by the faith of a sacred engagement which cannot be broken or cancelled.

The like refusal ought to be given to the demand for surrendering any other persons who assisted us or received our protection during the war, either at Calicut or any other place on the Malabar Coast. The remainder of the 4th article may be made the subject of a separate agreement, for it will be difficult to define the terms of it so clearly as to make them a specific article of a treaty, and it would be dangerous to insert them because they might at any future time be made to serve as a specious pretext for breaking the treaty by a declaration of its being broken on our part.

On the 5th article we have already declared our opinion, and given our instructions.

Respecting the requisition made in the conclusion of the demands that the treaty be signed by the Governor & Council at Madras, and by the Nabob Mahomed Alli Cawn likewise, and treaties to the same effect must be given by the Governor and Council of Bengal & the Governor & Council of Bombay, and that Tippoo will send a man of consequence belonging to him with a man of consequence belonging to the English on board a ship to Europe, to procure a ratification of the same treaty from the Company & from the King, it will be sufficient to explain to Tippoo that, by the constitutional powers of this Government and the other Presidencies, any treaty concluded by the Governor General and Council, or by either of the other Presidencies with the consent of the Governor General and Council, is binding on all the English Governments in India, and on the whole English nation by authority derived from the King himself, whose sanction therefore is virtually and effectually given. The Nabob Walla Jah will of course sign the treaty, if he is included in it, and approves it.

We know of no other points which are necessary for the definitive treaty, but one which has been rendered so by the pretext alledged in Tippoo Saibs letter to the Governor General for his fathers invasion of the Carnatic. He ought therefore to be required to renounce all claims of whatsoever nature which he may have had or may have on the Company, or on the Nabob Walla Jah, and which are not specified in the treaty, such a condition is implied in all treaties, by which all subjects of mutual contest are virtually abolished, but those which are so settled according to the universal practice and agreement of all civilized nations.

On these conditions we empower you to conclude a treaty with Tippoo Sultan.

On the 14th of last month we informed you of advices which we had received from Mr. Anderson that Tippoo Saib had agreed to the 9th article of the treaty concluded with the Peshwa. On a more accurate investigation of the subject with Tippoos Vackeel at Poona, it appears that Tippoo had enumerated the demands, though qualified in some instances, which he had made upon you, and these, on a discussion of them with Mr. Anderson, Scindia declared that he considered this not as an acceptance of the treaty, but as an article of it in the terms in which his acquiescence had been demanded, and as a proof of his sincerity and steady adherence to the original treaty he again wrote to Tippoo Saib a letter demanding his unqualified assent to it, and with a declaration of war if he refused it, & he at the same time concluded with Mr. Anderson an eventual treaty of alliance against him. It may be proper that Tippoo should be informed of this transaction, that he may not suspect that we are acting with duplicity towards him, since the treaty which has been thus concluded can have no effect, but in the event of a

renewal of the war with Tippoo, in consequence of his own refusal to accept of the peace which we have offered him; for your further information on these subjects we transmit to you in this dispatch, copies of Mr. Andersons two last letters, which comprehend every thing relating to them, and copies of Tippoos list of demands said by him to have been presented to your Government, which you will find to vary very materially in form from those actually presented, of Scindias letter to Tippoo, and of the provisional agreement concluded between Scindia and Mr. Anderson.

We have the honor to be,
My Lord and Gentlemen,
Your most obedt. humble Servts.,
(Signed) WARREN HASTINGS,
Governor General and Council.

Fort William, the 14th November 1784.

(A true Copy)
E. HAY,
Secy. to the Secret Dept.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1784.

Letter from the PRESIDENT *and* COUNCIL *to the* COMMISSIONERS *appointed to treat with the Nabob* TIPOO SULTAN.

Gentlemen,

We addressed you in duplicate under the 5th instant, acquainting you of our then intentions of sending Messrs. Callander and Ravenscroft to treat with Tipoo Saib of the particular interests of this Presidency, and this day the last hand would have been put to their instructions if we had not yesterday received despatches from the Governor General and Council under the 24th November last acquainting us with the full powers they had given under the 14th of that month to the Select Committee at Fort St. George to treat of and conclude a Treaty of Peace with Tipoo Saib, as well concerning the affairs of the Presidency of Madras as those of the Company on this side of India.

All that is now left with us is to give you, gentlemen, all the information in our power, and to do this in the most effectual manner we intend in two or three days to transmit to you copy of the instructions which were to have been given to our Commissioners had they actually proceeded on their embassy, to be accompanyed by copies of several essential papers now in readiness.

They will be entrusted to the care of Mr. Edward Ravenscroft, who is now proceeding to his charge as Commissary General to the Army to the southward, and will be by him safely conveyed to you in the most expeditious manner circumstances will possibly admit of, and when arrived with you we request that the utmost attention may be paid to them.

We have now directed General Macleod to obey all such orders as he may receive from the Right Honble the President & Select Committee at Fort St. George, and to comply with all requisitions he may receive from you, gentlemen, or others properly authorized under the late orders from the Supreme Council before mentioned.

We earnestly entreat you will acquaint us by every opportunity of the negotiations now left to your management, and as soon as possible of any stipulations made or to be made regarding this Presidency, that we may be enabled to take our measures accordingly.

We have the honor to be,
Gentlemen,
Your humble and most obedient Servants,
RAWSON HART BODDAM & Committee.

Bombay Castle, 18th January 1784.

Bombay Castle, 20th January 1784.

Translation of extracts from the Preliminary Articles with the States General signed at Paris the 2d September.

Article 4.

The States General of the United Provinces cede and guarantee in full right to his Britannic Majesty the town of Negapatnam and the dependencies of the same, but seeing the importance which the States General of the United Provinces attach to the possession of the abovementioned town, the King of Great Britain, in order to mark his good disposition towards the above named States, promises, notwithstanding the said cession, to receive and treat with them for the restitution of the said town in case the States shall in future have any equivalent to offer to him.

Article 5.

The King of Great Britain shall restore to the States General of the United Provinces Trincomale, together with all the other towns, forts, harbours, and settlements, which in the course of the present war have been conquered in any part of the world whatsoever by the arms of his Britannic Majesty or by those of the English East India Company, and of which they may be in possession the whole in the State wherein they shall be found.

Article 6.

The States General of the United Provinces promise and engage not to obstruct the navigation of British subjects in the Eastern Seas.

Article 9.

As it is necessary to settle a fixed epoch for the restitutions and evacuations to take place, it is agreed that the King of Great Britain shall cause Trincomale to be evacuated together with all the towns, places, and territories which his arms may have taken and of which he shall be in possession, excepting what is ceded by these articles to his Britannic Majesty, at the same epoch whereat the restitutions and evacuations between Great Britain and France shall be made. The States General shall at the same epoch restore the towns and territories which their arms shall have taken from the English in the East Indies, in consequence whereof the necessary orders shall be sent by each of the high contracting parties, with reciprocal passports for the ships which shall carry them immediately after the ratification of these preliminary articles.

(True Copy.)

Bussora, 24th December 1783. WILLIAM DIGGE LATOUCHE.

Bombay, Castle, Thursday, 19th February 1784.

Received the following letter from the Resident at Carwar:—

Honble Sir & Gentlemen,

By a letter just received from Mr. Edward Ravenscroft, dated the 6th instant, from on board the "Harriet," armed ship off Onore, I am acquainted of Colonel Gordon having arrived there the 4th in the evening with an account of the garrison of Mangalore having been so far exhausted by fatigue and distress and reduced by sickness as to be constrained to surrender the fort, stipulating nevertheless that they should be allowed to march out with military honors, and that all public and private property should be removed, with which conditions Tipoo Sultan having faithfully complied, our troops embarked for Tellicherry the 1st instant.

Mr. Ravenscroft likewise advises that Colonel Gordon had brought with him an order from the Nabob to the Commanding Officer of his troops for the admission of the stated monthly supply of provisions at Onore, but that the answer he had given was by no means satisfactory.

In consequence of these accounts, the Commanding Officer has signified to me his intention of withdrawing the troops from their present encampment to a spot considerably nearer the fort.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect,
Honble Sir & Gentlemen,
Your most obedient humble servant,
GEORGE LOVIBOND.

Bombay Castle, 10th March 1784.

Letter from the COMMANDANT *at* ONORE *to Brigadier-General* MACLEOD.

Dear Sir,

The channel of conveyance not admitting of my being particular in the description of my situation, in answer to your request I inform you that the same terms have been repeatedly offered to this garrison, Mangalore capitulated on, and I have not accepted of them, only because I had no instructions or orders from you to adopt so excrutiating a measure.

We are not at this period in absolute want of provisions—but of such as are wholesome—provisions are however the least of our wants. Our situation may be judged of from my former letters in which every conjecture I then hazarded has since proved true. What more can I add but repeat that on you only and some immediate measure depends our preservation.

I am, Dear Sir,
Onore, March the 17th, 1784. Yours &c^a^ &c^a^ &c^a^,
J. S. TORRIANS,
Command^r^.

Bombay Castle, 14th March 1784.

Translation of a letter from Nabob TIPOO SULTAN *to Messrs* SADLIER *&* STAUNTON *&* JOHN HUDLESTON, *dated the 1st and received the 2^d^ February 1784.*

With much pleasure I received on the 1st instant your letter of the 30th January, and observe you mention therein the stoppage of communication between you and your Government creates a suspicion, and therefore a ship which was ready to sail for Europe is detained until your Government shall be informed whether peace or war will be determined on between the Circar and the Company. That your main army is ordered to reassemble and be in readiness at an hours notice, and that you imagine orders have been sent to Colonel Fullarton, and that these circumstances have happened through the misconduct of my servants, but that you suppose it has not been authorized by me, and that you request I will send positive orders for a free communication between you & your Government, the whole of which I perfectly understand.

You will consider that the officers of the Company, notwithstanding there is a cessation of arms, have been so unjust as to take possession of Polliquatcherry & Coimbatour, & where they found & plundered several lacks of money belonging to the Circar, but I on the contrary immediately on the receipt of your letter ceased hostilities, though the fort of Mangalore would undoubtedly have fallen into my hands, & I have remained so ever since.

Major Campbell has with his own free will delivered up the fort of Mangalore to me and has proceeded to Tellicherry by sea. The particulars of this circumstance I sent you yesterday.

I am surprized to find that you should write to me in the style of your last letters, when you so well know the misconduct of your own officers.

The reassembling your main army cannot be detrimental to me. My army is already assembled, & has been so for four years past, & nothing shall be wanting on my part.

I have given orders for a regular communication between you & your Government. The delay of Tappals to & from Madras for a day or two cannot be of much consequence.

You shall know all the rest after we meet together. I hope by the grace of God as soon as I shall see you that a happy & honorable peace will be established between us agreeable to our wishes. What can I say more?

(A true copy.) W. A. WASEY,
Actg Secry.

Bombay Castle, 20th March 1784.

Memorial from Messrs SADLIER, STAUNTON & HUDLESTON to TIPPOO.

The English Commissioners are arrived from the coast of Coromandel to the coast of Malabar to treat of peace with the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahaudar at the express desire of his vackeels. They left Madras with instructions from their Government & with an earnest desire to make peace if it could be made on reasonable terms. They gave the strongest proof of this desire and of the honble instructions of their Government, very soon after their departure from Madras. They already knew that Tippoo Sultan's troops had violated the cessation in the grossest manner in the Province of Cumbum. But Tippoo Sultan's vackeels assured the Government of Madras that their master had sent positive orders to the Commander of his troops there to desist, but he did not desist; upon which the vackeel said that such Commander was a young man and not inclined to be at rest, but that the orders would be repeated, still he continued to commit hostilities. The English Commissioners, however, acted as if no hostilities were committed by any officer of Tippoo Sultan. At Arnee they heard that Colonel Fullarton, an officer employed by the Company, had passed the limits possessed by the Company's troops where the cessation took place. The Commissioners did not wait to enquire his reasons. They did not wait that Tippoo Sultan's officer should cease hostilities in Cumbum. They did not wait to know whether there was any foundation in the accounts that were already spread of the violation of the cessation under the Tippoo Sultan's own order on the coast of Malabar. They were more solicitous about national honor than national advantage. They were determined to give the strongest instance and example of good faith. They immediately sent directions to Colonel Fullarton to retire within the limits possessed by the Company when the cessation took place soon after sending their first directions. They heard that Colonel Fullarton had taken the important fortress of Policatcherry, and he afterwards took Coimbatour and was ready to march to Sattimungalum & still more forward. They sent him directions immediately to evacuate those places & districts & to retire from the Province he had taken, and those directions were so positive that though Colonel Fullarton had certain accounts of the violation of the cessation at Mangalore by the refusal of supplies & the erection & repair of batteries, yet Colonel Fullarton withdrew with his troops within the limits of the Company at the time of the cessation of arms. A large extent of territory and considerable forts were thus left in obedience to his orders, and those orders were given from a strict adherence to justice & good faith. The Commissioners also gave directions that the fort & Province of Cumbum should be given up to Tippoo Sultan on receiving an order from Moyunuddeen Caun for the delivery of the district of Chittapet to the

Company's troops. The fort & Province of Cumbum have accordingly been delivered to Tippoo's troops, but only the ruined fort of Chittapet has been delivered to the Company's troops, but the district of it has not been delivered to them. The English Commissioners however proceeded through the country of Tippoo. They met various difficulties, but their greatest disappointment was in not being allowed to see and deliver personally to the English prisoners the necessaries with which they were charged by their Government and which was one object of their mission. Their Government would not have sent them, if such permission was not to be allowed them, and Tippoo's vackeels declared it would. The communication with their Government, which is the right of persons in the character of the Commissioners and which was also stipulated by the vackeels, was interrupted also for a considerable time, & when the Commissioners arrived in this coast, they understood that Lieut. Colonel Campbell found it necessary to surrender Mangalore on account of the failure in the agreement for his supply of provisions stipulated to be allowed to enter. In Onore also for the supply of the English garrison provisions are not allowed but in a very small & insufficient proportion. The like conduct is said to be observed towards other Ensign garrisons, and even attempts made to take them by force. All these circumstances cannot be satisfactory to the English Commissioners. But their attention & desire are still fixed on establishing peace, which is the object of their mission, and which humanity dictates, if it can be accomplished on fair and honorable terms. The Commissioners are ordered to declare to the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur that the English Company & the Maratha State expect in the first instance that the ninth article of the treaty of Salby made between the. English Company for itself and its allies, & the Maratha State for themselves & their allies, shall be fulfilled without any further delay. This article requires the entire evacuation of the Carnatic by Tippoo Sultan's troops, and the release of all the English prisoners. This article being in a treaty already made requires to be fulfilled independently of any new treaty; as that treaty was concluded about a year ago, and that it declares that the Carnatic should be evacuated & the prisoners released within six months, it was hoped that those events would have taken place long ago, especially as not only that treaty was binding on Tippoo Sultan, but that on the 29th day of July last he expressly signified that he agreed to it. The English Company & the Maratha State are therefore surprized that it has been delayed, & the English Commissioners are directed to acquaint Tippoo Sultan that in consequence of such delay, on the 28th day of October last a new treaty was concluded between the Honorable English East India Company and the Peshwa Mahdoo Row Narayen & the Maratha State. By this new treaty the Peshwa engages to join immediately the English and make war against Tippoo Sultan, unless he shall comply with the ninth article of the former treaty, or treaty of Salby, by restoring all the forts and territories of the Carnatic & releasing such prisoners as have fallen into his hands, and in case of such war carried on jointly by the English & the Maratha State against Tippoo, neither of them is to make peace without the concurrence of the other. The English Commissioners are directed to notify this transaction of Tippoo Sultan, and to explain to him expressly that this second treaty has no other object than to ensure the fulfilment of the first treaty. The second treaty was made only because the Nabob Tippoo Sultan so long delayed to fulfill the ninth article of the first treaty. It will depend on Tippoo Sultan whether this new treaty is to have any effect or not. It is the wish of the English that it may be peace, and not war. They invited Tippoo Sultan in July last to make peace, and to accede to the pacification in Europe. That pacification in Europe required also that he should evacuate the whole of the Carnatic, and release all the prisoners. He entered into an agreement for a cessation of hostilities, but he did not agree to the terms of the European treaty, for he did not evacuate the Carnatic, he did not release the prisoners, he sent vackeels to Madras with demands that could not be accepted The Government of Madras made answers to such propositions offered by the vackeels. They gave them notice in those an-

swers that the conditions which were contained in those answers were granted in obedience to the treaty made in Europe. The treaty made in Europe did not require them to grant any conditions unless Tippoo should have evacuated the whole of the Carnatic and released all the prisoners, at furthest within four months from the time of inviting Tippoo Sultan to peace. And accordingly express notice in the same answers was given that even the cessation might end on the 2d day of December, which was four months after the invitation, & after the agreement signed for the cessation at Mangalore, but neither the Government of Madras agreed to the demands of Tippoo Sultan, nor did his vackeels agree to the conditional answers of the Government of Madras, and consequently no agreement was made there, & the articles proposed on either side were not binding on either side, & the condition on which the answers of the Government of Madras were made was not fulfilled, for the Carnatic was not evacuated before the 2d day of December last, nor were the prisoners released. The transactions at Madras having therefore no effect, Commissioners were appointed at the request of the vackeels with powers to conclude a treaty & the Commissioners are vested with such power and with new & full instructions, but with such instructions as shall denote the justice & moderation of the English Company. The English Commissioners therefore at once with frankness declare to the Nabob Tippoo Sultan that they are authorized to cede to Tippoo Sultan the several places mentioned in the answers given at Madras, but that such cession is not to be considered as being in return for the evacuation of the Carnatic or the release of the prisoners, as the same are already settled by the Maratha treaties, and the English Commissioners are expressly directed to require accordingly the immediate evacuation of the Carnatic & the release of the prisoners, and to fix a day beyond which, if those events do not take place, it will be considered that Tippoo Sultan means war & the negotiation will be broken off. The English Commissioners therefore have the honor of signifying to Tippoo Sultan that they consider one month from this date as sufficient for such purposes. They expect that the prisoners will be sent either to some English garrison or to some neutral settlement. Those near the coast of Malabar may be sent to Tellicherry or to Goa to the English Resident there, and those in other parts of Tippoo Sultans dominions to the nearest English garrison, and to give the strongest testimony of the sincerity of the Commissioners, they will give orders for the evacuation of Onore and Carwar as soon as one hundred English prisoners shall be delivered in the manner above mentioned, of which one hundred one-half must be officers or prisoners in the rank of gentlemen. The Commissioners expecting in the meantime that Tippoo Sultan will please to order sufficient supplies for the garrison of those places & the Commissioners will give order for the cession to him of Dindagul, Caroor, Auracoureny and Daraporam, as soon as all the prisoners, European & Native, and particularly the family & servants of the Nabob Wala Jah, shall be actually restored.

A true Copy,

Camp near Mangalore, 12th February 1784.

W. G. WASEY,
Actg Secry.

Account Dewannee due to the Honble the Governor & Council & Field Officers on this Establishment, from the 1st October 1783 to the 31st March 1784.

Names.	Stations.	Time commencing.	Time ending.	Time served. M. d.	Number of Shares.	Sums due.
Honble William Hornby	Pres.^t & Govr	1st Oct.^r	31st Dec.^r	3 0	20	6060 2 40
Honble Rawson Hart Boddam ...	.....	1st Jan.^y	31st Ma.^r	3 0	20	6060 2 40
D^o as Second in Council...	.....	1st Dec.^r	1st Jan.^y	0 17	6	337 3 21
Robert Gambier	2d &3d inCo.^l	...	...	0 110	...	1838 0 20
John Halsey	Chief of Salsette	1st Oct.^r	31st Ma.^r	6 0	3	1818 0 72
William Ashburner	.....	16th Nov.^r	13th Jan.^y	0 60	...	596 0 50
Thomas Day	4th in Co.^l ...	1st Oct.^r	3rd Jan.^y ...	0 64	...	645 3 40
John Torlesse	2d, 3d & 4th ...	...	31st Mar.^h	6 0	...	2543 1 85
Robert Sparks	3d, 4th & 5th	...	...	...	...	1818 0 72
Charles Bourchier	4th, 5th & 6th	...	...	...	...	1818 0 72
Richard Church	6th & 7th ...	...	12th Dec.^r	0 73	...	725 1 14
James Morley	6th, 7th & 8th	...	31st Mar.^h	6 0	...	1818 0 72
Alexander Callander	7th & 8th ...	7th Nov.^r	...	0 146	...	1450 2 28
John Beaumont	7th ..	1st Jan.^y	...	3 0	...	909 0 36
David Carnegie	8th ...	19th Dec.^r	...	0 73	...	725 1 14
Laurence Nilson	L.^t Co.^l ...	1st Oct.^r	...	6 0	...	1818 0 72
Gaspar Dagon	.....	...	...	...	...	1818 0 72
Robert Jackson	.....	...	...	...	...	1818 0 72
Emanuel Henny	Major ...	...	...	...	1	909 0 36
John Westphal	.....	...	...	...	...	909 0 36
Robert Fewtrell	.....	...	...	...	...	909 0 36
William Abington	.....	...	18th Jan.^y	0 110	...	546 1 79
Francis Mc Kenny	.....	...	31st Mar.^h	6 0	...	909 0 36
Robert Nicholson	.....	26th Feby 1783.	31st Mar.^h 1784.	3 13	...	1992 2 10
Charles Frederick	.....	21st Sept.^r	...	6 11	...	963 2 54
				Rupees ...		41758 3 85

Bombay, 31st March 1784.

Errors Excepted,
JOHN TORLESSE,
Accomptant.

Account Dewannee due to the Honble Companys Chaplain & Senior Merchants entitled to it agreeable to a Resolution of the Board of the 8th October 1777, from the 1st October 1783 to the 31st March 1784, both days inclusive.

Names.	Stations.	Time commencing.	Time ending.	Time served. M. d.	Number of Shares.	Sums due.
Revd Arnold Burrowes... ...	Chaplain ...	1st Oct.^r	31st Ma.^r	6 0	3	1818 0 72
James Sibbald	Senr Merc.^t	...	22d D.^r	2 22	...	824 2 56
Richard Thos Benjn Price ...	.....	...	31st Ma.^r	6 0	...	1818 0 72
William Arden	.....	...	24th Dec.^r	2 24	...	844 2 44
Robert Henshaw	.....	...	31st Ma.^r	6 0	...	1818 0 72
George Horsley	.....	...	31st Dec.^r	3 0	...	909 0 36
Edward Ravenscroft	.....	...	31st Ma.^r	6 0	...	1818 0 72
James Forbes	.....	...	18th Jan.^y	3 18	...	1092 3 58
John Dalton	.....	...	...	3 18	...	1092 3 58

Account Dewannee due to the Honble Companys Chaplain & Senior Merchants &c.—continued.

Names.	Stations.	Time commencing.	Time ending.	Time served.	Salary per annum.	Sums due.
				M. d.		
James Stevens	.....	...	31st Mar.	6 0	...	1818 0 72
George Lovibond...	.....	...	18th Jany.	3 18	...	1092 3 58
James Anderson	.....	...	31st Mar.	6 0	...	1818 0 72
Edward Russel Howe	.....	...	31st Decr.	3 0	8	909 0 72
John Richmond Smyth	.....	...	31st Mar.	6 0	...	1818 0 72
Robert Taylor	.....	...	...	6 0	...	1818 0 72
Charles Stewart	.....	...	...	6 0	...	1818 0 72
James Beck	.....	...	31st Decr.	3 0	...	909 0 36
Stephen Whitehill	.....	...	22d Jany.	3 22	...	1132 2 55
George Matcham...	.....	...	31st Mar.	6 0	...	1818 0 72
James Hasley	.....	...	...	6 0	...	1818 0 72
John Baliol Scott	.....	...	...	6 0	...	1818 0 72
Robert Kitson	.....	...	...	6 0	...	1818 0 72
John Syme	.....	...	...	6 0	...	1818 0 72
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Errors Excepted,

Bombay Castle, 31st March 1784. JOHN TORLESSE,
Accomptant.

Bombay Castle, 6th April 1784.

The Compys Seal.

The Nabob Tippoo Sultans Seal.

TREATY OF PEACE WITH THE NABOB TIPPOO SULTAN BAHADUR.

Treaty of perpetual peace and friendship between the Honble the English East India Company and the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur, on his own behalf; for the countries of Seringapatam Hyder Nagur &^ca^ and all his other possessions, settled by Anthony Sadlier, George Leonard Staunton and John Hudleston Esq^res^, on behalf of the Honble English East India Company for all their possessions, and for the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, by virtue of powers delegated to the Right Honble the President & Select Committee of Fort St. George for that purpose, by the Honble the Governor General & Council appointed by the King & Parliament of Great Britain, to direct & controul all political affairs of the Honble English East India Company in India, and by the said Nabob agreeably to the following Articles, which are to be strictly and invariably observed as long as the Sun & Moon shall last, by both parties, that is to say, by the English Company & the three Governments of Bengal, Madras, and Bombay, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.

Article 1st.—Peace & friendship shall immediately take place between the said Company & the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur & their friends, and allies, particularly including therein the Rajahs of Tanjore & Travencore, who are friends & allies to the English and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, also Tippoo Sultan's friends & allies, the Biby of Cannanore, and the Rajahs or Zemindars of the Malabar coast, are included in this treaty, the English will not directly or indirectly assist the enemies of the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur nor make war upon his friends or allies, and the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur will not directly or indirectly assist the enemies, nor make war upon the friends or allies of the English.

Article 2nd.—Immediately after signing and sealing the Treaty by the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur and the three English Commissioners, the said Nabob shall send orders for the complete evacuation of the Carnatic, and the restoration of all the forts and places in it, now possessed by his troops, the forts of Amboorgur and Satgur excepted; & such evacuation and restoration shall actually & effectually be made in the space of thirty days from the day of signing the treaty, and the said Nabob shall also immediately after signing the treaty send orders for the release of all the persons who were taken & made prisoners in the late war, and now alive, whether European or Native, and for their being safely conducted to & delivered at such English Forts or Settlements, as shall be nearest to the places where they now are, so that the said release & delivery of the prisoners shall actually & effectually be made in thirty days from the day of signing the Treaty; the Nabob will cause them to be supplied with provisions and conveyances for the journey, the expence of which shall be made good to him by the Company. The Commissioners will send an officer or officers to accompany the prisoners to the different places, where they are to be delivered, in particular Abdul Wahab Cawn, taken at Chittoor, and his family shall be immediately released, & if willing to return to the Carnatic, shall be allowed to do so. If any person or persons belonging to the said Nabob, and taken by the Company in the late war, be now alive, & in prison in Bencoolen, or other territories of the Company such person or persons shall be immediately released, and if willing to return shall be sent without delay to the nearest fort or settlement in the Mysore country. Baswapa, late Amuldar of Palicacherry, shall be released & at liberty to depart.

Article 3rd.—Immediately after signing and sealing the treaty the English Commissioners shall give written orders for the delivery of Onore, Carwar and Sadasewgude, and forts or places adjoining thereto, and send a ship or ships to bring away the Garrisons. The Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur will cause the troops in those places to be supplied with provisions and any other necessary assistance for their voyage to Bombay (they paying for the same). The Commissioners will likewise give at the same time written orders for the immediate delivery of the forts & districts of Caroor, Avaracourchy, & Daraporam; and immediately after the release and delivery of the prisoners, as before mentioned, the fort and district of Dindigul shall be evacuated & restored to the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur, and none of the troops of the Company shall afterwards remain in the country of the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur.

Article 4th.—As soon as all the prisoners are released and delivered, the fort & district of Cananore shall be evacuated and restored to Ali Rajah Biby, the Queen of that country, in the presence of any one person, without troops, whom the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur may appoint for that purpose, and at the same time that the orders are given for the evacuation and delivery of the forts of Cananore and Dindigull, the said Nabob shall give written orders for the evacuation and deliver of Amboorgur and Satgur to the English, and in the meantime none of the troops of the said Nabob shall be left in any part of the Carnatic, except in the two forts above mentioned.

Article 5th.—After the conclusion of this treaty the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur will make no claim whatever in future on the Carnatic.

Article 6th.—All persons whatsoever, who have been taken & carried away from the Carnatic Payen Ghaut (which includes Tanjore) by the late Nabob Hyder Ali Cawn Bahadur, who is in heaven, or by the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur, or otherwise belonging to the Carnatic, and now in the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur's dominions, and willing to return, shall be immediately allowed to return with their families & children, or as soon as may be convenient to themselves, and all persons belonging to the Vencatagerry Rajah, who were taken prisoners in returning from the fort of Vellour, to which place they had been sent with provisions, shall also be released & permitted immediately to return. Lists of the principal persons belonging to the Nabob Mahomed Ali Cawn Bahadur and to the Rajah of Vencatagherry shall be delivered to the Nabob Tippoo Sultan's ministers, and the Nabob will cause the contents of this article to be publickly notified throughout his country.

Article 7th.—This being the happy period of general peace and reconciliation, the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur as a testimony and proof of his friendship to the English, agrees that the Rajahs or Zemindars on this coast, who have favoured the English in the late war, shall not be molested on that account.

Article 8th.—The Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur hereby renews & confirms all the commercial priviledges & immunities given to the English by the late Nabob Hyder Ali Cawn Bahadur, who is in heaven, and particularly stipulated & specified in the treaty between the Company, and the said Nabob concluded the 8th of August 1770.

Article 9th.—The Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur shall restore the factory and priviledges possessed by the English at Callicut until the year 1779 (or 1193 Heggra) and shall restore Mount Dilly & its district, belonging to the settlement of Tellicherry and possessed by the English, till taken by Sadar Cawn, at the commencement of the late war.

Article 10th.—This treaty shall be signed and sealed by the English Commissioners and a copy of it shall afterwards be signed & sealed by the President and Select Committee of Fort St. George, and returned to the Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur, in one month, or sooner, if possible, and the same shall be acknowledged under the hands & seals of the Governor General & Council of Bengal, & the Governor & Select Committee of Bombay, as binding upon all the Governments in India, and copies of the treaty, so acknowledged, shall be sent to the said Nabob in three months, or sooner, if possible.

In testimony whereof, the said contracting parties have signed, sealed, and interchangeably delivered two instruments of the same tenor and date, to wit, the said three Commissioners on behalf of the Honble English East India Company, and the Carnatic Payen Ghaut, and the said Nabob Tippoo Sultan Bahadur on his own behalf, and the dominions of Seringapatam and Hyder Nagur &ca. Thus executed at Mangalore (otherwise called Cordial Bunder) this 11th day of March & year 1784, of the Christian Era & 16th day of the Moon Rabillasany in the year of the Heggra 1198.

TIPPOO SULTAN'S Signature.

(A True Copy.)

W. C. JACKSON,
Secretary to the Embassy.

Signed { ANTHONY SADLIER. L. S.
GEORGE LEONARD STAUNTON. L. S.
JOHN HUDLESTON. L. S.

Bombay Castle, 15th April 1784.

This morning the Worshipful the Second (the Honble the President being indisposed) attended by the other Members of Council, the Mayors Court, Covenant Servants & the principal European & Native Inhabitants, assembled on the Green when the Treaty of Peace & Friendship between the Honble Company & Tippoo Sultan, concluded near Mangalore, was publicly proclaimed at the head of all the troops in garrison drawn out on the parade for that purpose, after which three vollies were fired & a salute of 21 guns from Hornbys Battery.

Bombay Castle, Saturday, 1st May 1784.

At a Select Committee, Present:

The Honble Rawson Hart Boddam, Esqre, President & Governor.

The Wo John Torlesse. | Robert Sparks, Esqre

The President communicates a letter he had written to Tippoo Sultan & transmitted in duplicate, congratulating him on the peace, assuring him the treaty should be preserved inviolate, and desiring he would order to be issued necessary sunnads for the re-establishment of the Companys Factories at Onore and Callicut.

No advices have been received since the 6th ultimo from the Presidency of Madras. We have congratulated the Select Committee there on the peace, and as we understand from General Macleod that the prisoners belonging to this establishment are to be delivered at Vellore & not to be sent to Tellicherry, we hoped the Madras Government would readily afford them every necessary assistance within their power until they could be furnished with a passage for Bombay.

Read a letter from Captain Torriano enclosing copy of the Commissioners order to him for the evacuation of Onore and expressing himself well satisfied with the behaviour of the officers and men under his command.

We have already to the Honble the Committee of Secresy at home expressed our satisfaction at the gallant defence of the Fortress of Onore by Captain Torriano and with his conduct since the cessation of hostilities took place and now unanimously agree that our thanks in Publick orders be given to him in particular and to the officers & men in general composing the late Garrison of Onore.

R. H. BODDAM.
JOHN TORLESSE.
ROBT SPARKS.

Bombay Castle, Tuesday, 4th May 1784.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Rawson Hart Boddam, Esqre, President & Governor.

The Wo John Torlesse, Esqre	Robert Sparks, Esqre
Charles Bourchier, Esqre	James Morley, Esqre
Alexander Callander, Esqre	John Beaumont, Esqre

David Carnegie, Esqre

The President lays before the Board the translate of a petition from the principal merchants of this Island praying that the late regulations respecting the natives not using palankeens or horse hackeries may be countermanded, & that the restriction of passing in hackeries by any of the gates excepting the bazar one may be taken off: which is read & ordered to be entered after this Consultation.

Read also a letter from the Clerk of the Peace accompanying the copy of a Minute of the Bench at the last Quarter Sessions, with a copy of a presentment of thanks from the Grand Jury at the same Sessions expressive of the sense they entertain of the attention which has been paid by Government to the presentments which have at different times been made, & particularly that with respect to the horse hackeries. These papers are ordered to be entered after this Consultation.

The Board having taken into consideration the above petition with the papers sent up by the Bench, do unanimously resolve to reject every part of the former except that respecting the gate, and as our granting them an indulgence may not be attended with any particular inconvenience, it is resolved that in future the native inhabitants be permitted to pass & repass in their hackeries at the Church Gate as well as at the Bazar Gate. This indulgence to be continued to them only whilst they do not abuse it, & not do extend to carts except those already licensed.

R. H. BODDAM.
JOHN TORLESSE.
ROBT. SPARKS.
A. CALLANDER.
M. BEAUMONT.
D. CARNEGIE.

Bombay Castle, 9th August 1784.

Narrative of the treatment of the English prisoners taken at Bednore by the Nawaub Tippoo Sultan Bahadur on the 28th April 1783.

The siege of Bednore having lasted seventeen days, a cessation of arms took place on the 24th April 1783; & on the 26th of the same month Brigadier-General Richard Mathews, Commander in Chief of the Forces on the western side of India, called a Council of War, who (after deliberating on the situation of affairs) came to a resolution of capitulating on the following terms, viz.—

"That the garrison should march out of the fort with the honors of war, & pile their arms on the glacis; that all public stores should remain in the fort; that all prisoners taken since the siege began should be delivered up; that after being joined by the garrisons of Cowladroog & Annantpore (who were included in these articles) the whole should have full liberty to march unmolested with all their private property to Sadashagur, from thence to embark for Bombay; that Tippoo Sultan Nawaub Bahadur should furnish a guard to march with the English troops for their protection through the country, which guard should be under the orders of Brigadier-General Mathews; that Tippoo Sultaun Nawaub Bahadur should likewise furnish the English troops with a plentiful buzar, & proper conveyances for the sick & wounded during their march to Sadashagur; that a guard of one hundred sepoys from the garrison of Bednore with their arms & accoutrements & thirty-six rounds of ammunition should attend Brigadier-General Mathews as a body guard during the march to Sadashagur; & that Tippoo Sultaun Nawaub Bahadur for the performance of the articles on his part should deliver two hostages prior to the garrisons marching out of the fort."

The capitulation having been signed, the hostages received, & doolies sent for the sick & wounded, the garrison marched out of the fort with the honors of war on the 28th April 1783; & after piling their arms on the glacis, were immediately escorted by a strong body of the enemy to a tank about half a mile beyond the Onore Gate, where the General was informed he must encamp that night, to which he reluctantly consented, it being his intention to have marched two miles further. When the whole came up the enemy surrounded us, & posted sentries on every side beyond whom no person was permitted to pass. The General

calling for his body guard was informed that the enemy had forcibly taken away their arms & ammunition (immediately on their leaving the fort, & had also deprived many of the officers of their side arms). Lieutenant McKenzie of the 100th Regiment (who had a few days before been shot through the breast) was forced out of his dooly by the enemy with their bayonets, as he was coming out of the fort, & several others were treated in the like cruel manner. Captain Tacey of the Bombay Establishment with fifty sick & wounded were detained in the fort till the next morning with Mr. Shields, Assistant Surgeon, which latter gentleman informed us, that an Englishman in the Nawaubs service came up to him & told him he was extremely sorry to find him in such a situation, that he need entertain no hopes of getting away, for that the Nabob had been forging irons for the garrison ever since his arrival before the place, & that he himself had been taken & used in the same manner in the Carnatic. After the garrison had capitulated early in the morning, while the troops were preparing to march, the General received a message from the Nawaub desiring to see him, together with Captains Eames & Lendrum of the Bombay Establishment & Mr. Charles Stewart the Paymaster. He accordingly went accompanied by those gentlemen, & carried several of the officers servants along with him, in hopes of recovering those articles of which they had been plundered. Soon after their departure, a good buzar furnished with a great variety of provisions & other articles arrived in camp, at the same time people came to carry away the doolies, out of which they threw the sick and wounded in a most inhuman manner, seizing those who had lately suffered amputation by the stumps, & left them in that painful wretched condition upon the bare ground entirely exposed to the heat of the sun. Being asked the cause of such barbarous usage, the brutes only replied "They had received orders to make the doolies two feet longer." The troops had waited with the greatest impatience for the Generals return till 5 o'clock in the evening, when intelligence was received that the General & the gentlemen who accompanied him were (immediately on their arrival at the Durbar, without being admitted into the Nawaubs presence) made close prisoners. At 10 o'clock at night we were alarmed by the arrival of an additional force of the enemy, when the guards turned out and posted double sentries all round us. Their design was easily seen through, thô they endeavoured to lull our suspicions with the pretext that those guards which had been first placed over us were a part of Mahomed Allys troops who were going to be relieved in order to be sent to Mungulore. The next morning we perceived the enemy had spies in every part of our camp, emissaries employed to entice the troops to enter into their service. About 10 o'clock a message was received from the Nawaub desiring to know what number of tents we wanted, at the same time informing us we were to remain there some days. The tents we refused, but a letter signed by all the officers was written to the Nawaub, requiring him immediately to fulfill the terms of capitulation, which letter was sent to him by Major Fewtrell of the Bombay Establishment, who was ordered into Bednore with Captain Alston, Commanding Officer of His Majestys Troops, & Lieutenant Younge, Major of Brigade to the Bombay Troops, but no answer was received. Early in the morning of the 1st May a report prevailed that the troops were to be plundered of their property, which we soon found to be too true; for at 10 o'clock the buzar was taken away, the guards ordered under arms, & all the European officers sent for immediately to the spot of ground whence the buzar had been taken; where we were one by one plundered by the enemy in the most scandalous manner of our horses, palankeens, money, plate, watches & valuables: & in short of every article, except our bedding & cloaths, searching us most minutely in every part, without the least regard to decency. The European soldiers, black officers & sepoys, with their wives & children, as also all the camp followers, were searched & plundered in the same indecent, infamous manner, & at 4 o'clock in the afternoon were marched under a strong guard to Bednore, leaving the sick

& wounded to perish on the ground. Shortly after, the European officers with their servants were likewise conducted to Bednore, where we were closely confined in the barracks, which had been formerly occupied by a battalion of our own sepoys; & from the time the villains began to search & plunder us we had nothing of any kind to eat till 12 o'clock the next day, at which hour they brought & delivered to each person one pice & a seer of the coarsest rice, which they informed us was to be the daily allowance of officers & servants indiscriminately. On the 5th of the same month all our servants (except one to each officer) were taken away. On the 6th the Subaltern officers belonging to Annantpore were brought prisoners to the barracks, who informed us of their having seen the officers of Cowladroog & the garrisons of that place & Annantpore in irons, & also that all the fine young lads of the 3d & 15th Battalions of sepoys were, by order of the Nawaub, forcibly taken away in order to be made slaves of, & put into his Chutah Battalions. On the 7th arrived Lt Muirson of the 100th Regiment, & Lieutenants Mc Kenzie & Barnwell of the Bombay Establishment, the two former gentlemen taken at Cundapore; the latter at the commencement of the siege with Capt Goslick of the Bombay Establishment. These gentlemen informed us they had been in irons for some days. This day we wrote a letter (signed by all the officers present) to Lieutenant-Colonél deCossigny, Commanding officer of the French Troops, representing him in a spirited manner the Nawaubs base violation of the conditions on which Bednore surrendered, as also his shameful, cruel conduct towards the troops in general, requesting (in the name of His Britannic Majesty & the East India Company) that he would use his most strenuous endeavours with the Nawaub to persuade him to adhere to the terms of capitulation, or (if he failed success on that point) that he would at least obtain a mitigation of our hardhearted usage. We contrived to send this letter by a French officer, who had been taken prisoner by us during the siege, & had come to the barracks with a Surgeon of that nation to return the civilities he had received from some of our officers during his confinement. We flattered ourselves with great hopes of success from this letter, particularly as the French officer assured us that Lieut-Col de Cossigny was very well inclined to exert himself in our cause, & gave us his word of honor that he would immediately wait on the Colonel & deliver him our letter, but to our utter astonishment & mortification we never received an answer from Lieut Col de Cossigny, nor did any other of the French officers come near us during our stay in the barracks or offer us the smallest relief in our distressed situation. The chagrin we felt on this occasion did not a little help to increase the indisposition of many of the officers, who were daily falling sick of fevers and fluxes, which we could only attribute to our wretched food & the putrid stench arising from the necessary. The French Surgeons would afford us no assistance, our own Surgeons had it not in their power, having been plundered of their instruments at the time of the general search. The same day Dr Carmichael of the Bombay Establishment was sent for by the Nawaub to visit Brigadier General Mathews, whom he found much indisposed, and by whom he was informed that the Nawaub was endeavouring to intimidate him into a surrender of all the forts in the low country, by threatening to blow him away from a gun in case of his non-compliance. In the evening the Nawaub was so generous as to send us a present of thirty-five small fowls and a few salt fish to be divided among upwards of eighty officers. On the 8th in the morning the Captains belonging to the garrisons of Cowladroog and Annantpore, together with Captain Goslick, (who as before mentioned was taken prisoner at the commencement of the siege) were brought under a guard to the barracks, and were removed shortly after (with the rest of the Captains, Mr Gifford, Surgeons Mate of the 100th Regiment, Lieut Barnwell and Olliver of the Bombay Establishment, and Mr Chick, Deputy Commissary) to a separate place of confinement. On the 9th we were ordered to prepare to march, and were informed we should not be allowed coolies to carry our baggage. We therefore packed up as much linen as we could well

carry ourselves & giving our bedding to our servants, we all went into the street (except Cap^{n} Pyne & Ensign Jenour of the 102^{d} Regiment, and Capt Facey with Lieutenants Williamson, Baird, & Lea, of the Bombay Establishment, who were in a too desperate situation from their wounds to be removed), where we were first stripped of our coats & then chained two & two by the hands, three of the officers being linked to private soldiers, after which we were a second time searched & plundered. We were then secured in another house till about 3 o'clock in the afternoon, when we were led through crowds of people in this ignominious manner (more like criminals going to the place of execution, than British officers made prisoners contrary to the rules of war) to the enemys camp, a short distance beyond the Delhi Gate, where we heard we were to be confined in a strong fort called Chettledroog. The enemy at the time we were leaving the barracks gave us an instance of the treatment we might in future expect to receive, in their behaviour to Lieutenant Alexander McDonald of the Bombay Establishment, who was so extremely ill that he could scarcely stand. He therefore requested permission to remain behind with the wounded officers, which they obstinately refused, beating *him* & dragging him out by the heels. But, to the honor of the French, we were informed their treatment of Lieutenant Lambert of the Bombay Establishment, whom they had taken dangerously wounded at the commencement of the siege, was full of tenderness & humanity. On the 10th in the morning, as we were moving off the ground, each officer received three pice for that days subsistence. We marched about fifteen miles, & found the apprehensions of yesterday fully justified by this days usage on the road. Several of the gentlemen who were ill & much fatigued by the intense heat of the sun and the want of water, attempting to rest themselves under a tree were beaten in a most unmerciful manner by the enemy with swords & sticks, while others were driven on with the butts of their firelocks, spit upon, & abused in the grossest manner. Whenever we approached a town or village, four or five men were advanced in front with horns and tomtoms, that the inhabitants might (by their discordant music) be assembled together to gaze at us as we passed through. We proceeded on in this miserable condition each day bringing on a renewal of our sufferings till our arrival at Simoga (a fort on the banks of a river sixty miles eastward of Bednore), our allowance having been increased to one fanam each per day, & coolies furnished to carry our bedding & cloaths whenever the commanding officer of the escort thought proper to procure them. As we were to halt here one day, we fondly expected some little indulgencies, especially for those gentlemen who were ill. But our inhuman enemy, as if delighted with every fresh opportunity of augmenting our afflictions, when intreated to afford some assistance to Lieutenant Fireworker West of the Bombay Establishment, & Sergeant Dobbins of the 102^{d} Regiment, who had been struck with sun owing to our long & severe marches, absolutly refused it, saying "they were only drunk," seemed to exult in their misery, although the one was quite speechless & the other raving mad. Nor were they satisfied with this, but even extended their brutish insults to the lifeless body of Lieutenant Waugh of the Bombay Est^{ment}, whose death was evidently hastened by the injuries he had received upon the road. On the 14th we had the misfortune to lose Lieutenant Clements of the Bombay Est^{nt}, who on his departure for Bednore was in perfect good health, but on the last days march received a severe stroke of the sun, of which he died chained to Ensign Gilkie of the same establishment, who remained in that disagreeable situation several hours. In the evening Lieutenant Sutton of the Bombay Est^{nt} was seized with the cramp & spasms in his stomach, & by his violent contortions gave great pain to Lieu^{t} Reddie of the same Est^{nt}, who was handcuffed to him, & in great danger of having his arm broke; & who, for unrevetting the irons, though he had permission from one of the escort so to do, was immediately taken to a tree, & threatened to be hanged, for which purpose ropes were prepared, & the Jemmautdar informed us he had received orders from the Nawab to hang every one

who should even attempt to free himself from his fetters. But on a submissive representation of the business, Lieu.t Reddie was so far indulged as to escape only with a few lashes. We again made application for assistance to Lieu.t Sutton, to which we received the following sanguinary reply, mingled with a large share of eastern abuse, "Let him die, & when he is dead, we'll drag him out of the camp by his heels". However, by the merciful hand of Providence he recovered in a few hours. About 10 o'clock at night came on a most violent thunderstorm, which lasted some hours, & having no kind of shelter from the rain we all suffered exceedingly, especially the sick, whose disorders were much increased by it. Some of the gentlemen who were troubled with severe fluxes & agues, being much affected by the rain & raw cold wind, went to some fires made by the guard after the storm had ceased, in order to warm themselves, but were soon given to understand that it was too great an indulgence for British officers to enjoy, being instantly driven away from the fires by the enemy with the butts of their firelocks. We left this place on the morning of the 15.th, after a short march arrived at Holly Honoor (a fort situated on the east bank of a rapid river), & for the first time since we began our march, were brought under cover. As Ensign Cadogan of the Bombay Est.nt, who was extremely ill, was coming into the fort, endeavouring to shift his posture in the quilt in which he was being carried, he received a blow on the head from one of the coolies & died a short time afterwards; when he was in like manner with the former deceased officers stripped of every article, & in that naked state thrown into a hole by the side of a river. As we approached the destined place of confinement, our escort began to relax a little in their severity, & (supplying bullocks to some of the sick to ride on, for the use of which we gave part of the few cloaths we had with us) by slow marches, we arrived on the 21.st March 1783 at Chittledroog, a strong & almost impenetrable fortress irregularly built on the end of a ridge of hills rising in a flat country 128 miles eastwards of Bednore. Here we were led in triumph to a street leading to the Durbar, where we were detained, surrounded by crowds of people, till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which hour all the servants (except one to every five officers) were taken away. They then separated us into two parties, & marched us up through ten very strong gateways to the top of one of the highest hills, & there closely confined us in two separate houses, & after having a third time searched & plundered us, our handcuffs were knocked off & irons put upon our legs. Late in the evening (having had nothing to eat the whole day) they brought us some rice with wood & water to dress it, & next morning we were ordered to deliver up all our knives & papers, but were permitted to keep a few books which some of the officers had brought with them. They then furnished us with a hand-mill for the purpose of grinding rice, which afterwards became our chief employment. About 10 o'clock a Brahmin came up & delivered to each person one seer of coarsest rice & two pice, with wood sufficient to cook our victuals, which he told us was to be our daily allowance. Our servants were allowed each one pice a day. We were also furnished with a Buzar pretty well supplied with every article except butchers meat. We were at this time confined entirely to the house, but informed that a necessary was building in the outer yard, to which, when finished, we should be permitted to go. On the 29.th the necessary being completed, two gentlemen at a time were permitted to go into the outer yard (a small area surrounded by a high wall). On the 4.th of June we sent our compliments to Dowlet Bhanu, the Jemmautdaur of the province, acquainting him it was our Kings birth day, & on that account requesting we might be allowed some meat. In consequence of this application, out of his great generosity he ordered a small lean sheep to be sent up, for which we paid a most exorbitant price & which was but of little service to us who were forty in number. On the 8.th the wood (which had hitherto been daily served to us) was stopped, nor would the enemy supply us with more until we consented to pay for it, which additional expense deprived us of half our paltry daily allowance. On application being made for medicines for

the sick, we were informed "that the strictest orders had been issued not to supply us with any," that we had not come there to live, & that the Nawab would be very happy to hear we were all dead. Those gentlemen who were ill appeared from this circumstance to despond exceedingly, seeing no prospect of recovery except what nature might work. Thus unhappily situated, we used every means to procure some medicine, but all in vain, for the sentries (to whom we applied) told us they would willingly bring us some, provided they could do it with safety, but that were they detected they would forfeit their ears & noses. On the 13th three women who were confined with us were decoyed out by a report of some fine salt fish being in the buzar. On their going out the doors of our prison were immediately shut, and soon after we were alarmed with horrid shrieks & cries of murder and could plainly hear the women call upon us for assistance. But as it was totally out of our power to afford them any, we could only deplore their situation in anxious suspense, not knowing what might be their fate. However, an hour had not elapsed before our apprehensions were agreeably relieved by their safe return, when they informed us they had been very roughly handled and narrowly searched, & that a few pagodas (which they had found means to conceal) had been taken from them. On the 15th we were deprived of the Buzar, nothing being brought for sale but sour milk, salt, chillies, tamarinds, & tobacco. About midnight Sergeant Dobbins of the 102nd Regiment, who had been ill of a fever some days, departed this life: & when the doors of the prison were opened in the morning, we made the Wurdee Wollah acquainted with the circumstance, & requested the corpse might be immediately taken away and decently interred, for we feared the putrid stench that arose from it might occasion some infectious distemper; but instead of complying with our request, he told us we must dig a grave in the prison & bury him there. We then represented to him the offensive inconvenience of such a measure, as likewise the impossibility of doing it, having no tools for that purpose, to which he replied, "Dig it with your nails." However, after many humble entreaties, we at last gained our point & the funeral service having been read, the corpse was tied up in a mat, and carried out of the prison by our servants; after which the enemy tied a rope about the neck, and took it away. On the 20th they deprived us of the sour milk, so that we had then nothing to subsist on but rice alone without any other vehicle than water to carry it down. Uncertain how this diet might agree with us & several of the officers being sick & destitute of medicines, our situation became wretched & our prospects dreadful, from a belief that the worst was yet to come & their taking away a few onions (which one of the gentlemen had reserved from the time of our being deprived of the Buzar), just as they were going to be boiled, served to confirm our suspicions. Our necessary began at this time to be very offensive, for those who were ill were unable to go to the outside necessary, nor were any of us suffered to go to it from sunset to sunrise, for during that time the doors of our prison were fast locked. Our cook room as well as the necessary was in the prison on one side. We therefore laboured under another disagreeable inconvenience from being in a continual smoke the greatest part of the day, while immense swarms of rats, bugs, fleas, and other kinds of vermin constantly disturbed our nightly rest. The daily insults we received from our cruel tyrannical enemy, joined to the rest of our treatment, when compared with our former situations in life, at times depressed our spirits & hurt our feeling so much, that words cannot do justice to our sufferings. But on reflection, recollecting we were Britons, & how shameful it was to yield to gloomy despair, we resumed our usual gaiety of mind, determined by the help of Providence to surmount every difficulty in hopes of future revenge. On the 29th Lieut. William Paterson of the 102nd Regiment died, when the enemy came in before his body was cold, & vulture-like seized upon the few remaining things belonging to him, threatening to punish with rigour those gentlemen who should attempt to conceal any part of them. After prompting us to read the funeral service

the corpse was removed. We now became exceedingly anxious to learn the situation of affairs, & punctually listened every night to the conversation of the guard, from whom we hoped to gather some intelligence, & were not disappointed; for we were frequently gratified into the most flattering & plausible accounts of our success against the Nawab, which accounts were sometimes confirmed, & at other times contradicted by the sentries, with whom we had frequent opportunities of conversing during the day. We questioned them concerning our Europeans & sepoys who were confined in the fort, & they told us that the former were treated in the same manner as ourselves, but that the latter with our servants were only allowed one seer of rauggy (which is the worst grain in the country) & one pice each per day, & that they were employed during the day to work as coolies, carrying stones, mud, & chunam, for erecting & repairing the enemys works, & that in the evening after they had finished their labour, they were confined in prison with irons upon their legs & their hands tied behind them. They further informed us that our sepoys had been frequently asked to enter into the enemys service, & threatened to be hanged in case they refused to do so, being told at the same time that all European officers had taken service, but that our sepoys disregarded their threats, & told them with a firm resolution that not a man of them would enter their service, that they would sooner die working as coolies, & that they well knew none of the European officers had taken or would take service. This pleasing news of the fortitude & fidelity of our brave sepoys, who were labouring under such cruel hardships, gave us the utmost satisfaction, & considerably lightened the burden of our sufferings. On the 3rd July Doctor Carmichael of the Bombay Establishment had his irons knocked off, & was conducted below to visit Dowlat Bhanu, who was taken suddenly ill. The Doctor returned in the evening & informed us that after prescribing for the Jemmautdar he gave him a most excellent dinner, & made him an offer of remaining in an house below, which he declined. Dowlat Bhanu also promised the Doctor that he should not again be put in irons, which was invariably adhered to. On the 11th of this month died Lieutenant Auchinleck of the Companys troops. He had been long ill of a flux; & tho' frequent applications were made to have his irons taken off, our hardhearted enemy would not consent to it; but about an hour before his death, they brought up a blacksmith, & tho' strongly solicited not to disturb him in his last moments, they positively insisted on knocking off his irons, which they effected with great pain to the poor dying man. On the 7th August, having been told by a sentry that a Mharatta army with a detachment of English troops was approaching near Chettledroog, our spirits were much elated, as we could not avoid giving some credit to the report, from the circumstance of some of the principal men belonging to the Government coming up & enquiring whether any of us understood the nature of mortars, or how to cut fuzes, of which we all disclaimed having any knowledge. They then called out five officers to whom they offered considerable commands in the Nawaubs service, as also to the rest of us, provided we would enter; but their offers were of course rejected with disdain. On the 27th our daily allowance was augmented to three pice each, & we were informed that a cessation of arms had taken place between the East India Company & Tippoo Sultaun Nawaub Bahauder; that peace was actually on foot, & that the Burrah Mire would be sent by the Jemmautdar to acquaint us with it. We waited impatiently for a confirmation of this joyful news till 5 o'clock in the evening when the Mire made his appearance, & acquainted us in a very formal manner that peace was concluded between the belligerent powers, that in the meantime we should have a Buzar, & requested to know all our wants. We were deluded into a firm belief of this intelligence for five days, but on the 1st September were undeceived, by the Buzar being taken away & the additional pice struck off. Upon making enquiry into the cause of this sudden change, we were told that the Burrah Mire would satisfy us on that head. But as he did not at that time pay us another visit, we concluded it

was only a pretext calculated to serve some particular purpose. On the 5th Oct.r our daily subsistence was again augmented to three pice each, & the following day a Buzar was sent to us in which was ghee, doll, sugar, wheat, flour, mussala, tobacco, limes, & vegetables. On the 20th the Burrah Mire a second time made his appearance, & we were in great expectation of receiving some agreeable intelligence, but his errand was only to enquire whether any of us understood the method of making musquet flints, paper or black lead pencils, offering great rewards to any person who would instruct him in the above arts. On the 5th Novr we had the misfortune to lose Doctor Carmichael of the Bombay Establishment, who had been ill for a considerable length of time, & whose death was much lamented by every gentleman in the prison. Though we found the weather in general milder than on the sea coast & the monsoon not near so violent, yet our prison was not proof against the rain which came thro' most part of the roof, & occasioned a dampness that brought on a slow fever, of which a number of us were at this time ill. On the 4th Decr our servants (for the first time) had an opportunity of speaking to those attending upon the gentlemen in the other prisons, as they went to draw water, from whom we had the satisfaction to hear that they all enjoyed good health; & had only lost during their confinement Mr Brown, Quarter Master of the 100th Regiment, Ensign Bateman of the Bombay Establishment, & a private soldier of the 98th Regt. At different periods we experienced various kinds of treatment, sometimes meeting with less severity than at others. We had an instance of their lenity on Christmas Day, when the Buzar man was directed to bring for sale abundance of fruit, sweetmeats, & vegetables, together with some sheep, two of which were purchased by some of the gentlemen who had saved money out of their daily allowance for that purpose. On the 3rd January 1784 died much regretted Lieutenant Drew of the Bombay Establishment, after a painful, lingering illness. Having the curiosity to enquire how they disposed of the bodies of the deceased, we were assured by different people that they were thrown over a precipice into an abyss, there to be devoured by tygers & vultures. On the 10th Butchers meat was allowed to be brought into the Buzar & sold in small quantities in common with other articles. Our treatment was now much better than heretofore, we wanted nothing that we could with our small allowance afford to purchase: & as many as chose were permitted to go to the outer yard from sunrise to sunset. From this great alteration in the behaviour of the enemy, as also from their repeated assurances that peace was concluding, we were led to believe that the happy day would soon arrive when we should be freed of our shackles & once more enjoy the liberty of Britons. On the 10th February died Lieutenant Hugh Moore of the 98th Regiment, who some days before his death had been indulged with a room to himself in a house in the outer yard, which after his decease we were permitted to occupy during the day. We were now positively assured that peace was concluded, & that all the prisoners would be released in a few days, which happy period we anxiously waited for, but having been so often deceived, we much suspected the truth of this intelligence, notwithstanding the indulgent behaviour of the enemy. However, on the 23rd March all our doubts were cleared up, for early in the morning the Wurdee Wollah brought up several blacksmiths & informed us that he had received orders from Dowlat Bhanu to knock off all our irons & to acquaint us that peace was concluded, & that we were to be released in a day or two. The emotions we felt on receiving this joyful & most welcome news joined to the pleasing sensation of having our legs at liberty, no pen can describe; for a while nothing but rejoicings & congratulations were heard re-echoing from every part of the prison. After we were freed from our fetters, we remained two days to get the proper use of our limbs, & on the 25th in the morning we bid adieu to our jail, & were conducted to an open space of ground just without the prison, where we had not waited long ere we at a distance discovered our brother officers who had been separated from us on our arrival at Chettledroog, & such was our eagerness to meet that the fixed bayonets of the guard could not prevent our running

several yards to embrace each other. This was a period of bliss of which the first monarch in the world might justly have envied us. We were so drowned in joy, that for a while we forgot we were still in the hands of the enemy, but were soon recovered from our trance by receiving orders to proceed below, which we gladly obeyed; and about 10 o'clock arrived at the Kutchery, where we had the inexpressible pleasure of meeting with Messrs. Gordon & Brunton (two Lieutenants of the Madras establishment who had been taken prisoners some years before) & of seeing many other of our fellow-sufferers, both European & Sepoys, but were not permitted to converse much with the latter. Our servants who had been taken from us on our arrival at Chettledroog were now delivered over to us, from whom gushed tears of joy at the sight of their masters. We had not been long there when a very unpleasing sight was presented to our view, which was nothing less than several baskets of handcuffs for the purpose of again linking us two by two; but on making a forcible representation to Dowlat Bhanu, & on signing a paper, wherein we gave our paroles of honor for our own behaviour, & bound ourselves answerable for that of the troops, he relinquished his intention of making us suffer that horrid ignominious punishment. But we were not so successful in our strenuous application on behalf of our brave faithful soldiers, for they, poor fellows, were obliged to endure that cruel penalty. Having been told by our servants that several of our slave boys had been taken out of the prison in which they were all confined together & carried away on the 20th of this month, we demanded them to be given up to us, but met with no other satisfaction than being told they were all dead. We made an application for a sum of money to be advanced us on the Honble Companys account (as most of the officers & men were nearly naked, & all of us in want of shoes), & were informed by Dowlat Bhanu that a Bucksy would be sent with us who would supply us with everything we could wish for. Having been detained in the Kutchery till 4 o'clock in the afternoon, we all marched at that hour to the burying ground, about one mile & a half distant from the fort. As soon as we halted we all assembled together & related to each other our suffering, & on comparing notes found that the officers who had been separated from us were used in every respect in the same manner as ourselves. Messrs. Gordon & Brunton had been formerly confined at Seringapatam, where they were treated tolerably well, & for the first six months were not in irons. About twenty months before our arrival at Chettledroog they were removed (with several European soldiers taken with Lieut. Col. Bailie) to that fort; were at first treated remarkably well, having meat & liquor daily served out to them, exclusive of their allowance of rice and pice, & were besides supplied with a plentiful Buzar. The capture of Bednore caused some alteration in their treatment for the worse, but nothing very material took place till those gentlemen were detected in a correspondence with Lord Macartney (Governor of Madras) & endeavouring to send a letter to us. In consequence of this discovery they were confined by themselves in a very small dark room, the door of which was only suffered to remain open one hour during the day: irons were put on their hands as well as on their legs; they were fed on the sweepings of the rauggy store-house, being only allowed one seer each of that grain p. day; were deprived of the Buzar, & in every respect treated with the utmost rigor for some months till the cessation of arms took place, at which time their irons were taken off, the door of their prison kept open all day, & ever after used in the same manner as we were. We learned from our servants that what we heard from the guard in the beginning of July regarding our Europeans & sepoys were strictly true. On the 26th, having received no allowance of rice or pice for the preceding day, we asked for some victuals, & some hours afterwards a seer of rice & one pice was delivered to each person. We were amazed at & did not know how to account for the reduction of our pittance; for as peace was concluded, we naturally imagined our allowance would rather have been augmented than curtailed, but on making enquiry into the cause, were told

that the Commissioners from Madras employed in negociating the treaty had stipulated no kind of provision for us, & that the Nawab had sent order to furnish us with just as much as would keep us from starving & no more. In the evening we received intelligence from a sepoy who had formerly been in the English service that Dowlat Bhanu had kept fifteen of our Drummers & slave boys, & confined them in an house close to where he lived; also that the Jemautdar had detained ten of our European soldiers & twenty-three sepoys, whom he separately confined in different parts of the fort, & had given out that they were dead. This day & the 27th several parties of our European soldiers & sepoys from various parts of the country joined us; & as soon as they could get an opportunity, many of them showed their gratitude & generosity by sending several of us a little money, which they had contrived to save when they were first taken. As several officers obtained permission to visit their men, we learned that the Europeans had been better used than we were except at one place, where having only a seer of rauggy & one pice to subsist on, they gave part of that allowance for pieces of dried sheep skins, which being their usual food, fluxed them so much, that out of two hundred & thirty only one hundred & thirteen survived; and the enemy were so rigid as not even to allow them to wash their hands or faces or comb their hair, for the space of four months. Our sepoys were equally oppressed in every prison, all of them having been employed as coolies, carrying mud, stones, & chunam the whole time of their confinement, with no other allowance than one seer of rauggy & one pice each; & having been daily punished with stripes & threatened to be hanged for refusing to enter into the Nawaubs service. This hard usage caused numbers of them to die. The circumstance with which we were made acquainted by some of the European soldiers so much redounds to the honor of the sepoys that it cannot pass unnoticed. In some of the prisons where the Europeans & sepoys were confined together, the latter saved money out of their daily allowance & purchased meat for the former, at the same time telling them they well knew the customs of Europeans, & that they could not do without it: also, when on their march, they would not suffer the Europeans to carry their knapsacks, but the sepoys took them & carried them themselves, telling the Europeans they were better able to bear the heat of the sun than they were, the climate being natural to them. On the 28 doolies having been provided for the sick, we commenced our march (guarded by an escort of sixty Cavalry & five hundred Infantry commanded by Meer Bucksy) for Ooscottah (a fort lying sixteen miles eastward of Bengalore, & sixty miles distant from the pass into the Carnatic) where (as Dowlat Bhanu informed us) all the prisoners were to be collected, & where we should meet some of our gentlemen sent from Madras provided with money & every other article requisite for our reception. The doolies were only four feet long, & in every respect so bad & incommodious that no person who could possibly crawl would accept of one. Prior to our quitting the burying ground we obtained a promise to march at what hour we chose, but that promise was not adhered to, for we seldom or ever decamped before sunrise. During the march & after we halted the guards were very particular in keeping the several parties separate; but the Bucksy was so good as to allow many of the Europeans to take off their irons. We had made but few marches before we found that rice alone had not sufficient sustenance in it to support us under the fatigue of constant marching in the sun. We therefore made a proposal to the Buzar man to supply us with the mere necessaries of life out of his shop at the rate of four pagodas for one, to be paid him on our arrival at Ooscottah, to which, after much entreaty, he seemingly with reluctance consented; but he exacted such an extravagant price for every article that we did not receive more than the value of half a rupee for every four pagodas. However, that was a matter of very little consideration when put in competition with the preservation of our lives. Nothing further material happened till our arrival at Seerahgungy on the 8th April, when the Bucksy informed us he expected one of the Com-

missioners would overtake us that night, as he had heard he was very near; and the next morning before the rear had marched off the ground, Mr. Sadlier (a Councillor at Madras & one of the Commissioners) & Ensign Fomblong of that Establishment overtook us. The sight of these gentlemen made our hearts leap with joy, for nothing could be more agreeable to us at that time than meeting with some of our own countrymen. Those gentlemen who were in the rear were very cordially received by Mr. Fomblong, but Mr. Sadliers behaviour was not quite so pleasing. That gentleman when requested by one of our officers to use his endeavours with the Bucksy to get all the men taken out of irons, replied, "The situation the troops were then in, was the best & securest method of marching them." Another officer represented to Mr. Sadlier the many distresses of the officers & men, & particularly mentioned their being barefooted, as also the necessity we were reduced to of purchasing the necessaries of life from the Buzar man at such an exorbitant interest. In answer to which Mr. Sadlier told him he could give us no assistance, & asked him how we intended to discharge the Buzar debt. Then immediately turning to another officer, with the coolest indifference, asked him what corps he belonged to. The gentleman who addressed Mr. Sadlier was so thunderstruck at these words & his behaviour, that he could make him no answer, but took his leave in silent astonishment. This extraordinary behaviour of Mr. Sadliers hurt our feelings more sensibly than anything we had hitherto experienced. Such treatment from the enemy might have been expected, but to receive it from one of our own countrymen & from the first person too, who was an eye-witness of our distress, was cruel beyond measure. Had this gentlemans humanity been as eminent as his want of it, our misfortunes might, by his means, have been alleviated in some degree. After a short stay Mr. Sadlier & Ensign Fomblong proceeded on their way to Bengalore, the former gentleman leaving us a present of six bottles & an half of various sorts of liquors which our situation would not allow us to refuse, as we concluded it might be of service to some of those gentlemen who were sick. On the 12th, having lost by death only two Europeans, we arrived at Ooscottah, where we found Lieutenant Dallas of the Madras Cavalry with a detachment of that corps and two companies of sepoys appointed by the Commissioners to receive the prisoners. This gentlemans behaviour was widely different from Mr. Sadliers. The contrast was a very pleasing one, for Mr. Dallas came to us in the evening (accompanied by Lieut. McAllister & Cornet Leonard of the Madras Cavalry), & with the most friendly good nature told us all the news & offered every assistance he was able to afford us. On the 13th arrived another party of prisoners whom the Commissioners had collected on their march from Mangalore, & in the evening we all joined Lieut. Dallas, & were delivered over in charge to Beem Row a Brahmin whom the Nawab had appointed to conduct the prisoners from Ooscottah to the Carnatic, it having been agreed by the treaty that all British prisoners should be delivered up at Vellore. We now enjoyed a greater scope of liberty than we had ever done since we were captured, being allowed to range over the whole camp, & Beem Row was so good as to take all the troops out of irons, tho' he had orders from the Nawab to the contrary. We also lived in perfect luxury, compared to our late mode of existing, for Mr. Dallas furnished us tents & daily supplied us with meat & liquors; but still he found it a difficult matter to please every individual, for some gentlemen were much discontented with his behaviour, tho' he certainly used all his endeavours to give general satisfaction. This day arrived from Bengalore, Mr. Sadlier & Colonel Brauthwaite of the Madras Establishment, which latter gentleman had obtained permission from the Nawab to proceed to Madras before the other prisoners. They accordingly set out for the Carnatic the next morning, leaving a large quantity of the Companys liquors & two thousand pagodas, which sum was afterwards distributed, reserving a part for the rest of the prisoners who were hourly expected. Each officer received two pagodas, each sailor one pagoda & a half, & each soldier one pagoda; the sepoys did not receive any till some

days after, when they each shared one rupee & a half, each of the officers also received a hat, a pair of shoes, four pairs of stockings, & a sufficient quantity of broad cloth for one coat, these articles having been sent up by the Govt. of Madras. On the 15th arrived the Madras prisoners from Seringapatam & Bengalore, who (having received frequent supplies of cash from Madras and been better treated while in confinement than the officers taken at Bednore) had it in their power to supply us with several articles we stood much in need of, which many of them gladly did in the most friendly manner sharing their cloaks & money with us. All the prisoners (in number about one hundred & eighty officers, nine hundred European soldiers & sailors, & sixteen hundred sepoys, besides some hundreds of servants of different occupations) were now met together, & on recounting to each other our several misfortunes the following intelligence was collected, viz.:—

"That at Bednore the officers left wounded there were used much better than at any other place, having been allowed to keep all their cloaths, doolies, colts, chairs, tables, knives, forks, &c., were besides indulged with the free use of pen, ink, & paper. A certain part of the rampart, including two towers, was also allotted for them to range about in. Their servants were permitted to go into the Buzar to purchase whatever they chose to send for, tho' their daily allowance was only one seer of rice & one pice to each; & when they recovered of their wounds (having been allowed a French Surgeon to attend them) they were not put in irons. That Ensign Manly of the Bombay Establishment, who had been taken in a sally at Mangulore, was sent to Bednore, & there confined in the same prison with some sepoys, upon no other allowance than a seer of rauggy & one pice p. day. That the officers who were sent to Darwaur (a fort near Goa) were confined with the private men upon the same allowance as we were, but were afterwards removed to Simoga, where they were kept on a seer of rauggy & one pice; & their irons were fixed in such a manner with a straight bar between their legs that they could neither contract or expand them. That the officers confined at Seringapatam were allowed each a golden fanam per day, with which they were at liberty to purchase whatever they wanted. That those gentlemen who were confined at Bengalore were daily allowed the same as ourselves, but clandestinely received supplies of cash from Madras, with which they were permitted to purchase every article they wanted, & latterly were allowed to visit each other in their different prisons. That the private Europeans also received different treatment in the various parts of the country where they were imprisoned, some meeting with tolerable usage, while others were treated worse than brutes. That the sepoys as before mentioned were equally ill used in every prison. That the Nawaub had circumsised Lieutenants Rutledge, Speediman, & Clarke, of the Madras Establishment, with two hundred English soldiers & sailors, against their inclination, & had by force detained them all in his service, & had likewise forcibly detained five Midshipmen of His Majestys Navy, every man, white or black, who was known to be an artificer, most of the Drummers & Fifers, & several women and children. That the Nawab actuated by a most cruel, inhuman disposition had poisoned the following English officers, viz. Brigadier-General Mathews at Seringapatam; Major Rumly, Captain Fraser, & Lieutenant Sampson at Mysore; Major Fewwell, Captains Eames, Lendrum, Jackson, McCullock, Richardson, Goslick, Clift, Lieutenants Barnwell, Young, Olliver, Messrs. Stewart & Chick, all of the Bombay Establishment; Captain Campbell of the 98th Regiment, Captains Alston & Fish & Ens. Gifford of the 100th Regiment, all poisoned at Coppuldoorg. That this horrid murderer had also assassinated Lieutenant Mathews of the Bengal Establishment (brother to General Mathews) & Lieut. Wheldon of the Bombay Establishment at Bednore; & had moreover sent directions to murder all the English officers, but hearing that the Commissioners for negotiating the Treaty of Peace had set out from Madras, he countermanded those bloody orders. That four days before the officers were released from Bednore, all the Commandants, Subahdars & Jemaudars of the Bombay Estabt., whom the Nawab had taken prisoners, were by his orders removed from thence &

have never since been heard of; therefore, as he repeatedly threatened to put them to death for refusing to enter into his service, it is reasonable to suppose he has murdered those fine fellows, even after the peace was concluded. In confirmation of this news several of the officers while in prison received letters from the three Lieutenants, & several other of those unfortunate men who had been circumcised, making them acquainted with the Nawabs villanous conduct; & the officers who were prisoners at Seringapatam daily saw these poor fellows come on the parade in Moormans cloaths and drilled by the enemy. The men who attended the dreadful ceremony of poisoning General Mathews and the other officers gave us very particular accounts of that horrid transaction. The two officers murdered at Bednore were taken out of that fort at 10 o'clock at night, carried into the jungal, & there cut to pieces, of which the officers confined at Bednore received the most certain accounts the next morning when the cloaths of these unfortunate victims were brought to them for sale. This conduct of the Nawabs must naturally impress every British subject with a shocking idea of the mans savage cruelty & excite in their breasts such a spirit of revenge as it is to be hoped will not be eradicated till amply satisfied. On the 17th Lieutenant Dallas dismounting his cavalry & supplying as many of the officers as he could with horses, we began our march from Ooscottah (escorted by a small guard of the Nawabs) towards Vellore, at which place we arrived on the 25th April 1784, where Mr Dallas gave Beem Row a receipt for all the prisoners whom the Nawab had delivered up, & we were once more at liberty to enjoy that freedom which is the inherent privilege of every Briton."

Extract of a letter from an officer who was a prisoner with Tippoo Saib, to his friend at Bombay, shortly after his release from prison:—

"I am convinced a person of your feelings must greatly participate in the joy we felt on being released from so wretched an imprisonment; but how much was it embittered by the cruel and most unhappy fate of our dear friends Richardson, Jackson, and McCullock, names which must have been respected in any country where they were known. From the best intelligence we can learn, the Captains of the army with the Commissaries and some other officers, in all about 15, were confined in a hill fort called Coppledroog. Poor Richardson, who, I suppose, as he spoke Moors well, transacted the business with the guard. He was the first however who was taken out, and a cup of poison put into his hand, which he obstinately refused. But how shall I relate it. They stripped him, & tied him to a stake, committing such cruelties that his sufferings made him voluntarily call for the cup, and drink it off. The other gentlemen were within hearing, every moment expecting the same dreadful fate, when the mangled body of Richardson was dragged before them as a sad example of what they were to suffer did they not comply with their horrid purposes. They saw no alternative, all were resigned, & drank off the poison. Some lingered out for two or three days a miserable existence, while others expired an hour or two after; but I am sure your feelings will excuse my dwelling longer on so painful a subject.

"I cannot forbear mentioning what I know of General Mathews, as I am certain you will be anxious to learn any circumstance relating to him. He was confined in the fort of Seringapatam. From a letter which he wrote to a gentleman in the next prison, he seems to have suspected what afterwards actually happened. He said that in case of his death he wished him to be acquainted with the sum owing him by the Company. I think it was 33000 Rupees. He also mentioned his being a Brigadier-General, & the tract of country he had conquered. A considerable time after this he was cautioned by one of the sepoys of the guard not to eat of the victuals sent him by the Sircar. He subsisted eight days upon the charity of the sepoys who were over him, during which period he had engraved the time & manner of his death upon a brass plate which he eat out of. This circumstance was discovered and the plate carried to the Kellidar, who got an European to read it, and next day ordered six Caffres to tie him with ropes, and in this manner forced a cut of the milkbush down his throat."

Bombay Castle, Tuesday, 19th October 1784.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Rawson Hart Boddam, Esqre, President & Governor.

The Worshipful Nathaniel Stackhouse, Esqre.	John Beaumont, Esqre.
Brigr.-General Nilson.	John Torlesse, Esqre
Robert Sparks, Esqre.	Alexander Callander, Esqre.
James Morley, Esqre.	David Carnegie, Esqre.

Mr Bourchier, indisposed.

Read and approved our last Consultation of the 15th instant.

Opened the proceedings of a General Court Martial held for the trial of sundry deserters from the garrison, which are read, & the following resolutions passed:—

The sentence which the Court has passed on William Dohanna, William Taylor, Ralph Dodd, William Thomas, & Samuel Clinton, of eight hundred lashes each, is approved & confirmed, as is also the sentence of death on John Bryan.

Although we have confirmed the sentence on John Bryan with the other prisoner on this trial, in order that it may so appear on the face of our proceedings, & the better to conceal our intentions, it is nevertheless resolved, on account of some favourable circumstances in his case, that the sentence of death pronounced on this prisoner be remitted at the Butt; but not till every customary ceremony preceding an execution has been regularly gone through, & the President is requested to fix a day for this purpose, & to give the necessary orders on the occasion.

The sentence which the Court has passed of six hundred lashes each on Joseph Ball, Thomas Owen, William Wraford, John Edward, Alexander Potts, & Charles Johnston, is approved of & ordered to be carried into execution.

Agreeable to the recommendation of the Court, William Hard & Murdoch Mackenzie are forgiven the punishment they were sentenced to receive.

Messieurs Morley, Callander, Beaumont, & Carnegie now deliver the following Minute, in explanation of their sentiments with respect to the resolution regarding John Bryan:—

"We think it necessary to minute on this occasion that motives of humanity weigh no less with us in agreeing to the remission of the sentence on John Bryan than the reason assigned in the resolution of the Board. We are of opinion it borders on cruelty to punish an unfortunate soldier with death for falling into a snare that is suffered to be laid for him with impunity. It is no secret that the Commanders of the Europe ships have made a common practise of offering large bounties to procure men, & the soldier is further assured that he enters immediately into a pay of double what he receives on shore, with good provisions & liquor; & reflecting at the same time on the miserable condition of the common soldiery at this place, we feel a conviction that it exceeds the resolution of these unthinking men to resist such temptations, & that no punishment inflicted on them will be effectual to remedy the evil until the Board exert the authority constitutionally lodged in Government & punish also the abettors of their crime.

JAMES MORLEY.
ALEXANDER CALLANDER.
JOHN BEAUMONT.
DAVID CARNEGIE."

Bombay Castle, 22d November 1785.

Honble Sir & Gentlemen,

We have in obedience to your commands delivered in accounts of the pay, salaries, and emoluments held by us respectively as Civil Servants of the Honble Company on the establishment of Bombay.

We understand from the late Act of Parliament the purpose for which these accounts are required, and as the several establishments in India are to undergo a regulation, we have in justice to ourselves taken the liberty of representing to the Honble the Court of Directors in the enclosed memorial the very unprovided situation and miserable prospects of the Civil Servants on this establishment, and the very mortifying disparity between our allowance and those of our fellow-servants at Bengal. Our situation and prospects must be compleatly understood by your Honble Board, and as we are placed immediately under your Government and protection, we must humbly sollicit your support & patronage of our cause with the Honble the Court of Directors, and that you will be pleased to transmit our memorial with such recommendations and favorable sentiments as you may think our request entitled.

We have the honor to be with the utmost respect,

Bombay, 18th Novr 1785.

Honble Sir & Gentlemen,

Your most faithful & obedient humble Servants,

WILLM DOBINSON.	GEORGE GREEN.
THOMAS HENNING.	GEORGE DICK.
WILLM SIMPSON.	DANIEL CROKATT.
THOMAS SKOTTOWE.	R. PRICE.
CHAS ELPHINSTONE.	F. WARDEN.
J. ULTHOFF.	ROBERT HENSHAW.
T. N. WENSLEY.	EDWARD RAVENSCROFT.
SAMUEL INCE.	JOHN GRIFFITH.
ALEXR ADAMSON.	P. CRAWFORD BRUCE.
WILLM HENRY COWAN.	JAMES STEVENS.
HENRY FAWCETT.	GEORGE LOVIBOND.
FRED. REEVES.	JAMES ANDERSON.
WILLM BROUGHTON.	SAMUEL MARTIN.
A. M. HANDLEY.	S. WHITEHILL.
JOHN AGNEW.	RICHMOND SMITH.
WILLM DICKENSON.	ROBERT TAYLOR.
JAMES STEVENS, Junior.	F. W. PEMBERTON.
RICHARD TOUN.	JAMES HATLEY.
CHRISN PEILE.	ROBERT KITSON.
GEORGE SIMSON.	J. BECK.
J. W. LANKHUT.	JOHN SYME.
ROBERT LEWIS.	P. S. MANTUS.
THOMAS PORTEUS.	THOMAS LICHMERE.
JAMES HODGSON.	JOHN MORRIS.
JOHN SMEE.	THOMAS SHOTBOLT.
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK.	GEORGE PARRY.
D. C. RAMSAY.	ALEXR RAMSAY.
JOHN DE PONTHIEU.	CHARLS WATKINS.
RICHARD CHURCH, Junior.	RALPH FUSSELIQUE.

Bombay Castle, 22d November 1785.

The humble Memorial of the Honourable Companys Servants of the Civil Establishment of Bombay.

Sheweth,

That whereas it is ordained, by a late Act of Parliament, that your Honorable Court shall specify & direct the rate & quantum of the respective pay, salaries, & emoluments to be hereafter allowed by the Honble Company to their servants in India, we, the servants of the said Company on their Civil Establishment at Bombay, conscious of equal diligence and fidelity in the discharge of our duty, & of having afforded no just cause for the degrading distinction hitherto made, are impelled by these motives, & the dread of our situation not attracting your attention before the arrangements are irrevocably made, most humbly submit to your consideration the smallness of the allowances paid to the Bombay servants, their disproportion when compared with the allowances enjoyed by your servants of the same rank and standing at Bengal, and how very much inadequate they are to our decent maintenance and support.

We will not intrude upon the time of your Honble Court with minute details of the pay, salaries, & emoluments held by the Civil Servants of each class on the Bombay Establishments. Compleat & perfect lists have been framed in pursuance of the directions contained in the late Act of Parliament, which will come before you, authenticated by our immediate superiors, the Honble the Governor and Council of Bombay. Lists of the same kind we conclude will be transmitted from the other Presidencies, which we entreat your Honble Court will examine and contrast with the Bombay lists, when we doubt not the result of the comparison will afford the most genuine and incontestible evidence that the Bombay servants receive an inferior reward for their labour and have less incendment to zeal and exertions in your service than any other of your servants in India.

We further beg to state that the necessaries of life and other articles of expence are not to be obtained on cheaper terms at Bombay and its dependant settlements than at Bengal. The fact is directly the reverse, as is evident to demonstration from the difference of circumstance and situation between the two Presidencies; Bombay is entirely dependent for supplies upon countries subject to oppressive and unsettled Governments, from whence they are obtained at high prices, and the same may be said of all the settlements subject to Bombay, the Island of Salsette even not being an exception, whilst Bengal commands its own resources furnished in the utmost abundance from rich and plentiful countries under the Companys own Government, and at rates so cheap as are almost incredible at Bombay. The servants at both settlements are equally subject to extraordinary expence from the nature of the climate, and the prejudices and customs of the Natives whom they are indispensibly obliged to employ in menial capacities in larger number than may appear necessary to one who has not resided in India.

We should be very sorry were it possible to urge with any degree of reason that the services and pretensions of the Bombay servants were not equal to those of the Honble Companys servants employed on their more favored establishments. The sacrifices they make in separating themselves from their friends and native country are in no shape inferior. A question

thus naturally arises and is humbly submitted to the wisdom and equity of the Honble the Court of Directors, why should there be such a mortifying disparity in point of allowances? We are all servants of the same masters, and it is presumed were originally all upon the same footing, and tho' in course of time your great acquisitions at Bengal enabled the Government to grant the servants on that establishment more liberal appointments, whilst the poverty of Bombay restrained the hands of this Government, yet we hope and trust that no inequality which owes its rise to accident and difference of circumstances between the Presidencies will not be perpetuated or receive your solemn sanction in the general arrangement now to be made.

Exclusive of our pretensions on general principles of justice, we have other particular claims to the favourable attention of your Honble Board. We can safely venture to affirm that more than an equal portion of the distresses and misfortunes occasioned by the late war have fallen to our share. Our allowances, small as they are, were either not paid at all or issued in paper except to very junior class of servants, because all the resources of Government were absorbed in the expences of the war. Those few of us who held office were for the most part likewise paid in paper for supplies made to the Company, & purchased with our own money, with this unparalleled circumstance of hardship, that the Treasury notes which were issued to us at the rate of sterling money as full payment for our stated allowance or supplies, would not realize, to those whose necessities obliged them to sell, at a less loss than from sixty to seventy p. cent, and even now our property in the Bond Debt which chiefly arises from claims on the Company that ought to have been discharged in money, is depreciated nearly one-half of its nominal amount. During the greater part of this period the servants at Bengal received what was due to them from the Company regularly in money.

But great as those losses have been there are others which affect us more severely. The sacrifice to obtain peace have all been made at the expence of this devoted Presidency. Not only the new acquisitions, but the city and province of Broach, an established possession of the Companys, were given up, and in consequence of these cessions the civil establishment of Bombay, which had been considerably enlarged upon the accession of the territory from the Mahrattas, is now overloaded with supernumeraries, the greater part of whom have not a bare provision, much less any well-founded hopes of reasonable recompence from the highest degree of industry they can exert in your service. There are at this time upwards of one hundred Civil Servants on the Bombay list, exclusive of the Honble the President & Members of Council, and of this number there are near forty, not one of whom has served the Honble Company less than fourteen years, and the greater part from sixteen to twenty-four years. Notwithstanding the generous provision made in late Act for securing our rights of seniority, many even of this class, owing to the reduced state of this Presidency, will be destitute of appointments adequate to their standing and experience, and many to whom the posts will not extend, will not receive more than stated allowances from the Company. The condition of the Writers & Junior Servants is a further strong call upon your humanity. They are in a state of actual poverty and want with an income that will barely provide for a miserable existence, and without prospects even sufficient to keep hope alive or to preserve them from utter despondency unless your Honble Court shall please to come to a favourable resolution on the Petition. Before we

solicit your attention to what we shall further urge, we beg again to refer your Honble Court to the lists that will be transmitted by the Honble the President and Council which will shew the income of every servant on the establishment.

We beseech the Honble Court to take into consideration that even if in compliance with our just request you shall put us on the same footing as the Bengal Servants in respect to salaries and allowances, this will still be the only point in which we shall be upon an equal footing with them, except in zeal and length of service; in every other respect they will be infinitely superior to us. They will have prospects and opportunities from the numerous and profitable appointments which must be necessary in the detail of so large and extensive a Government, with which our limited views and the contracted scale of this Presidency can bear no comparison. The number as well as value of the places under this Government, which can be termed offices of emolument, will now be seen and regulated and also the number of servants amongst whom these offices are to be distributed and the proportion they bear to each other. Submitting to the misfortune which State necessity or the chance of war may have imposed in depriving so many of us of an hon^ble^ provision, and opportunities of rendering useful services, we now most humbly solicit from your justice that we may receive from the hands of the Company, our common masters, the same stated pay and allowances of every denomination paid from their cash, as are annexed to each rank and class of their servants, or office of the same duty or denomination, on the Bengal Establishment. Persuading ourselves now that our situation is fully made known to you, it will no longer be thought equitable that a servant of the Companys on the west side of the Peninsula should continue on a footing so much inferior to a servant of the same Company of the same rank and standing on the east side.

It may be proper to offer some reason for bringing forward a request of the nature, but a period when a retrenchment of expence is the declared object of publick deliberation, we conceive that justice to ourselves and respect and attention to our superiors make it proper that we should represent our situation and pretentions at this time, when we know that the establishment is under regulation, and before the arrangements are finally made, which we are led to expect are to form a compleat and permanent system, we can never conceive that an indiscriminate reduction is intended, and that when little is given, a part even of that little is to be taken away. The strictest economy that is consistent with justice " will only cut off and reduce superfluous expence, it will support every useful and necessary establishment, and will not abridge the servant of the publick of the due reward of his industry and abilities." It is the very professed end and intent of the Act that the establishments in India may be regulated and improved for the greater security of the estate, the advantage of the service, and the benefit of the Company, and we are persuaded it never can conduce to these ends to keep the Bombay servants in a state of poverty and depression, without encouragement to attach them to the service or to animate them to any exertions for the public benefit.

And now confiding our cause to the candid and impartial decision of your Honble Court, we will indulge our hopes that by a liberal and just arrangement the Bombay servants will be put upon a footing equal to their fellow-servants and adequate to their standing and services, & with assurances of the most unremitting zeal and fidelity we beg leave to offer our never-.

ceasing wishes that under your management the Honble Company may be extricated from every difficulty and their affairs restored to the most flourishing state of prosperity and grandeur.

Bombay, 18th Novr 1785.

JOHN MORRIS.
THOMAS SHOTBOLT.
GEORGE PARRY.
ALEXANDER RAMSAY.
RALPH FUSSELEQUE.
WILLIAM DOBINSON.
CHARLES WATKINS.
THOMAS HERRING.
WILLIAM SIMPSON.
THOMAS SKOTTOWE.
CHARLES ELPHINSTONE.
SAMUEL INCE.
JOSHUA ULTHOFF.
JAMES RAY.
THOMAS NIXON WENSLEY.
ALEXANDER ADAMSON.
WILLIAM HENRY COWAN.
HENRY FAWCETT.
FREDERICK REEVES.
WILLIAM BROUGTON.
AUGUSTUS W^M^ HANDLEY.
JOHN AGNEW.
WILL^M^ DICKINSON.
JAMES STEVENS, Junior.
RICHARD TOUR.
CHRISTOPHER PEILE.
GEORGE SIMSON.
JOHN WILL^M^ LANKHUT.
ROBIN LEWIS.
THOMAS PORTEUS.
JAMES HODGSON.

J. SMEE.
G. KIRKPATRICK.
D. C. RAMSAY.
I. DE PONTHIEU.
R. CHURCH, Junior.

GEORGE GREEN.
GEORGE DICK.
DANIEL CROKATT.
RICHARD PRICE.
WILLIAM ARDEN.
ROBERT HENSHAW.
EDWARD RAVENSCROFT.
DANIEL SETON.
JOHN GRIFFITH.
P. CRAWFORD BRUCE.
JAMES STEVENS.
GEORGE LOVIBOND.
JAMES ANDERSON.
SAMUEL MARTIN.
J. RICHMOND SMITH.
ROBERT TAYLOR.
JAMES BECK.
STEPHEN WHITEHILL.
F. WILLIAM PEMBERTON.
JAMES HATLEY.
ROBERT KITSON.
JOHN SYME.
P. SAMUEL MAISTERS.
JAMES PATON.
THOMAS LECHMERE.

The Memorial of the Officers of the Military Establishment at Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 22nd November 1785.

We conceive it to be a duty we owe to ourselves, to the service we have the honor to belong to, and to every one whose fortune it may be to embark in the same line of life hereafter, to embrace the present conjuncture when the pay and allowances of every servant of the Honble East India Company are to come under the consideration of the Honble the Court of Directors, & a new arrangement to be formed by them for all their settlements in India, to state in behalf of ourselves & others of our line who have not an opportunity of signing this address to that Honble Court the peculiar situation of their military service at this Presidency.

The greatest difficulty we have to surmount in effecting our purpose is, perhaps, the general cry that is gone abroad & which has gained such ground in England of the servants of the Company enjoying great lucrative advantages, of their acquiring rapid fortunes, & the universal unfavourable prejudice formed against them in consequence thereof. In this predicament we dare hardly venture to undeceive the world by an ingenious statement of facts, & an appeal to their reason & judgement for an impartial decision, when to these opinions too are affixed opprobrious epithets still better calculated to excite odious prejudices in the minds of mankind, & such it is well known have been wantonly & erroneously bestowed on all the servants of the Company indiscriminately. Conscious however they are unmerited, we feel ourselves not otherwise affected by them than by the injury they may prove to our just representations. Nevertheless, in the fullest confidence in your impartiality, your justice, & your attention to the interest of so large a body of men, many of whom have bled & otherwise severely suffered in your service, we do most earnestly submit our cause to your consideration and candour.

Nothing surely can be more equitable & just than that the servants of the same masters serving in the same country, with equal honor to themselves and advantage to their employers, & suffering equally every inconvenience and hardship, should be on the same footing with that service. Yet there has been long, & is at this moment, a very great disproportion between the allowances of the officers of this establishment & Bengal when they are much superior to what we receive as will appear by a reference to the Military disbursements of each settlement, as well as by the statement of allowance now preparing to be sent you by the Honble the Governor & Council.

Why this distinction is made we are totally at a loss to define, as there appears neither justice, reason, or necessity to authorize it. It may be & we have heard it has been urged that this is a losing settlement & depends on Bengal for a constant supply to defray its necessary expences. This certainly ought to have no weight. All our possessions in this country form one & the same grand concern. Each settlement is an essential part, & cannot be separated in any respect from the interest & wellbeing of the whole. By this just reasoning we ought therefore to be entitled to every advantage in common with your other Military servants, & should not merely because we have the misfortune of belonging to one, which in an abstracted view of its limited territory is consequently inferior in regard to revenue be placed so much below those in the same line of lift with ourselves. On the contrary, this affords the best argument for an augmentation to ours, since the extent of territory on the other side of India, as it holds out prospects of promotion & commands favourable to ideas of professionable ambition as a good reason, for at least an equality of allowances, where no such local benefits are to be expected.

Every necessary article of life here is much dearer, as may be well supposed on this barren confined island, than at either Bengal or Madras, countries famed for their fertility & plenty. Servants' wages are higher here by more than one-half either in garrison or in the

field, and this makes a most material part of our unavoidable expences, for every man in this country, single as well as married, is obliged to be a housekeeper, there being no such conveniencies as boarding & lodging house. The prejudices of the natives too, with regard to the domestic purpose of servants, are unsurmountable, which compel us to retain, however unable or reluctantly, more than otherwise might be requisite.

At Bombay an officer cannot rent a house to live in for double the allowance of house rent granted him by the Company in lieu of Barracks, equal in commodiousness to the few quartered than are for officers.

We beg leave to point out to your observation likewise, that in determining the allowances to your servants in the country, regard ought to be had to the small value of money, which on a fair estimation, tho' nominally at two shillings and six pence the rupee, and at which calculation we receive our pay, will not in fact go further than half that amount would in Europe in the purchase of most of such articles as we stand in need of.

The prospect of promotion, that source of hope & encouragement, is more particular degree removed from our eyes, but the late excessive reduction of our establishment, and the number of supernumeraries of various ranks, & thereby deprived of this incitement to buoy them up through dreary passage of an inactive period of years to come.

To prove still further that our pay and allowances are too small, and very insufficient to support the character suitable to our line of life & inconsistent with our credit & that of the nation we have the honor to serve, we can affirm with great truth that scantiness of circumstances approaching almost to penury itself subsist throughout the different ranks of the service. The few exceptions that may be found are insufficient to controvert this assertion. We find many who, notwithstanding the strictest economy & without the possibility of reproaching them with extravagance or dissipation after twelve, fifteen, or more years standing in the service with impaired constitution, still but barely existing on their monthly pay. Here it is to the purpose to remark how exceedingly foreign this state of facts is to the liberal ideas held out in the Honble the House of Commons by a very high character, who, when speaking on this subject, says, "that after the first five years, the persons employed in the Companys service might be supposed to lay bye & save out of their salaries £200 a year." Such ideas are the suggestions of humanity, justice, and sound policy, which do honor to his exalted wisdom, & we are satisfied they are only congenial with your own. Such encouragement evidently employ a reward for service, & a compensation for the sacrifice every man makes in entering into the Companys service, so much beyond what those of the same profession do in His Majestys service, by taking a farewell of every thing that is dear to him to devote the best season of his life to serve in a distant land & destructive climate. How far an arrangement founded on such liberal & truly political principles may take place is only a matter of our wishes, but by no means our province to point out or urge the expedience of. All that we solicit is simply to be put on an equality with your other Military servants.

We have encountered difficulties unknown to other Presidencies, such as our having received our pay often, & always our field allowances in treasury transfer, whereby we have suffered great losses, and have frequently been reduced to the greater extremities of distress; as well as from the army having been always during the same period greatly in arrears. But these as we have hitherto borne them with patience, not having been able to reconcile to ourselves in the day of public peril & calamity the idea of permitting our own personal grievances to become impediments in the way of the exertions of an oppressed Government, whose it has ever been to be employed as a forlorn hope during the war, & to be sacrificed after it by a surrender of our

acquisitions to the interest of the other two, however necessary this might have been in a political view, to us it has been most unauspicious.

We have even served in the field cooperating in the general plan of the war with the Bengal Army when they were in the receipt of more than double our allowances, but this was thought by our superiors here so very mortifying a distinction, that on actually forming one encampment, we were put on their allowances. After this as soon as we separated, & during the succeeding services we were reduced to our own standard.

Nothing so clearly and incontrovertibly prove the fallacy of the prevailing ill founded idea of sudden and large fortunes being acquired in this country, at any rate so far as it may regard this settlement, than the statement of this single fact. Only three officers since the first existence of the Bombay Military establishment have returned to Europe with even moderate fortunes, and these by having had commands of armies in the field. Yet even the bare mention of those three names would be sufficient to confirm the erroneous supposition with people who bring not into the opposite scale the vast numbers who have fallen in the service, under various diseases, wounds, cruel imprisonment, & other causes incident to our possessions in this climate.

We are well aware, gentlemen, that the proof of merit does not consist in recapitulating services, & it is with the greatest reluctance, proceeding from the necessity of the case, that we are thus compelled to draw your attention to the testimony of your own records, of His Majestys as well as your own officers whom we have served under, if the Bombay troops have not been uniformly renowned for their bravery, discipline, good order and obedience, & whether they have not in the most trying occasions manifested their zeal by patience, suffering, & fortitude, or if ever there has been even one instance of any commotion among them on account of any hardships, real or supposed.

No petition perhaps was ever better supported than the present by the united pleas of justice, reason, and equity. On these alone we rest our claim, & when we reflect that such arguments only can prevail with that respectable body of men to whom it is with all deference submitted, trusting that the long standing of an evil can never with liberal minds produce an argument for its continuance, we hope & rely on obtaining the utmost satisfaction that the nature of the case will admit of and which their authority alone can grant us.

Bombay, 20th Novr 1785.

GASPER DEGOM, Lieutt Colonel.
ROBT JACKSON, Lieutt Colonel.
F. McKENNY, Major.
EMANUAL KENNY, Major.
Signed by 34 Captains.
Signed by 110 Subalterns.

Bombay Castle, Tuesday, 8th January 1788.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Rawson Hart Boddam, Esqr Presid^t & Govr & Commander-in-Chief.

Andrew Ramsay, Esqr. | Robert Sparks, Esqr

Read & approved our Proceedings of the 4th instant.

Read the following letter from Brigadier-General Nilson:—

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

As the time draws near that the Honble the President intends embarking for Europe, I take the liberty to address your Honble Board on the claim which I have to make, conceiving myself entitled to the powers of Commander-in-Chief for the time being on his departure, particularly as it has been intimated to me by the Honble the President that such powers could not be allowed me, but that Andrew Ramsay, Esquire, would immediately on his taking charge of the Government, have every power as Commander-in-Chief of the Army devolved to him, as he the Honble the President is now possessed of.

As I know of no order from the Honble the Court of Directors that has been published to the Army by which Andrew Ramsay, Esqre, on his succeeding to the Chair is appointed Commander-in-Chief, I conceive myself justified in claiming the powers of Commander-in-Chief for the time being, as the superior military officer on this establishment, and this I do on the express and literal sense as I conceive of the 6th article of the Act of Parliament, entitled "An Act to explain and amend certain provisions of an Act made in the twenty-fourth year of the Reign of His present Majesty respecting the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India Company."

By this it appears to me that every Governor must be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Forces by the Honble the Court of Directors before he can be considered as such, and the foregoing article supposes that a Commander-in-Chief may be appointed who is neither Governor nor Counsellor, as it says that the Commander-in-Chief at any of the Presidencies shall not have seat or voice in Council by virtue of their office, unless specially appointed thereto.

The 6th article also supposes that there may be a Commander-in-Chief at any of the Presidencies in India, who is not of Council, as it gives power to the Court of Directors to appoint any such Commanders to be either Governors or Counsellors at either of the Presidencies, where they shall so be Commander-in-Chief. The same article does not at all direct that the Governors of the several settlements are to be constantly and invariably Commanders-in-Chief of the Army, but on the contrary says that the Honble the Court of Directors shall not be precluded from appointing any of the Governors or Counsellors to be Commanders in Chief of the Army, if the said Court of Directors shall think fit and expedient so to do.

It is in consequence of the spirit and meaning which I conceive the above articles contain that I make the above claim; and although the Company have annulled my former Commission of Commander-in-Chief of the Forces under this Presidency, and appointed me Second-in-Command of the Army, it was done at a time when they appointed another Commander-in-Chief, and it is natural to suppose that when such Commander-in-Chief resigns his office, that the next superior of the military officer succeeds him in such command unless another has been appointed by the Honble the Court of Directors in his room.

I beg leave to submit my claim to the determination of your Honble Board, and at the same time request that this my letter be transmitted to the Honble the Court of Directors with

this dispatch a number in the Packet, whose further determination and directions hereon will obviate all future doubts on this important point.

I have the honor to be with the greatest respect,

Bombay, 5th January 1788. Honble Sir & Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servant,

LAWRENCE NILSON,

Brigadier-General.

The Honble Company in their commands of the 12th April 1786 having been pleased to alter the constitution of this Government, expressly declaring that they judged it expedient to unite the offices of Governor and Commander-in-Chief at this Presidency in one person, and constructed the commission accordingly—We cannot entertain a doubt of their intentions, that the same powers on the departure of Rawson Hart Boddam, Esqre, should devolve upon his successor, we therefore cannot, consistently with our idea of the present constitution, admit the validity of the Generals pretensions. But agreeable to his request, ordered that a copy of his letter be forwarded in the packet to our superiors.

We cannot however forbear expressing our surprize that the General should not have been sensible of the force of the Companys orders above quoted, which on reference to the Military Order Book we find were duly announced to the Army under the 23d December 1786.

Having signed the additional letter to the Company under this date, the Secretary is ordered to close the dispatches with all expedition.

ANDREW RAMSAY,
ROBERT SPARKS.

Received a letter from the Supreme Council of Bengal :—

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

We request that you will instruct the Resident at Bussora and Bushire to use their best endeavors to procure some plants affording the gum assafetida, the fine Persian tobacco, the cherry, and such valuable gums and medicinal or fruit trees, the produce of Persia, with their seeds, as he can meet with, and to forward them to Bengal by every conveyance that may offer.

We also request that the Resident or Factors at Mocha may be required to furnish the trees affording the gum myrrh, balm of Gellead, coffee plant of Beetle Faqueer, the tree which produces the varnish gum known to Europeans in India by the name of false-amber, by the natives of Indostan by that of Carpah, and such valuable gums, medicinal or fruit trees with their seeds, the growth of Arabia, as he can meet with, and forward them to Bengal by every conveyance that may offer.

We are,

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

Fort William, 87. Your most obedient humble Servant,

CHARLES STUART.

JOHN SHORE.

Signed sailing orders to the Commander of the "General Elliot" proceeding to Great Britain.

At 10 A.M. the packet for the Honble the Court of Directors p. ship "General Elliot" were sent on board and delivered to the Commander, with the packet for the Governor and Council at St Helena and for Mr Secretary Morton at the East India House, giving cover to Captain Drummonds receipt for the packet boxes.

At 11 A.M. the Honble the President attended by the Council, the Covenanted Servants and other principal European and Native inhabitants went from the Government House to the Dockyard, where he delivered the keys of the Garrison to his successor Andrew Ramsay, Esqre. The Troops being drawn up from the Government House to the Dockyard, saluted him as he passed, the drums beating the Grenadiers March. He then proceeded on board the Companys ship "General Elliot" attended by Messrs Carnegie and Green. On his quitting the shore he was saluted with twenty-one guns from Hornbys Battery, and on getting on board the "Elliot," he was complimented with the same number from that ship.

Mr Ramsay on returning from the Dockyard to the Government House was saluted as a Governor and Commander-in-Chief with 21 guns from Hornbys Battery. The Troops as he passed, also saluted, and every mark of respect shewn to his predecessor was paid him.

At 1 P.M. the Honble Companys ship "General Elliot," Captain Robert Drummond, weighed anchor and sailed for Great Britain.

Bombay Castle, Thursday, 10th January 1788.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Andrew Ramsay, Esqr, President, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Robert Sparks, Esqr

Read and approved our Proceedings of the 8th instant.

The late President having embarked yesterday on board the "General Elliot," and delivered in his resignation agreeable to the twenty-eighth Clause of the late Act of Parliament it is entered here:—

The Honble Andrew Ramsay, Esqre.,

President, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Bombay and Council.

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

In consequence of what I had the honour of acquainting the Board on the 13th ultimo of my intentions of proceeding to Europe on the ship "General Elliot", I am now to advise you of my embarking on board said ship, and that agreeable to the clause laid down in the Act of Parliament, do now resign the Government of Bombay into your hands. You have my sincerest wish for every honor and success to attend you, as it will ever afford me the highest satisfaction to hear of the prosperity of the Government of Bombay, and its inhabitants in general.

I beg to subscribe myself with great truth and regard,

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

Your most obed^{t} and very humble Servant,

Bombay Harbour, 9th January 1788. RAWSON HART BODDAM.

The Honble Andrew Ramsay, Esqr, takes the Chair, the usual oaths being first duly administered to him, when he delivers the following Minute in which Mr Sparks concurs :—

The departure of the late President for Europe rendering it indispensibly necessary, conformably to the late Act of Parliament, to call another member to the Board, Mr Ramsay observes that tho' the Act empowers us to select from amongst the servants of the Company of twelve years standing such persons as we may deem fit and best qualified for the office until the Companys pleasure can be known ; yet as we may daily expect their orders appointing a gentleman to fill up the vacancy of the late Mr Church, he thinks it most expedient and least liable to exception to call upon the next Civil Servant upon the list not already superseded by the Honble Company to act upon the present occasion, and proposes that Mr John Beaumont should be required to take his seat accordingly.

In consequence of the above minute, John Beaumont, Esqr, is called in and the usual oaths administered to him by the President.

Ordered that the Presidents accession be notified to the other Presidencies, and the several subordinate settlements.

ANDREW RAMSAY.
ROB^T^ SPARKS.

Bombay Castle, 11th March 1788.

Received the following letter from the Right Honble the Governor General addressed to the President :—

Sir, *Fort William, 20th January 1788.*

I have been honoured with your letter dated the 27th October last, enclosing copies of the Proceedings of a General Court Martial held in Surat Castle for the trial of Acting Ensign James Lloyd on the 16th of the preceding month of July ; and of the minutes of your Board, and General Orders that were published in consequence of the decision of that General Court Martial.

Whilst the temper and good sense of the Board upon this occasion is deserving of great commendation, I cannot but observe that in a case where doctrines of so dangerous a tendency were broached and avowed by millitary men, you would have been well warranted if you had thought proper to go beyond those bounds which you seem to have prescribed to yourselves of forbearance and moderation.

I have perused the proceedings of that General Court Martial with astonishment and indignation, for in my opinion they contain maxims as incompatible with the true principles of military discipline as they are with those of morality and justice.

Although it may not be regular that Ensign Lloyd should undergo another trial before a General Court Martial, yet the spirit of licentiousness which appears in his daring avowal of having upon so slight provocation struck the native and his son in the streets of Surat, and the insulting manner in which he presumed to behave to his own Commanding Officer, renders him highly deserving of exemplary punishment.

The degree of his punishment may be determined by the accounts that you may be able to obtain of his general character. Should it appear that he has upon other occasions mani-

fested a similar propensity to violence, and the same disregard of subordination which he avowed at the General Court Martial, I consider him as an improper man to remain in this country, and my opinion is that he ought to be dismissed the Companys service, and sent home by the first opportunity.

On the other hand, if his former general conduct should appear in so favourable a light as to induce you to abstain from proceeding to that extremity, I recommend that he shall neither be promoted, nor suffered to remain at any of your detached stations, but that he shall be called immediately to the Presidency, and ordered to do duty in the Castle of Bombay, until he shall give convincing proofs of a disposition to conduct himself with more personal modesty and more respect for mily subordination and good order in society.

It is of peculiar moment for the preservation of military discipline, and for the support of the just authority of your Government, that the criminal conduct of the officers who composed the General Court Martial should be investigated with care, that the innocent may be discriminated and that the guilty may be punished with severity.

Where no Civil Court exists, as at Surat, to take cognizance of crimes and disorders, the interests of the public and those of humanity can only be protected by the operation of martial law, and care should be taken, under similar circumstances, to deter officers from daring to refuse to administer justice upon each other according to the laws of their profession.

I recommend, therefore, that the Judge Advocate and the whole of the members of that Court Martial shall be immediately ordered to repair to Bombay, and that the Board, in its judicial capacity, shall, after absolving the whole Court from their oaths of secrecy, endeavour to discover who (if any) were entirely innocent of the act of the Court, that they may be dismissed to return to their respective stations, and in the next place, to ascertain, if possible, who were the individuals of those that voted in the majority that principally contributed to bring the Court to so criminal a decision.

I recommend that your Board shall order as many of those officers as it shall appear necessary to you, as examples for deterring others from following so dangerous a precedent to be tried by a General Court Martial at the Presidency, for refusing to administer justice according to the Articles of War; and as I consider the principles on which the opinion of the Court Martial is founded as tending equally to injure the interests of the Company, and the credit of the nation with the natives of India, I recommend also in the strongest manner that none of the members who voted for the decision of the Court shall be entrusted with a command or suffered to do duty at any of the detached ports belonging to your Presidency, but that they shall be appointed to European corps, and retained to do duty under the eye and immediate authority of Government at the Castle of Bombay, at least until it shall clearly appear that they have relinquished those principles which influence their decision at the General Court Martial, and which are equally incompatible with the respect that they owe to your Government, as with the true principles of military subordination and discipline.

You will be pleased to publish my sentiments upon the conduct of the members of the General Court Martial in any manner that you may think most proper; and I particularly request that you will take the earliest opportunity of laying the whole proceedings before General Meadows, with the opinion that I have now delivered upon them.

I have the honor to be,

Your obdt. most humble Servant,

CORNWALLIS.

Bombay Castle, Wednesday, 12th March 1788.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Andrew Ramsay, Esqre, President, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Robert Sparks, Esqre | David Carnegie, Esqre.

Read the letter from the Right Honble the Governor General to the President dated the 20th of January.

Ordered that his Lordships sentiments conveyed in the above letter be published to the Army in General Orders, and pursuant to his recommendation the Judge Advocate and such of the Members who composed the Court Martial on Acting Ensign Lloyd as are at Surat must be directed to repair hither immediately.

ANDREW RAMSAY.
ROBERT SPARKS.
D. CARNEGIE.

Bombay Castle, Thursday, 20th March 1788.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Andrew Ramsay, Esqre, President, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Robert Sparks, Esqre | David Carnegie, Esqre.

Read and approved our Proceedings of the 17th instant.

The President lays before the Board a letter addressed him by the Mayor as entered hereafter, and acquaints us that the Admiralty House wherein the Mayors Court had for some time past being assembled, being now appropriated to the accomodation of the Officers of His Majestys 71st Regiment, he had directed a suite of apartments in the Bunder to be fitted up for the Court, not as a permanent, but as a temporary place for their meetings until a more suitable building can be provided for them; the President observing at the same time that Courts have been frequently held in the Bunder heretofore without its having ever been considered as derogatory to their dignity.

Resolved therefore that the Court be acquainted that we shall provide a suitable place for their reception as soon as it may be in our power: in the meantime we hope they will put up with such accomodation the Bunder affords.

Letter from the MAYOR to the GOVERNOR.

Honble Sir,

Having summon'd the Members of the Honble the Mayors Court to lay before them your letter of the 14th instant, addressed officially to me, and acquainting me that from public exigency you had ordered a set of rooms in the Bunder to be appropriated for the reception of the Mayors Court, they unanimously came to the following resolution, which, by their desire, I have the honor of communicating to you,—

"That they should consider an assent on their part to the removal of the Court to such a building as the Bunder to be highly derogatory to its dignity, and at all events the place to be extremely inconvenient for its meetings; that they therefore desire some proper and commodious building may be allotted for the reception of the Court, since, until such time as it can meet conveniently with its dignity and convenience, the Mayor and Aldermen must be

under the necessity of adjourning their meetings and suspending the administration of civil justice, or of carrying into execution their resolution, communicated to the Honble the Governor and Counsil under the 28th August 1786 (copy of which I have the honor to enclose), of renting a house for the reception of the Court at the expense of the Honble Company.

I have the honor to be with respect,
Honble Sir,
Your most obed^t^ humble Servant,
JAMES RIVETT,
Mayor.

Bombay Castle, 17th March 1788.

Bombay Castle, 26th March 1788.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Andrew Ramsay, Esqre, President, Governor & Commander-in-Chief.
Robert Sparks, Esqre. | David Carnegie, Esqre.

Read the following letter from the Honble the Mayors Court:—

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

Your Secretarys letter of the 21st instant having this day been taken into consideration by the Honble the Mayors Court, they have directed me to acquaint your Honble Board that they unanimously remain in the opinion notified to Honble the President in the W^e^ the Mayors letter of the 17th instant; and as the Honble the Court of Directors have given orders for the expences of the Court to be defrayed from their treasury, they have further commanded me to again inform your Honble Board that unless some commodious building is immediately allotted for the Court to meet in, that they shall be under the necessity of renting a house, and charging the Honble Company with the expence thereof, in order that the business of the Court, which has already met with considerable delay, may no longer be impeded:

I remain with due respect,
Honble Sir & Gentlemen,
Your most obed^t^ & humble Servant,
PHILIP SAMUEL MAISTER,
Registrar.

Bombay, 24th March 1788.

The President acquaints the Board that in consequence of the inconvenience which the Court, in their letter of the 17th instant, represented their carrying on their proceedings in the Bunder would be attended with, he has directed that the part of the Marine House at present occupied by the Secretary to the Marine Board, be fitted up accordingly, as well as to serve for a Town Hall, the expence of which, by an estimate made by the Engineer and now before us, will not exceed Rupees 133. This intention must be accordingly communicated to the Mayors Court.

We think it necessary to remark that as we had allotted them apartments in the Bunder wherein Courts had been frequently held, and which in our opinion would have answered the purpose very well for the present, we have been in no way accessary to their legal proceedings being impeded.

ANDREW RAMSAY.
ROB^T^ SPARKS.
D. CARNEGIE.

Bombay Castle, Thursday, 3d. April 1788.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Andrew Ramsay, Esqre, President, Governor & Commander-in-Chief.
Robert Sparks, Esqre. | David Carnegie, Esqre.

The Honble the Governor and Council at Fort Saint George having resolved that an attempt should be made to keep up a regular and constant communication between that Settlement and Bombay, on the principle of its being attended with both a public and private benefit, the following plan was accordingly prepared and laid before them, which meeting with their approbation, was immediately carried into execution :—

1st That there shall be stationed at each Presidency 4 pairs of Cossids.

2nd That the 1st pair shall be despatched by the Government of Madras the first Wednesday in the month, and be directed to proceed to Bombay via Hyderabad and Poonah.

3rd That the second pair shall follow on the third Wednesday, and so to proceed in regular routine, despatching them every other Wednesday till the four pairs are in employ.

4th That as soon as the Cossids can be procured at Bombay, they shall be returned from thence on the second and fourth Wednesday of every mo, by pursuing of which method a constant and regular communication will be kept on foot.

5th That such individuals also chuse to avail themselves of this mode of conveying letters to and from each Presidency are to pay when put into the office,

For a { Single letter ... 2 / Double do ... 4 / Treble do ... 6 } Rupees.

Packets &c, according to their weight, at the rate of Rupees 4 p. ounce.

6th That the Cossids undertake to deliver the packets entrusted to their charge for either Settlement within 25 days, and to return within the same period with other dispatches, unless detained by Government on account of their packets not being ready.

JOHN MORRIS.

As we are sensible of the public utility of an established intercourse between this Presidency and that of Fort St. George, we are ready to give every support of Government to the plan concerted by the Post Master General at Madras, and we approve of Mr. Morris officiating in that capacity at this Presidency. But as we have reason to believe that the receipts on account of the postage of letters will considerably exceed the expences of the undertaking and leave a handsome compensation to the Post Master, and as it behoves us to prevent as studiously as possible every increase of expence to our Honourable Employers, we cannot acquiesce in allotting a salary to the Post Master. But if it should appear after the experiment of a year that the advantages accruing from the concern is inadequate to his trouble, we shall take his request into further consideration on his laying his accounts before us.

Resolved that the plan before us be publickly announced at the Presidency and Subordinates, and in order to render such an office of further utility, that all private letters received or to be transmitted, be there deposited, and that a fee of one anna postage be collected upon each.

ANDREW RAMSAY.
ROBT. SPARKS.
D. CARNEGIE.

Bombay Castle, Friday, 25th April 1788.

At a Consultation, Present:

The Honble Andrew Ramsay, Esqre, President, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.

Robert Sparks, Esqre. | David Carnegie, Esqre.

Read and approved our Proceedings of the 22d instant.

Read the letter from the Right Honble the Governor General dated the 22d ultimo.

Read the letter from the Resident at Fort Victoria dated the 18th instant.

Read the following letter from the Clerk of the Peace, giving cover to the proceedings of the Bench :—

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

I am directed by the Worshipful Bench of His Majestys Justices, to enclose you an attested extract from their proceedings of this days date.

I have the honor to remain with the greatest respect,

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

Bombay, 23d April 1788. Your most obedt humble Servant,

GEORGE KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk of the Peace.

Extract from the proceedings of a Bench of His Majestys Justices of the Peace, held on the 23d day of April 1788:—

Bombay Castle, 25th April 1788.

At a Bench of His Majestys Justices, Present:

The Honble Andrew Ramsay, Esqre, Chairman.

Robert Sparks, Esqre. | David Carnegie, Esqre.

Read the following letter from the Secretary to the Honble the Governor and Council, together with the accompanying extract :—

Mr George Kirkpatrick,
Clerk of Arraigns.

Sir,

In obedience to the commands of the Honble the President and Council, I enclose for the notice of the Bench, extract of a letter from the Right Honble Earl Cornwallis to this Government, dated the 20th January 1788, likewise a list of the Judge Advocate and Members of the Court Martial adverted to in the said extract.

I am, Sir,
Your humble servant,

Bombay Castle, 18th April 1788. WILLIAM PAGE,
Secretary.

Extract of a letter from the Right Honble the Governor General, dated Fort William the 20th January 1788, to the Bombay Government:—

"I recommend, therefore, that the Judge Advocate, and the whole of the Members of "that Court Martial shall be immediately directed to repair to Bombay, and that the Board

"in their judicial capacity shall, after absolving the whole Court from their oaths of secrecy, "endeavour to discover who (if any) were entirely innocent of the act of the Court."

True extract.

WILLIAM PAGE,

Secretary.

The Judge Advocate, Mr. John Hector Cherry, is then called upon, and informed that the Bench, agreeable to the above recommendation, were met to comply therewith; and would therefore propose some questions to him, the doing which, in the capacity they now sit, would, they conceive, according to the oath he had taken, absolve him from the secrecy therein enjoined.

The Chairman then puts the following questions to him, viz., "Was the Court unanimous in the opinion they recorded." To which he declines answering, for the following reasons: "That he humbly conceives a Bench of Justices thus assembled cannot properly be denominated a Court of Justice, but before whatever Court he is summoned, it appears clear to him from the words and spirit of his oath, that unless there is a regular prosecution before them, wherein he may be called to give evidence in a due course of law, that he cannot subscribe to a dissolution of his oath in the present instance; be the Bench competent or not, there is no legal process before them, and they appear to be expressly assembled to require him to divulge what he has so solemnly bound himself, except under the above circumstances, not to reveal; it is his wish to be satisfied on this important point and he should be content to obey the commands of the Bench if they can produce any statute-law of the kingdom or any precedent founded on good law authority on which he may justify to his own conscience the dissolution of so sacred a covenant as an oath by a Bench of Justices."

Captain Matthew Murray, President of the Court Martial, being next called upon, in like manner declares that "he would most chearfully answer any questions proposed, were he "satisfied in his own conscience that this is a case which comes within the exception in the "oath he has taken; that he has endeavoured to obtain law information for his guide, and "the best advice he has been able to procure is against his divulging the secrecy imposed on "him by his oath before this Bench. He considers his situation different from the Judge "Advocates, because in divulging his own opinion, if of the majority, it might criminate "himself."

Captain John Little is next called, and the above question being proposed, declares "the "Court were not unanimous in their opinion."

On which the Court ask him, "Who composed the majority?" To which he replies: "He does not consider a Bench of Justices to have the power of a Court of Justice, as expressed and intended by the oath in the Articles of War, and is therefore of opinion he cannot, consistent with that oath, answer any question regarding the vote or opinion of any particular member of the Court."

Captain Joseph Morris being next called upon, declines answering any questions, for the same reasons assigned by the other gentlemen, at the same time "declares his readiness to answer any questions on being satisfied of the competency of the Court to absolve him from his oath."

Captain Jacob Thompson being next called upon, "does not consider himself called upon "as a witness by a Court of justice in due course of law, and therefore does not think himself "at liberty to give evidence relative to any proceedings of that Court Martial."

Captain John Bailie being called upon, and the first question proposed to him, is of opinion "he cannot, consistent with his oath, divulge the opinion of any particular member of "the Court Martial, unless some suit is instituted, in which he is called upon to give evidence "in due course of law."

Lieutenant Francis Cheeke, not being yet arrived from Surat, cannot be called upon.

Lieutenant John Burnet being next called upon, declares "he does not think the Court competent to absolve him from his oath, and therefore declines answering any questions which may be put to him."

Lieutenant George Holmes is next called upon, and declares "that as he does not conceive "himself called upon in due course of law, he must decline answering any questions proposed "to him by this Bench, unless he can be convinced it is not a breach of the oath he has taken."

Lieutenant John Winter being next called on, is of opinion "he cannot, consistent with "his oath, answer any questions proposed by the Bench, and coincides perfectly in the senti- "ments expressed by the Judge Advocate."

Lieutenant James William Troy being called upon, and the first question being put, vizt. "Whether the Court was unanimous in the opinion they recorded?" he declares "they were not."

The second question being proposed to him, vizt. "Who composed the majority." He declines answering it for the following reasons: "As from the best information he has received on the subject, he cannot consider a Bench of Justices to have the power of a Court of justice as expressed and intended by the oath in the Articles of War. He is therefore of opinion (particularly in the present case, where no suit has been instituted) that he cannot, consistent with that oath, answer any question regarding the vote and opinion of any particular member of that Court.

Ensign Edward William Forman being next called upon, "declines answering any questions, not conceiving himself called upon as a witness in due course of law."

Ensign Thomas Field being next called upon, declares:—"The Court were not unanimous in the opinion they recorded;" and on being asked who composed the majority, "he declines answering the question, not thinking he can do so consistent with his oath."

Ensign John Lambe being called upon and the first question being proposed to him, "declares they were not unanimous," and on being asked who composed the majority, he replies that "not recollecting the opinion of the respective members, he only knows the vote "given by himself. As he acted in this case from the best of his judgment he should be ready "and could wish to declare his own opinion, but that he is withheld by the most sacred of all "ties. It does not appear to him that he is now called upon by a regular Court of justice, or in "a due course of law; or that the Justices in their present capacity (and particularly as no "suit is instituted) are competent to the absolution of his oath. Whenever he can be satisfied "from any known precedent that he does not wrong by divulging his opinion, he will ever "be ready to declare it."

A true extract,
GEORGE KIRKPATRICK,
Clerk of the Peace.

As the subject now before us is entirely of a military nature, agreed that we consult with the Brigadier General on the measures most eligible to pursue under the present circumstances in order to comply with his Lordship the Governor Generals recommendation.

The General attending, acquaints us the case in question being unprecedented, he is really at a loss to point out a mode for obtaining the ends recommended by Lord Cornwallis.

The General therefore withdraws.

The President hereupon suggests to the Board, that as things are at present circumstanced, there appears to him only two modes to be pursued; either to put some of the members under arrest, and to try them by a Court Martial upon the charge recommended by Lord Cornwallis, or to let the business rest as it now does, until we can transmit copy of the proceedings of the Bench to his Lordship, and wait his further sentiments. The former he imagines would remove every scruple from the minds of such of the members as might be called upon by the Court Martial to give evidence before them, and lead to the discovery wished for. But as General Medows is daily expected, and Lord Cornwallis has particularly desired that his letter may be laid before him, the latter mode probably be deemed more eligible, more especially as we are at a loss to discriminate, and might put those upon trial who were innocent, as it appears the Court were not unanimous. Should the Board adopt this mode, the President further submits to them the propriety of all the members remaining at Bombay until his Lordships further sentiments are received. The Board concurring in opinion with the President, the latter mode proposed by him must be accordingly adopted, and the members be ordered to remain at the Presidency.

ANDREW RAMSAY.
ROBT. SPARKS.
D. CARNEGIE.

Bombay Castle, Tuesday, 6th May 1788.

The Honble Andrew Ramsay, Esqre, Presidt & Govr & Commander-in-Chief.
Robert Sparks, Esqre | David Carnegie, Esqre.

The President lays before the Board a letter from Brigadier General Nilson, giving cover to the following one from the President and Members of the Court Martial held at Surat on Acting Ensign Lloyd:—

Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

It is with great concern we find the opinion delivered by the Court Martial held at Surat for the trial of Acting Ensign James Lloyd, of which we were members, has drawn upon the Court so severe a censure from your Honble Board and the Right Honble the Governor General.

We are apprehensive the conduct of the Court in declaring that opinion may be thought to have proceeded from factious and unworthy motives. We hope therefore there will be no impropriety in our taking this public method of declaring in the most solemn manner to your Honble Board that no sentiments were expressed at the Court which were incompatible with the respect due to our superiors, or to our characters as men of integrity. We can with great truth assure your Honble Board for ourselves, and as far as men can vouch for the thoughts of others, we declare for each other that in giving our opinions upon the matter that was before us, we acted according to the dictates of our consciences and to the best of our understandings and information at the time. We (the majority) however now see the matter

in a different light, and are truly concerned for having formed an opinion which, tho' at the time appeared just, we are now convinced was erronous.

We hope, Honble Sir and Gentlemen, our conduct since we have been in the service, both in our public and private capacities, has been such as will evince the truth of this our solemn assertion, and although we may have erred in judgment, that it has not proceeded from unjust or unworthy motives. And we rest assured that the candor and justice of your Honble Board will bear testimony of our characters to the Right Honble the Governor General, with whom there can be no doubt of its having weight, as his Lordship will of course think it impossible that men who are not guilty of licentiousness themselves, would ever encourage it in others.

We have the honor to be with the greatest respect,

Bombay, 30th April 1788. Honble Sir and Gentlemen,

Your most obedient and most humble Servants,

GEORGE HOLMES.	MATHEW MURRAY.
JOHN WINTER.	JOHN LITTLE.
JAMES W^M TROY.	JOS^H MORRIS.
EDWARD W^M FORMAN.	JACOB THOMPSON.
JOHN LAMB.	JAMES BURNETT.
THOMAS FIELD.	FRANCIS CHEEKE.
	JOHN BAILIE.

It affords us much satisfaction to observe from the above acknowledgement, that the President and Members have been brought to a due sense of the erroneous opinion they had before hazarded, and we doubt not but his Lordship the Governor General will consider the spirit of his intentions answered thereby. Agreed therefore as they have expressed their great concern for the censure they have brought upon themselves, and are Officers of respectable characters, that they be permitted to return to their stations: and we hope that a due reflection on the consequences which in the present instance might have resulted from an inconsiderate opinion, will be a warning to members of Courts Martial in future.

ANDREW RAMSAY.
ROB^T SPARKS.
D. CARNEGIE.

At a Council, Present:

The Honble Andrew Ramsay, President, Governor & Commander-in-Chief.
Robert Sparks, Esqre. | David Carnegie Esqre.

Read the following letter from the Honble Companys Chaplain :—

Honble Sir, *Bombay Castle, 1st July 1788.*

It is not without painfull embaressment that I find myself under the necessity of troubling you on the present occasion.

The nature of my appointment here is sufficiently known. I am sent by the Honble East India Company to propagate the principles and administer the rites of the Christian religion in this Presidency, according to the forms of the Church of England established by law. If this appointment is necessary, that it ought to be supported is evident. If it is not necessary, that I ought not to be kept here at a fruitless expence is equally so.

The influence of religion upon the majority of mankind is so well known to depend upon the respect paid to those who administer its rites, that in every country of the known world a particular portion of the people have been appointed for the administration of them, with circumstances of advantage and respect, and secluded from every other occupation, as inconsistent with the sacred duties of that.

Upon this principle the Church of England has committed the administration of the religious rites prescribed by her exclusively to persons who, being found properly qualified, have had that charge conferred upon them, except where necessity has occasioned that rule to be dispensed with. But even then it is only in some instances. In the administration of the holy sacraments of Baptism and the Lords Supper the case is different. Baptism is not permitted to be performed by lay hands, except where there is an apprehension of instant death, and then on condition of having the Sacrament compleatly and properly performed whenever there should be an opportunity of a clergyman to perform it, for which purpose a particular form is prescribed.

In regard to the Lords Supper, no such dispensation has ever been admitted, nor the administration of it allowed in a single instance to any person not appointed by the Church.

I am not to defend these ordinances. They want not more able defenders. All I contend for is, that as they have the support of the law of the land, till that is withdrawn by competent authority, they undoubtedly should be obeyed.

As the necessity upon which this or any other dispensation of the Church is founded, consists solely in the want of a person properly appointed, when the cause ceases, the effect must cease of course. Nor was there ever, I am bold to say, an instance of the kind where a clergyman could be had recourse to.

In this Presidency the rites of religion have always been administered by the Honble Companys chaplain, till the late Governor, a very little time before his departure, was prevailed upon to appoint a layman to officiate as chaplain to the regiment quartered on the island of Colabah, on an allegation that it was too far distant from the town of Bombay to have timely recourse to the Honble Companys chaplain on all occasions.

A moments reflection would have shown the insufficiency of this reason, but indeed reflection was not necessary. It is too well known to admit of contradiction, that pecuniary advantages were the sole motives for this appointment, though religion was made the pretext for it. I beg leave to ask was the chaplain ever consulted whether he could perform the duty of the regiment at Colabah? Of what rite could the administration be wanted so suddenly as not to give time for sending to the chaplain, except the Sacrament of the Lords Supper, and that could not be administered by a layman? Or had there ever been an instance of the chaplains refusing to attend when called upon?

In imitation of this appointment I suppose the Commanding Officer of His Majestys 71st Regiment, I am credibly informed, has appointed one of his officers to act as chaplain to his corps.

To the officer so appointed I have no personal objection, to whom I am not even personally known. I object to their profession as blending two characters inconsistent with each other, contrary to law, and thereby derogating from the respect intended to be preserved for that of a clergyman by keeping it single.

I should beg pardon, Honble Sir, for giving you so much trouble, if it was in my own cause only. But this is the general cause of mankind, and I should be wanting to the sacred

trust reposed in me when I became a minister of the church if I was to be silent on such an occasion.

I have only to add my humble request that this letter may be entered on the Honble Companys records and sent home to the Court of Directors, as a proof that I have not been inattentive to my duty.

I have the honor to be with due respect,
Bombay, 25th June 1788. Honble Sir,
Your most humble & most obedient Servant,
ARNOLD BURROWES.

We think it necessary to remark that at the time we acquiesced in the recommendation of the late President to appoint Acting Ensign Gorman to officiate as chaplain to the regiment at Colabah, it was imagined that the Revd Mr Burrowes could not undergo that with his other sacerdotal duties, but as he has offered to fulfil both of them, we think it would be improper to continue a layman in the office of chaplain to the regiment, which appointment is accordingly reversed, and the President acquaints the Board that he will represent to Colonel Elphinston the impropriety of an officer officiating in his regiment as chaplain while a clergyman is on the spot.

D. CARNEGIE.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1788.

This day about noon Major-General William Medows landed from the Honble Companys ship "Winterton," and was received by His Majestys 71st Regiment and a party of artillery and then proceeded to the Government House.

Bombay Castle, 6th September 1788.

At a Council, Present :

The Honble Major-General William Medows, President, Governor and Commander-in-Chief.
Robert Sparks, Esqre, and David Carnegie, Esqre.

Read and approved our Proceedings of this morning.

The Honble the President having been introduced by the late President, and the usual oaths having been previously administered to him, takes the chair.

The diary and proceedings of the Honble Major-General William Medows, President, Governor and Commander-in-Chief, Robert Sparks, and David Carnegie, Esq^res^, Councillors in their Public Department, constituted in the manner directed by the Honble Court of Directors in their commands dated the 1st November 1787 and received the 8th April 1788 p^r^ "Drake" via Bussora.

Opened the packet from our superiors brought by the "Winterton," which is found to contain their commands of the 9th April, transcript of which had been received this morning by the "Prince William Henry;" also copy of the new commission of Government bearing date

the 22d. November last which must be promulgated as usual at the Presidency Subordinates and to the country Governments.

The several enclosures correspond with the list of the packet.

"The United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies.

To all to whom these presents shall come send greeting. Know ye that we, the said United Company, reposing especial trust and confidence in the fidelity, prudence, justice and circumspection of Major-General William Medows have nominated, made, constituted and appointed, and by these presents do nominate, make, constitute and appoint the said Major-General William Medows from and immediately after his arrival at Bombay in the East Indies to be President and Governor of and for all our affairs at Bombay and in Surat, Cambay, and Persia, and at Tellicherry, Anjingo, and all our Settlements on the Malabar Coast and of all the territories thereunto belonging, and of all and singular the forts, factories, settlements, territories, countries and jurisdictions thereof belonging to or within or under the management of our Presidency of Bombay aforesaid, and also to be our Commander-in-Chief of the town and castle of Bombay aforesaid and of all the forces and territories belonging to or under the management and control of our Presidency of Bombay aforesaid, and of all and singular the forts, factories, settlements, lands, territories, countries and jurisdictions belonging to us within or under the management of the Presidency of Bombay aforesaid and of all the forces which now are or hereafter may or shall be employed for the service of us the said United Company in the said forts, towns and places, and to execute all and every the powers and authorities thereunto appertaining by order and direction of the Court of Directors of the said United Company for the time being and of such other persons as in an Act of Parliament made in the 24th year of the Reign of His present Majesty intitled "An Act for the better regulation "and management of the affairs of the East India Company and of the British possessions "in India and for establishing a Court of Judicature for the more speedy and effectual trial "of persons accused of offences committed in the East Indies" are empowered to give any orders to the said United Companys servants in India in certain cases in the said Act mentioned and to continue in the exercise of the same during the pleasure of us and of our Court of Directors and until the contrary thereof shall be signified under the seal of the said United Company of Merchants of England trading to the East Indies or under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the said Company for the time being, but subject nevertheless to such removal and recal as in the said Act of Parliament is mentioned, and to the end that the said Major-General William Medows may be better enabled to order and manage all the affairs of us the said Company, we do by these presents constitute and ordain Robert Sparks, David Carnegie, and George Green, Esqrs, to be Counsellors of the said Presidency for governing and managing all the said Companys affairs at Bombay and other places aforesaid and governing the said town and castle of Bombay and all other our forts, factories and settlements within any of the said territories, and we do hereby give and grant unto our said President and Governor Major-General William Medows and to our Council aforementioned or the major part of them (the whole Council being duly summoned) and to the said Major-General William Medows alone in certain cases and under certain circumstances mentioned in an Act passed in the 26th year of the Reign of His present Majesty intitled "An Act to explain and amend certain provisions of an Act made in the 24th year of the Reign of His present Majesty respecting the better regulation and management of the affairs of the East India Company" full power and authority from time to time to rule and govern all and every our factors and servants under the said Presidency and all the soldiers and inhabitants of our said town and castle of Bombay and elsewhere within the places aforesaid, to administer

lawful oaths as occasion shall require to do and perform all such other acts and things and to use and exercise all such other powers and authorities as the said President and Governor and his Council in their several and respective places where the said United Company have or shall have factors or any places of trade are authorized to do, subject nevertheless to the superintending and controlling power of the Governor General and Council of Fort William in Bengal in such cases wherein they are authorized to have a superintending and controuling power in and by an Act of Parliament now in force, and also subject and according to such instructions and directions as he the said Major-General William Medows our President and Governor and the Council aforesaid shall from time to time receive under the hands of thirteen or more of the Court of Directors of the said United Company for the time being and from such other persons as by the said Act of the 24th year of His present Majestys reign are empowered to give orders to the said United Companys servants in India in certain cases therein mentioned, and we the said United Company do hereby order and require all our factors, servants, officers and soldiers within the limits of the said Presidency and all the people and inhabitants of our said town and castle of Bombay or any other of our forts, places or Colonies within the said Presidency to conform, submit, and yield due obedience unto him the said Major-General William Medows our President and Governor and his Council accordingly, and we do hereby revoke, repeal, annul and make void every former commission or commissions given and granted by us whereby any other person or persons was and were constituted and ordained President and Governor, and any other persons therein named were constituted and ordained to be of the Council at Bombay aforesaid or to be Commander-in-Chief of our said forces or any part thereof, such revocation to take place and immediately after the arrival of the said Major-General William Medows at Bombay aforesaid. In witness whereof we the said United Company have caused our common seal to be affixed to the Presents the twenty-second day of November in the Twenty-eighth year of the reign of His most excellent Majesty George the Third, by the grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the year 1787.

Signed by order of the Court of
Directors of the said United Company,
THOMAS MORTON,
Secretary."

L. S.

Adjourned to the Green, where the new Commission of Government was read, which was saluted by three vollies from the troops drawn up on the occasion.

WILLIAM PAGE,
Secy.

WM MEDOWS.
D. CARNEGIE.
GEO. GREEN.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

PATENT OF MAZAGON.

Patent of Mazagon, dated 3$^{d}_{a}$ June 1637 and papers relating thereto.

Don Philip, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal, and of the Algarves on this and on the other side of the sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and of the conquest, navigation, and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India &$^{ca}_{a}$, to those who shall see this Charter of confirmation and of gift and investiture in chief (encabacimento), be it known that on the part of Bernardin de Tavora, gentleman of my house, there was presented to Pedro de Silva of my Council of State, my Viceroy and Captain General of India a letter Patent passed by Don Antonio de Noronha then Viceroy of this State to Lionel de Souza by which he leased to him in perpetuity (aforon em fatista para sempre) the village Mazagao which is in this island of Mahim, dependency of Bassein, copy of which together with the registrations follows here:—

Don Sebastiao, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves on this and the other side of the sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and the conquest, navigation, and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India, &$^{ca}_{a}$, to those who shall see this my charter of gift and perpetual lease (minha arta Carta de Doacao e aforamenta em fatiota para sempre), be it known that by Lionel de Souza, gentleman of my house, there has been presented to me a letter signed by me which I wrote to Don Antonio de Noronha of my Council, Viceroy for the time present of India, the tenor of which is as follows:

Viceroy Friend,

I, the King send you much greeting. Be pleased to inform yourself of the service of Lionel de Souza who is going to those parts, and if by such information it appears to you that he has served well and merits therefore favour to be shown him, you may lease to him the village, which he represents that there is, in such manner that he may receive favour in respect thereof as well in the lease for lives on which he is to hold the same as in what he may have to pay as quit-rent every year, for so I shall esteem it for my service; and in leasing to him the said village as aforesaid let this be copied into the instrument that shall be made thereof that it may be known to be done by my command. Balthazar Ribeiro hath made this at Lisbon on the *26$^{th}_{a}$ of February 1571*, and it is passed in two acts, of which one only to be performed.

I Bertholameu Troes have caused this to be written. The King. The said Lionel de Souza petitioning me that whereas there was let to him on lives by the late Viceroy Don Antonio de Noronha, the village of Mazagon which is in the island of Mahim, country of Bassein, late of Antonio Pessoa his father-in-law, and with more quit-rent than he paid, I should be pleased by virtue of the said my letter to make him a grace of the said village, to hold by the tenure of Emphytensis for ever (da ditta aldeia emfatiota para sempre), with the same quit-rent that the said Antonio Pessoa paid, and I having observed his request and the said letter and having regard to what is therein contained and to the great services that the said Lionel de Souza has done to me in the parts of India, where these many years he serves me, continuing in my service and as Captain of his vessels at his own expense as often as it offers, as well in company of my Viceroys and Governors of India, as in any other things

with which he is charged by the said my Viceroys and Governors by reason of the great experience that he has of the country and the length of his service therein; and I having all regard both to his age and the obligation I am under to him for his merits, and for that the said Viceroy in obedience to my letter returned the information that by it I required of him, and that he would let to him the village, which there was, in manner that therein might receive favour as well as in the grant for lives with which he should be invested as in what he should have to pay for quit-rent every year in conformity to the contents of the said letter as above declared, it seems to me good and it is my pleasure in pursuance thereof to confer a favour on the said Lionel de Souza, and to let him the said village Mazagon to be holden as Emphythensis for ever (em fatiota para sempre), and that there be paid to me as quit-rent for the same every year, at the quarters and times established, as well by him as his heirs and successors who conformably to this my charter may succeed him, one hundred and ninety-five Pardaos of gold and three tangas of silver at the rate of six double pices and one quarter the silver tanga, which is the same that the said Antonio Pessoa his father-in-law paid, to whom the said village was leased by Governor Don João de Castro as appears by the certificate of Salvador Rapora, Accomptant of my accounts, which from the registers of the said countries of Bassein was passed, which village of Mazagon I do thus let and give to rent to the said Lionel de Souza to hold by the tenure of Emphytensis as aforesaid (assim aforo e dou de aforomento ao ditta Lionel de Souza em fatiota como ditta he), and upon his death it shall remain to Donna Anna Pessoa his wife and Ruy de Souza and Manoel de Souza, sons of the said Lionel de Souza, that is to say, half of the revenue shall be for the said his sons and the said village be vested in the said Donna Anna as chief tenant thereof (e a ditta adea emcabecada na ditta Donna Anna) who shall pay the half to her sons and shall answer for the quit-rent in my Factory of Bassein; and on the death of the said Donna Anna, whether before or after the death of the said Lionel de Souza, the said village shall always remain in his said sons, vested in the elder as head or chief tenant (emcabecado no mais Velho), and on the death of one it shall remain to the other if he has no sons; but if there are sons it shall remain to the sons of the deceased, and when there are no more heirs descending to these sons it shall remain to the heirs and successors of him who shall die last, because my intention is, that as long as there shall be generation of the said Lionel de Souza the village shall remain to his heirs and successors of his descendants, and shall go in his generation, and when there are no ascendants to the descendants of the last deceased, and in case of the said his sons dying before the death of the said Donna Anna it shall remain to the descendants of the said Lionel de Souza, who by his last will he shall nominate, and that with all the appurtenances and concealed grounds belonging to the said village together with it. Ingresses and egresses, services and commons, lands both sweet and salt, and to be cultivated and with all its profits and appurtenances so as in manner that it belongs to me, and better his heirs and successors of the said Lionel de Souza in manner above to meliorate as by right may have and possess of which village possession shall be given to him to have and possess and make what advantages thereof he will and seemeth to him good, and shall take the uses and fruits thereof as his own property, provided nevertheless that from the days of the said possession being given and thenceforward they render and pay on the quit-rent in every year at the stated times as well he as the said his heirs and successors of the said Lionel de Souza, the said 195 Pardaos of gold and three tangas of silver, and comply with the obligations under which the said village was let to the said Lionel de Souza by the first lease made to him by the Viceroy Don Antao and which are contained in the charter that was then made to him and conformable to the letter that the said Lionel de Souza has for permission to live at Chaul and repair to Bassein when my service is to be done.

The which village it shall not be in his power to sell, exchange, nor to alienate without my leave or that of my Viceroy or Governor of India, neither it can be divided, but go always in one sole person. To which end I notify this to the Captain of Bassein, Controller of my Estate, Factor and other officers to whom it may concern, and I command them to observe and comply with the premises, as well those who are now, as those which hereafter may be, and to put him in possession of the said village in obedience to this my charter, and let him and his said heirs and successors possess the same manner as above said and as herein contained without any doubt or hindrance, paying me the said quit-rent and complying with the said obligations as above expressed, and let this charter be registered in the book of Tombo of Register of the Factory of Bassein, that it may be known how the said quit-rent is to be paid me.

Given in my city of Goa under my seal *the 18th January.* The King. By the command of Don Antonio de Noronha of his Council and Viceroy of India &c. Done by Denis de Souza *in the year of the Birth of Our Lord Jesus Christ, 1572.*

The Viceroys charter by which the favour is conferred on Lionel de Souza, gentleman of the house of S. A. by virtue of his letter above copied, and in respect to his services, of leasing to him emphytentically for ever the village of Mazagon which is in the island of Mahim dependent on Bassein, which was granted by the Viceroy Don Antão upon lives, for which he is to pay quit-rent yearly 195 Pardaos of gold and 3 tangas of silver as Antonio Pessoa his father-in-law paid, to whom the said village was let, and for that all as above declared is seen. Rodrigues Anes Lucas and registered Manoel Coelho stands recorded (or decreed) and paid two hundred reas. Rodrigues Monteiro, Goncallo Lourenco: paid 360 reas, and to the officers 250 reas.

In Goa the 13th day of February 1572 Agestinho Salvado. Registered in the Chancellary. Comply with the within patent of the King our Lord passed by Lord Viceroy Don Antonio de Noronha so and in manner as therein is contained and possession shall be given to him of this village as he requests, to the end that from the date thereof henceforth he do pay unto S. A. the quit-rent in the said Patent declared, which shall be registered in the book of Tombo of this Factory of Bassein, and also there shall be made a declaration of this in the Tombo and Register of S. A. which is in the said fort and on the receipt of the Factor thereof, as the margin of the addition of his reccipt upon whom this village is entitled,—Roque de Vithena. *Done at Bassein on the 17th March 1572.* The said possession shall be given to him by Roque Suril, Clerk of the district of Mahim, who officiates as Notary Public, of which he shall pass him a certificate for his preservation.

Antonio Mendes de Carvalho. This patent is registered in the Register Book of this Factory which is for the fortification of this fort in fol. 34 by me George Gomes, Clerk of this Factory of Bassein, this day the 9th April 1572. George Gomes. Having viewed this patent of free gift emphytentic and found it to be made by the letter from the King our Lord, and for services that were justified, I command that it be returned to the party and that he may enjoy the said patent in the same manner as hitherto seen. Let this patent be delivered to him. 18th Feby '78. By order of Signior Don Diogo, Captain General &c. Doctor Antonio da Orta, fol. 37. Seen the 12th March '80. Andieas seen at Bassein the 29th Nov. 1583. Seen by me at Bassein the 1st August 1589. Messelao. Registered in the Tombo made by order of His Majesty in the forts of the North, fol. (195) *the 19th December 1590.* Paid nothing. Francis Paes. Seen by me this patent by which this village was let upon the conditions of emphytensis (foy aforado emfatiota) and goes by (o Emcabecimento) which is in the Ruy de Souza. *Bassein 29th July 1632.* Pedro Nogueina Coelho.

And together with the said letter patent herein above incorporated there was presented to the said my Viceroy moreover an instrument of assignment and gift made at the village Mazagon the 29th March 1637 by the Notary Public Gaspar Pereira, purporting that Luis de Souza* had thereby made a donation, free gift and transfer of the said village which had been vested in him as tenant-in-chief with all its appurtenances to the said Bernardin de Tavora for him to possess the same as true lessee and heir; and because the said charter of lease provides that the succession to the said village shall always be in an elder son, and the said Ruy de Souza having no other male child but the said Bernardin de Tavora his lawful son by Donna Beatrix de Tavora who has served me well, and for that Ruy de Souza was old and unable to administer the said village, and although he could, yet as the said Bernardin de Tavora is deserving of it and is an obedient son he had made him the said donation, free gift and transfer of the said village Mazagon with its appurtenances, all which is more fully declared in the said donation and with the said writing of gift enclosed; the said Bernardin de Tavora made his petition representing therein that forasmuch as his father Ruy de Souza being possessor of the village of Mazagon of the island of Mahim dependent in Bassein by a grant in perpetuity in terms of the letter patent made in January 1572 he had now transferred and made over the same to him in chief (a seu emcabecimento), but subject expressly to the condition that my Viceroy should approve thereof as it is reserved in the annexed writing, and inasmuch as he the said Bernardin de Tavora was well deserving, and had served me well, he prayed as a favour the confirmation of the said gift and transfer of the said village and its chief tenancy (emcabecimento) and other appurtenances for him to possess and be vested thereof in chief (ser nella emcabecado) as true lessee, seeing he is the only son of the said Ruy de Souza, and that a patent for the same might be passed to him, which petition and other papers the said Viceroy sent to be inspected by the Doctor SeBastiao Soans, Procurator for my Crown and estate, who answered as follows:—

Sir,

This village, by the annexed gift, belongs to Ruy de Souza, father of the petitioner and appertains to him by the tenure of emphytenta (em fatiota) to hold to him and his successors and descendants, and it is limited to go always vested in one of them in chief (emcabecado em hum delles), wherefore if your Lordship pleases no objection offers to the confirming to the said petitioner the donation and chief investiture, provided be without prejudice to the right of the other heirs of the said Ruy de Souza and with declaration that a new charter be passed to the said Petitioner in which the annexed gift must be recited, and let this be torn when the other is made, and a note thereof made in all the registers. Goa, 27th April 1637. Soares.

Wherefore in conformity to the answer of the said my Procurator of the Crown and it being so determined in the Council of Revenue in presence of the said my Viceroy by the Deputy Ministers and in virtue of the charter of grant herein above recited, I think proper and it is my pleasure to favour the said Bernardin de Tavora by confirming the said donation, free gift, assignment and chief investiture (emcabecimento) which Ruy de Souza, his father, makes to him of the village of Mazagon, situated in the island of Mahim, of the dependencies of Bassein, which he shall possess in the same manner that it was possessed by Lionel de Souza, and the said Ruy de Souza, his grandfather and father, paying to my revenue the same quit-rent which they paid, discharging the duties which the said village may be liable to by the Tombo and register and no prejudice being done herein to the right of the other heirs of the said Ruy de Souza, which village it shall not be lawful to sell, give, exchange, nor in any

* Ruy de Souza.

other way to alienate without my leave or that of my Viceroy or Governor of India. Nor yet shall it be in the least divided but shall go always entire in one only person, who shall for himself cultivate and take the uses and fruits it may produce as his own property in the same manner that Lionel de Souza and Ruy de Souza, his grandfather and father, had and possessed the same. I do notify the premises to the Controller of the General Revenue of the State of India and the Captain of the city of Bassein Factor thereof and all my Ministers, officers and persons whom it may concern, and I command them to observe and obey the same, and cause these presents to be observed and obeyed according to the tenor thereof without any doubt or hindrance. Given at Goa under the seal of the Royal Arms of the Crown of Portugal. Bartholomew Lobo. *Done the 3rd June in the year of the Birth of Our Lord Jesus Christ 1637,* and the letter patent of grant recited was destroyed on this being signed and in all its registers the necessary words have been inserted. And this is to be registered in the Entry Book, register and Tombo of the factory of Bassein and wherever else needful. The interlineation is of the words "for ever," and I, the Secretary Se Bestião Soares Paes caused this writing to be made. PEDRO DE SILVA. The letter which your Majesty commanded to pass in virtue of another herein inserted and according to the answer of the Attorney of the Crown and Revenue as well as to the determination taken in the Council thereof in the presence of the Viceroy of India for the confirmation of the donation, free gift, assignment and Chief of the village Mazagon situated in this Island of Mahim, dependency of Bassein, made by Ruy de Souza unto Bernardin de Tavora his son, to hold and possess in the same manner that Lionel de Souza and the said Ruy de Souza, grandfather and father to the said Bernardin de Tavora possessed the same, paying to the Royal Revenue the same quit-rent which they paid and complying with the duties that the said village may be liable to by the Tombo and Registry, and this to be of no prejudice to the right of the other heirs of the said Ruy all in manner above declared, that your Majesty may see all entered in the first Book of the General Graces, folio 89, and the requisite word is inserted and paid sixty reas. SEBASTIAN SOARES. Let this patent be complied with in manner as therein contained, and let it be registered in the Factory when he shall be invested (aonde será emcabecado). Bassein, 6th October 1637. Ruy Dias de Cunha 540 reas: to the officers 800 reas. Goa, 20th August 1637. PEDRO THOME FERREIRA. Registered in the Book the 3rd of the General Registers, pl. 190, and paid 300 reas. DIOGO FERNANDES. Did not pay the half Natta fee, it not being due. Goa, 6th June 1637. VALLENTINO CANEA: GONQALLO PINTO DA TONCEQUA. Registered in the Chancellory in Book 2nd, folio 8. VICENTE DE SOUZA. Registered in the Chamber of Accounts in the Book 13th, fol. 33, and paid 360 reas. HYERONIMO BORGAS DE OLIVIERA. Let it be executed and registered and invest him (e se emcabeçe.) Bassein, 7th October 1637. BAROCHO. Bernardin de Tavora has been put into possession of the village of Mazagon in manner as is required. GUILHERME PIREIRA. Done at Goa the 26th August 1637, for which, together with the term of possession, 150 reas. DOMINGOS RODRIGUES PINTO PEREIRA. Which copy I, Antonio de Andrade de Couto, Clerk of this Factory, have made from the original Patent, Petition and Dispatch without adding or diminishing anything that can create doubt and agreed with the other officer herein signed with me.

Bassein, 12th November 1637 years. ANTONIO ANDRADE DE COUTO.

Martinho da Silveira de Menezes, Gentleman of the house of His most serene Majesty of Portugal, whom God preserve. For me and as father patron and legitimate administrator of my son Joas Vicente By the Deed of my handwriting and signature and signed by my wife Donna Mariana de Noronha, we constitute for ever our Attorney General ample and

special Wissia Senoy Telung, inhabitant of Madrapor, in our name to sell the village of Mazagon and its appurtenances which to us belongs by the nomination made by Senhora Donna Senhorinha de Souza unto me the said Martinho da Silveira de Menezes as eldest descendant of Senhor Lionel de Souza to any person or persons inhabitants of the said island for twenty-one thousand five hundred Xeraphins clear and to receive the price of the sale and to pass writing private or publick of the said sale with all the solemnities and clauses necessary and accustomed for the security of purchaser, binding all our estates for the same security remaining on our account whatever embarrassment there may be in regard to the Principal or Interest of any estimation (estimacao) or assignment of portions thereof with which the said village may be charged, to the end that we do free it therefrom, as likewise from any other embarrassment which our title to the said village as tenant-in-chief thereof (emcabecimento da mesma aldea) may be under with free and general administration of our estates and the faculty to substitute one or several attornies and to revoke as often as he thinks proper. These presents remaining always in their force and vigour.

Bassein, 17th May 1751. MARTINHO DA SILVEIRA DE MENEZES.
DONNA MARIANA DE NORONHA.

Declare I, Wissia Senoy Tullung, Brahmin inhabitant of the town of Bassein, but now present in this island, Procurator General and Ample of Senhor Martinho de Silveira de Menezes for himself and as father patron and legitimate administrator of his son Senhor Jão Vicente and of the Lady Donna Mariana de Noronha his wife, inhabitant of the said city. That the said my constituents have and possess by tenure of Pact and Providence (em prazo de Pacto e Providençia) the village Mazagon situated in this said island by the nomination made thereof to him by the Lady Donna Senhorina de Souza, his grandmother, deceased, by reason of its appertaining to him as the eldest and most immediate descendant of Senhor Lionel, who was the first quit-rent tenant (Fozeiro) and possessor of the said village, by the gratuitous grant made by his most serene Majesty of Portugal, and afterwards continued by the most serene Majesty of Great Britain of the estate of the Most Illustrious Company, which the said village with all the grounds, sweet and cultivated or to be cultivated, trees, palmeyras, of fruit and unfruitful rents, and with all its appurtenances and services new and ancient with the two houses of the Lordship, one ruined and the other standing, without anything being left out, and thus and in this manner that the said my constituents possess with the administration perpetual and general of the Church of Nossa Senhoria de Gloria situated in the same village, and of the patrimonial estates thereof to say—the Oart Churney Great situate in Bombay in the district (Pacaria) Derão, the batty grounds called Savanta and Chulgão situate in the said village, and of the gold and silver ornaments appertaining to the same administration of the said Church, so and in manner as appertains to the said my constituents, do sell of a pure sale from this day for ever (venda de para venda dehoge para toda sempre,) to Antonio de Silva, inhabitant of Bombay, and Antonia de Semos, inhabitant of the said village, by virtue of the said procuration and of the license obtained from the President and Governor General of this said island, for the price and amount of twenty-one thousand five hundred Xeraphins clear of all expenses, which I received immediately on the making of this money counted from the hands of the said purchasers, of which I acknowledge myself paid and satisfied in the name of the said my constituents and declare for free and acquitted the said purchasers, on whom I renounce, yield and transfer all dominion and beneficial power (until Senhorio) and the possession which the said my constituents until now had in the same village and its appendages and appurtenances, as likewise the said

general and perpetual administration of the said Church, and of the patrimonial estates of the same above mentioned to the end that they by themselves and by their heirs, successors, attorneys and executors may possess, enjoy and disfruit the said village, and do therewith as to them may seem good as their property purchased with their monies on condition and obligation that they pay and perform annually the pension of the said Church and the expences of the feast made therein, the form observed and declared in the testament of Senhor Christovão de Souza de Tevora, heretofore quit-rent tenant of the said village and administrator of the said Church, as likewise all other pensions and charges whatsoever of the said village, whether they be private or of the said Illustrious Company, and only in the event of there being any embarrassment of any assignment or assignments for portions thereof (de qualquer Estimaçaõ Estimaçaens) and their interest, it shall remain on account of the said my constituents to defend at their cost until they effectually free the said village from both principal and interest of such charges (Estimaçaens), and in the name of the said my constituents I promise and agree to make this sale good, free and disencumbered and to have, maintain, comply and keep as herein is contained without any doubt or obstruction, and should they make any the said my constituents, their heirs and successors shall not be heard in justice or thereof, for which I bind all the estates which my said constituents do now possess and which they shall hereafter come to in general. And for the truth I have passed these presents of my writing and signature in presence of the witnesses undersigned, Bombay 3rd August 1731, and this shall be registered in the Secretarys Office and in the Court of Judicature. Done at the same day.

WISSIA SENOY.

FRANCISCO DE PENHA.
PASCOAL MONTEIRO
MANOEL DE ROIZº.

APPENDIX B.

TREATIES WITH THE PORTUGUESE REGARDING THE ISLAND OF BOMBAY.

Secret article of the treaty entered into on the 23d June 1661 on the marriage of Charles II. of England with Catherine Infanta of Portugal, and ratification thereof on the 28th August 1661 by Louisa, Queen Regent, on behalf of Alfonsus, King of Portugal.

Alfonsus, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves on this and on the other side of the sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and of the conquest, navigation, and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India &ca.

We make it known unto all who shall see and peruse these our present letters-patent of approbation, ratification, and confirmation, that on the twenty-third day of the month of June of the present year one thousand six hundred and sixty-one, at the Palace of Whitehall, a certain secret article was proposed, agreed to, and concluded, between Francis de Mello, Count de Ponte, Member of our Councils of War, General of Artillery in the Province of Alenteio, and our Ambassador Extraordinary to the Most Serene Charles the Second, King of Great Britain, on the one part, and on the other part between the most illustrious Edward Earl of Clarendon, High Chancellor of England, Thomas Earl of Southampton, High Treasurer of England, George Duke of Albemarle, Master of the Horse to the King and Captain General of the armies in Great Britain and Ireland, James Duke of Ormond, Steward of the Kings Household, Edward Earl of Manchester, Chamberlain of the Kings Household, Edward Nicholas and William Morice, Knights, Principal Secretaries of State to the King, Commissioners and Deputies on his part, of which article the tenor is here inserted.

SECRET ARTICLE.

Beside all and several the particulars which have been covenanted and concluded in the treaty of marriage between the most serene and most potent Prince, Charles the Second, King of Great Britain, and the most serene Lady Catherine Infanta of Portugal, by this secret article it is further covenanted and concluded,

That the said King of Great Britain shall use his utmost endeavours and exert his whole strength and power in order to establish a solid and lasting peace between the most serene King of Portugal and the States General of the United Netherlands: and shall include the said King of Portugal in such alliance as he shall enter into with the said States: and if they should refuse to accede to such conditions as may be just, safe, and honourable for the said King of Portugal, then the said King of Great Britain, when he sends his fleet to take possession of the Island and Port of Bombay, shall also send such and so many forces as shall be provided with sufficient strength and proper orders to defend and protect the possessions of the Portuguese in the East Indies; and if it should happen that the States General of the Netherlands, or their subjects, at, or after the time, when the King of Great Britain offered his mediation to

the said States for the making of peace between them and the King of Portugal and the said States accepted his proffered mediation should either have already taken or should afterwards take any towns and territories from the King of Portugal, the said King of Great Britain shall effectually insist that a restitution of all and several the said towns and territories be made to the King of Portugal, and shall employ his whole might and power that they may be restored accordingly. For every which aid and assistance furnished to the King of Portugal for the purposes above mentioned, the King of Great Britain shall not require any satisfaction or compensation.

It is further covenanted and concluded that the aforesaid article and all therein contained shall by the said most serene Lords, the Kings of Great Britain and Portugal, be confirmed and ratified under their respective great seals in due and authentic form within three months next following; and the reciprocal instruments thereof shall interchangeably be delivered within the aforesaid time. In faith and testimony of which we the Commissioners of the most serene Lord the King of Great Britain, in virtue and in pursuance of our Commission, have signed and sealed with our own hands the aforesaid secret article. *Done at Whitehall the Twenty-third day of June One thousand Six hundred and Sixty-one.*—Clarendon C. Southampton, Albemarle, Ormond, Manchester, Edward Nicholas, and William Morice.

Wherefore having thoroughly considered and examined the above recited article we do by our present letters patent approve, ratify, and confirm the same together with all and several the particulars therein contained. In testimony whereof we have signed these letters with our own hand and have ordered our Royal Great Seal to be affixed to them in our Chancery.

Given in our Court and City of Lisbon the Twenty-eighth day of the month of August.

Done by Lewis Texeira de Cavalho *in the year from the birth of Christ, One thousand Six hundred and Sixty-one.* Subscribed by me Gaspar de Faria Severim of Her Sacred Majestys Councils and Her Secretary of State.

LOUISA R.

Treaty of twenty Articles, dated 23rd June 1661 on the same marriage.

Alfonsus, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal, and of the Algarvés on this and on the other side of the sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and of the conquest, navigation, and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India, &c. We make it known unto all by these our present letters patent of approbation, ratification, and confirmation that on the twenty-third day of the month of June of the present year One thousand six hundred sixty-one at the Palace of Whitehall a treaty was proposed, agreed to, and concluded for establishing a stricter peace, and principally for settling the marriage between the most serene Princess of Portugal, our dearly beloved sister, and the most serene Charles the Second, King of Great Britain, between Francis de Mello, Count de Ponte, Member of our Council of War, General of Artillery in the Province of Alenteio, and our Ambassador Extraordinary to the most serene Charles the Second, King of Great Britain, on the one part, and on the other part between the most illustrious Edward Earl of Clarendon, High Chancellor of England, Thomas Earl of Southampton, High Treasurer of England, George Duke of Albemarle, Master of the Horse to the King, and Captain General of the Armies in Great Britain and Ireland, James Duke of Ormond, Steward of the Kings Household, Edward Earl of Manchester, Chamberlain of the Kings Household, Edward Nicholas & William Morice, Knights, Principal Secretaries of State to the King, Commissioners and Deputies on the part of the said most serene King of Great Britain &c., of which treaty the tenor is here inserted.

Treaty between the most serene and most potent Charles the Second, King of Great Britain &c. and Alfonsus the Sixth, King of Portugal, for establishing a stricter peace and union between both Kings and principally to settle the marriage between the most serene King of Great Britain and the most serene Princess the Infanta of Portugal, made and concluded by the most illustrious and most honourable persons Edward Earl of Clarendon, High Chancellor of England, Thomas Earl of Southampton, High Treasurer of England, George Duke of Albemarle, Master of the Horse to the King and Captain General of the Armies in Great Britain and Ireland, James Duke of Ormond, Steward of the Kings Household, Edward Earl of Manchester, Chamberlain of the Kings Household, Edward Nicholas and William Morice, Knights, Principal Secretaries of State to the King, Commissioners on the part of the King of Great Britain; and by His Excellency Francis de Mello, Count de Ponte, Ambassador Extraordinary of the King of Portugal, on the part of the said King of Portugal.

Whereas after having duly weighed and deliberated upon every particular, it has been mutually covenanted between the most serene and most potent Charles, by the grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland &c. and Alfonsus, by the same grace, King of Portugal and Algarves &c., that the most serene and most potent King of Great Britain shall, with the utmost expedition that the completing so great a business will admit of, espouse the most excellent Princess, the Lady Catherine Infanta of Portugal, in order at the same time to establish a more solid and durable peace between the two Crowns and promote the mutual interest of both nations, as it will henceforth behove each of them to consult the advantages of the other, no less than if they were immediately its own, it is hereby covenanted and concluded,—

1.

That all treaties made from the year one thousand six hundred and forty-one to this time between Great Britain and Portugal, shall be ratified and confirmed in every particular and to all intents, and shall by the present treaty receive equally full virtue and validity as if special mention were, or should have been made, of every article, word for word, therein respectively contained.

2.

The King of Portugal, with the assent and advice of his Council, gives, transfers, grants, and confirms by these presents to the King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors for ever, the city and castle of Tangier, with all its rights, profits, territories and appurtenances whatsoever and together with the revenue and income, the direct, full and absolute dominion and sovereignty of that city and castle, and the aforesaid factories with all their royalties, freely, fully, entirely and absolutely, and also covenants and grants that the full and peaceable possession of the aforesaid city and castle, and of the other premises, shall, with all possible expedition, be freely and effectually delivered to the King of Great Britain for his use in pursuance of this cession; and it is agreed that as soon as this treaty shall be signed by the King of Great Britain and the contract of marriage between the said King and the Lady Infanta shall take place, according to the terms of this treaty, the said King shall send to Lisbon five ships of war, or as many as he shall judge proper, which shall there receive directions to sail to the port of Tangier and to remain there, both for the transportation of the garrison and for the security of the place, and as soon as the Governor of that place shall have made known that he has executed the directions of the King of Portugal concerning the delivery of the said places, the treaty itself being also ratified and confirmed by the King of Portugal, the King of Great Britain shall with the utmost diligence receive notice of the premises; whereupon he shall forthwith dispatch a fleet of twelve ships of war to the port

of Lisbon, which within four or five days after its arrival there shall have orders to go and take and enter upon effectual possession of the town and castle of Tangier, together with the other premises, for the use of the King of Great Britain; which town with its castles, territories and other premises, shall be ceded to, and remain under the absolute dominion and sovereignty of the King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors, and become annexed to his imperial Crown for ever.

3.

That all the Military and other inhabitants of the aforesaid town and Castle of Tangier, or so many as choose to remain and reside there, shall be treated on the most friendly footing: the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion shall be permitted to them, and in all civil matters they shall obey the King of Great Britain, and as subject to and under the dominion of the said King, they shall be ruled and governed by the same laws and customs as have hitherto been used and approved in the aforesaid town and castle. Furthermore, unto the Military and other inhabitants, of whatsoever condition, who shall be desirous of returning to Portugal, full liberty shall be granted to sell and dispose of all their effects, and they shall afterwards, whenever they desire it, be transported to Portugal in vessels furnished by the King of Great Britain, together with the artillery that may, without detriment, be spared from the fortifications.

4.

As soon as the town of Tangier, with its castle and territories shall (in pursuance of this treaty, for the ceding and transferring the sovereignty and absolute dominion thereof to the King of Great Britain) have been effectually delivered into the use and possession of the said King of Great Britain, the fleet shall return to Lisbon, where the Lady Infanta shall be received on board the Admiral ship with such tokens and manifestations of joy and respect, and such formalities as become the high rank and dignity of her person.

5.

The King of Portugal promises and obliges himself by these Presents to give to the King of Great Britain, as a dowry with the said Lady Infanta, his sister, two millions of Crowns or Portuguese Crusadoes, of which one-half shall be actually deposited on board the said fleet before the Princess herself is embarked, and the said half or so large a portion of it as shall consist of money, shall forthwith be delivered (to be carried afterwards to account) to such persons as the King of Great Britain shall have appointed to receive it for his own use. But such moiety of the portion to be deposited on board the fleet as shall consist of jewels, sugar and other merchandise, shall not be carried to the account of the King of Great Britain, but shall be imported into the river Thames for the use of such persons as the King of Portugal shall have empowered to receive that part. These persons however shall be bound (and the King of Portugal binds himself for such payment to be actually made by the same persons, within two months after that part shall have been delivered to them), effectually to account for, and pay to the said King of Great Britain the full and entire value of the same in English money, as above stipulated. In regard to the other half of the dowry (amounting to one million of Crowns or Portuguese Crusadoes) the King of Portugal obliges himself to pay within the space of one year after the arrival of the said Princess in England, that is to say, in two instalments, the one within six months next following, the other within the term of the said year, both payments to be made in the city of London, out of the produce of the jewels and other merchandise to be transported on board the ships of the said King of Great Britain as aforesaid, and such portion of this half as shall consist thereof, shall be transported to England

for the use of such persons as the King of Portugal shall have appointed to receive it: which persons shall be bound (as above specified) within the said terms, effectually to account for and pay to the King of Great Britain the full and entire value thereof in English money.

6.

From the time when the most serene Infanta shall have been received on board the Royal Fleet, she, together with all her retinue, shall be transported to England at the cost and charges of the most serene Lord the King of Great Britain; who as soon as he shall be apprised of the most desirable news of her Majesty's arrival on the coast of England, shall hasten with all diligence to receive her, and her reception shall be attended with all those demonstrations and marks of affection that are due to the dignity of so great a personage, and may prove answerable to her Majestys expectations, at which time the instrument of marriage shall be publickly recited, to which both the Lord King and the Lady Infanta shall personally give their assent, and everything else shall be performed and observed for the splendour, solemnity, and completion of this transaction that can be expected on the part of the most serene King of Portugal.

7.

It is also covenanted that the exercise of the Roman Catholic religion shall be freely permitted to the most serene Queen of England and her household: for which purpose in all the palaces or Royal houses in which it may please her Majesty at any time to reside, she shall have a Chappel or other place destined to such use; and this exactly in the same manner as it was formerly allowed to the still-surviving Queen-Mother. She also shall have at her own option, chaplains and ecclesiastics in the same number and of the same sort as the aforesaid Queen had, and with the same privileges and immunities. The King of Great Britain promises moreover, that he will give her no molestation himself, nor suffer any person whatsoever to give her any on account of such things as relate to conscience and religion.

8.

That the King of Great Britain, within the space of one year after the Queen's arrival in England, shall assign and secure to her as a nuptial gift and jointure, thirty thousand pounds a year of English money, as also one palace or Royal house at least, wherein her Majesty may reside and dwell; which shall be fitted up and furnished in a manner suitable to her dignity, and of which she shall have the use during her life, in case she should survive her Royal consort.

9.

That her Majesty's household shall be settled from the time of her arrival in England and shall consist of such a number of officers and domestics as become her rank, in the same manner as they were allowed to the Queen-Mother.

10.

If her Majesty should survive the King of Great Britain, and should incline to return to Portugal, or to go to any other country, she shall be at liberty so to do, and to carry with her all her jewels, effects, and moveables. The King of Great Britain, at the same time, obliges his heirs and successors by these presents to provide for the safe and honourable transportation of her Majesty, in a manner becoming her Royal character, and at their own cost and charges. He moreover binds his said heirs and successors to the annual payment of the aforesaid thirty thousand pounds to the said Queen in the same manner as if she had remained in England.

11.

That for the better improvement of the English interest and commerce in the East Indies, and that the King of Great Britain may be better enabled to assist, defend, and protect the subjects of the King of Portugal in those parts from the power and invasion of the States of the United Provinces, the King of Portugal, with the assent and advice of his Council, gives, transfers, and by these presents grants and confirms to the King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors for ever, the Port and Island of Bombay in the East Indies, with all the rights, profits, territories, and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging; and together with the income and revenue, the direct, full and absolute dominion and sovereignty of the said port, island, and premises, with all their royalties, freely, fully, entirely and absolutely. He also covenants and grants that the quiet and peaceable possession of the same shall with all convenient speed be freely and effectually delivered to the King of Great Britain or to the persons thereto appointed by the said King of Great Britain for his use. In pursuance of this cession, the inhabitants of the said island (as subjects of the King of Great Britain, and under his sovereignty, crown, jurisdiction, and government) being permitted to remain there and to enjoy the free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion in the same manner as they do at present, it being always understood, as it is now declared once for all, that the same regulations shall be observed for the exercise and preservation of the Roman Catholic religion in Tangier and all other places which shall be ceded and delivered by the King of Portugal into the possession of the King of Great Britain, as were stipulated and agreed to on the surrender of Dunkirk into the hands of the English: and when the King of Great Britain shall send his fleet to take possession of the said Port and Island of Bombay, the English shall have instructions to treat the subjects of the King of Portugal throughout the East Indies in the most friendly manner, to help and assist them, and to protect them in their trade and navigation there.

12.

In order that the subjects of the King of Great Britain may enjoy more ample benefits from their trade and commerce throughout the King of Portugals dominions, it is covenanted that the merchants and factors (over and above the grants made to them by former treaties) shall in virtue of this treaty have the liberty of residing in all places where they shall judge proper; and particularly that they shall dwell and enjoy the same privileges and immunities, so far as they relate to trade, as the Portuguese themselves, in the cities and towns of Goa, Cochin, and Diu; provided however that the subjects of the King of Great Britain, resident in any of the aforesaid places, shall not exceed the number of four families in any one of them.

13.

The subjects of the King of Great Britain shall enjoy the same privileges, liberties, immunities in the city of Bahia do todos los Sanctos, Penambuco, and Rio de Jenairo in the province of Brasil, and throughout all the other dominions of the King of Portugal in the West Indies.

14.

'If however the King of Great Britain, or his subjects, should at any time hereafter recover from the States-General of the United Netherlands, or from any others, any towns, castles, or territories, that may have belonged heretobefore to the Crown of Portugal, the King of Portugal, with the assent and advice of his Council, grants the supreme sovereignty, and the full, entire and absolute dominion of the same, and of every of them whatsoever, to the said King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors for ever freely, entirely, and absolutely (excepting Mascota, which

is now inhabited by the Arabs), and if even the Island of Zeila (commonly called Zeilam) should in any manner whatsoever come into the possession of the King of Portugal, he binds and obliges himself, by this treaty, to cede and transfer to the King of Great Britain the town and port of Galla, with a full and absolute dominion over it, and effectually to deliver possession of the said town and port with all their appurtenances, to the said King of Great Britain; the aforesaid King of Portugal reserving, however, to himself the town and port of Columbo, but the trade for cinnamon shall nevertheless be equally divided between the English and the Portuguese. In like manner if ever the said island should come into the power of the King of Great Britain, he is bound effectually to restore and surrender the dominion and possession of the town and port of Columbo to the King of Portugal, the trade for cinnamon being in like manner aforesaid to be equally divided between the English and the Portuguese.

15.

In consideration of all which concessions and privileges, contributing so manifestly to the utility and benefit of the King of Great Britain and his subjects in general; and for those places of so much value and consequence which are to be made over for ever to the King of Great Britain and his heirs, and will add so considerably to his dominions, as well as on account of the dowry itself so greatly exceeding any ever given with an Infanta of Portugal before, the King of Great Britain promises and declares, with the assent and advice of his Council, that he will pay the sincerest regard to the interest and welfare of Portugal and of all its dominions, and that he will, with his utmost power, take upon him the defence of it both by land and sea, as if it were England itself; and to this end will, at his own charge, transport thither two regiments of horse, of five hundred men each, and two regiments of foot, each consisting of one thousand, who shall be all armed and equipped at the expense of the King of Great Britain. But after their arrival in Portugal, they shall enter into the pay of the King of Portugal, and if the said regiments should be diminished, either by loss in battle or by other means, the King of Great Britain shall supply the deficiencies of number at his own cost. In the meantime he shall cause the said regiments of horse and foot to be transported, as soon as the Lady Infanta shall arrive in England, in case the King of Portugal should then require it.

16.

The King of Great Britain further promises, with the assent and advice of his Council, that he will, on the requisition of the King of Portugal, whenever and so often as Portugal shall be invaded, send thither ten good ships of war, and whenever or so often as it shall be infested with pirates, he will then dispatch three or four; all which ships shall be sufficiently manned and furnished with provisions for eight months, to be computed from the time they shall set sail from England, and shall obey the commands and directions of the King of Portugal, and if necessary that they should continue there longer than six months, the King of Portugal shall supply them with provisions for the time they remain, and for one month more. On their departure for England should the King of Portugal be dangerously attacked, and closely pressed by his enemies, all the King of Great Britains ships at that time in the Mediterranean Sea, or in the port of Tangier, shall have orders, in such cases, to repair to the assistance and defence of the King of Portugal, and to act according to his instructions. And in consideration of the above mentioned grants and concessions on the part of the King of Portugal, the King of Great Britain, his heirs and successors shall at no time require any compensation for such assistance.

17.

Besides the levies which the King of Portugal, in virtue of past treaties, shall have the liberty of making, the King of Great Britain, by the present treaty obliges himself, in case the

Port of Lisbon, or any other maritime place, be besieged or beset by the Spaniards, or by any other enemy, to furnish proper assistance, both in ships and troops, according as the circumstance of affairs and the situation of the King of Portugal shall appear to require.

18.

The King of Great Britain, with the assent and advice of his Council, engages and promises never to agree to such a treaty of peace with Spain as may in the least preclude him, either directly or indirectly, from sending full and sufficient succours to Portugal for its necessary defence, and never to restore Dunkirk or Jamaica to the King of Spain, nor ever to neglect employing any means that may be requisite for the safety of Portugal, notwithstanding he should thereby be compelled to go to war with the King of Spain.

19.

It is further covenanted and agreed by the King of Great Britain that the said Princess of Portugal, in consideration of the dowry given with her by the King of Portugal, shall renounce all rights of inheritance, both paternal and maternal, or of any escheat or reversion either of lands or houses, or of moveables, jewels or monies by whatsoever right or title she might claim them as well as to whatever might revert to her in future (excepting what shall hereafter be excepted) and which might either have been bequeathed to her by the late King her father, or have devolved to her upon his demise, according to the laws of Portugal, under title of dowry or which might descend to her on the decease of the Queen, her mother according to the same laws. It being, however, understood that the said Princess does in no wise renounce, nor did she mean or intend to renounce, any right, inheritance, title, claim, or interest which she herself or any of her heirs or descendants may have in or to the crown or kingdom of Portugal or any of its dominions in whatsoever manner such rights now do or may hereafter appertain to her or to them, but all and singular these rights to the said kingdom and crown which may in any wise devolve to her in future she wholly and expressly reserves to herself, her heirs and descendants, and retains, and means to retain them, entirely and effectually, both at present and in all time to come.

20.

Finally it is covenanted and concluded that the aforesaid most serene Kings shall sincerely and faithfully observe all and singular the articles contained in and settled by the present treaty, and cause them to be observed by the subjects and inhabitants of their respective kingdoms, neither shall they themselves, directly nor indirectly, infringe them, nor suffer them to be infringed by the subjects and inhabitants of their respective kingdoms, and all and singular the articles above stipulated they shall ratify and confirm by their letters patent, accurately drawn up and engrossed in due and proper form, signed with their own hands, and sealed with their great seals. And they shall faithfully, truly, and effectually deliver, or cause them interchangeably to be delivered, within three months after the date of these presents. In faith and testimony of all which, we, the Commissioners of the King of Great Britain, being duly authorised or that purpose, have subscribed and signed this present treaty with our hands and seals.

Done at the Palace of Whitehall *the Twenty-third day of the month of June, in the year of our Lord One thousand Six hundred and Sixty-one.*

CLARENDON C.
SOUTHAMPTON.
ALBEMARLE.
MANCHESTER.
EDW^{D}. NICHOLAS.
WILL^{M} MORICE.

Letters patent, dated 11th January 1661, by the Queen Regent on behalf of the King of Portugal constituting Plenipotentiaries to make said treaty of marriage.

Alfonsus, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves in this and on the other side of the sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and of the conquest, navigation, and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India &ca

Be it known to all to whom these my letters of general and special power shall come, that for as much as it is convenient to adjust and carry into execution, through the Divine favour, the marriage which is negotiating between the most high and the most potent Prince Charles, King of Great Britain, my good brother and cousin, and the Infanta Lady Catherine, my dearly beloved and valued sister, from the confidence and trust I repose in the prudence, zeal, and fidelity of Francis deMello, Count de Ponte of my Council of War, General of Artillery in the Army and in the province of Alenteio, Commendator of the Commendaries of St Mary de Montimor, St Peter Fins da Marinha, St Martindas Freizadas, St James de Godofreus, and St Salvador de Fornelos of the Order of Our Lord Jesus Christ, and my Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Great Britain, my good brother and cousin, I do hereby give and grant unto him my full power, in the most complete and ample manner that I can give and grant it, and that is necessary in such cases, and constitute him my lawful General and Special Commissioner in my name, and as if I were present, to treat, stipulate, covenant, assent to and sign every act of whatsoever nature, quality, condition, or importance which may relate to, and be requisite for, the aforesaid marriage, with any other Agents, Commissioners, or Deputies of the King of Great Britain, who shall exhibit their powers and commissions in sufficient form for the aforesaid purpose; and I will observe and perform whatever shall be by him agreed and assented to, with the conditions, covenants, and obligations, and under the penalties and engagements which shall be by him settled and adjusted, for which purpose I give and grant unto him full power and authority of administration, general and special, and do by these presents engage and promise upon my Royal faith and word to keep, maintain, and observe, and truly and effectually to perform whatever my said Ambassador and Commissioner shall stipulate, allow, assent to, or sign relative to the said marriage of whatever nature, quality, or importance, and that I will hold the same for good and valid in all time coming; for performance whereof I hereby bind my patrimonial possessions as well as those of my Crown. In fuller assurance of all which I have ordered these my letters of general and special power to be made, signed by myself, and sealed with the seal of my arms.

Given in the city of Lisbon *the Eleventh day of the month of January One thousand six Hundred and Sixty-one.* Done by Gaspar deFaria Severin.

By the Queen.

Letters Patent, dated 11th January 1661, authorising said Plenipotentiaries to enter into secret article of treaty:—

Alfonsus, by the Grace of God, King of Portugal and of the Algarves on this and on the other side of the sea in Africa, Lord of Guinea, and of the conquest, navigation, and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia, and India &ca. By these presents I give all necessary power and authority to Francis deMello, Count de Ponte, of my Council of War, General of Artillery in the Army and in the province of Alenteio, Commendator of the Commendaries of St Mary de Montimor, St Peter Fins da Marinha, St Martin das Freizadas, St James de Godofrens, and St Salvador de Fornelos, and my Ambassador Extraordinary to the King of Great Britain, my good brother and cousin, for me and in my name, to enter into engagements of peace,

friendship, and alliance, as well as any other of union and advantage between the two Crowns of Portugal and England, and to admit into those engagements any other Princes or States, to make levies of infantry or cavalry, to treat with superior and inferior commanding officers, and to affreight ships and squadrons; all in the manner and form, and under the conditions and covenants he shall think proper to stipulate; and whatever he shall transact in the premises, I will hold good, firm, and valid, as if it had been agreed to and settled by my own self, notwithstanding any laws, rights, decrees of Courts and customs, all which shall be dispensed with in the present case, as if they had been here particularly and expressly mentioned, all which I do of my mere motion, certain knowledge, royal and absolute authority, in the amplest form and manner that it can lawfully be done. In testimony whereof I have ordered these letters to be passed, signed and sealed with the great seal of my arms. Given in the city of Lisbon *the Eleventh day of the month of January.*

Done by Lewis Texeira de Carvalho *in the year from the birth of Our Lord Jesus Christ, One thousand Six hundred and Sixty-one.* Written by Gaspar de Faria Severim.

By the Queen.

Letters Patent, dated 4th April 1661, of Charles II. constituting Plenipotentiaries to enter into said treaties:—

Charles II, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, Defender of the Faith &c. To all and singular to whom these Letters shall come, Greeting. Whereas the most serene Prince the Lord Alfonsus, by the same grace, King of Portugal, the Algarves &c., has deputed to us his Ambassador Extraordinary in order to impart to us his earnest desire to enter into a stricter friendship with us and to establish and preserve a solid peace and reciprocation of good offices together with an extensive and flourishing commerce between our respective subjects; but principally to treat of and conclude a treaty of marriage between us and the most serene Princess the Lady Catherine Infanta of Portugal. We, who are also most thoroughly persuaded that nothing rebounds more to the glory of the Almighty, and to the prosperity of the Christian world, than for Christian Princes and States to cultivate an inviolable peace and harmony among them; and that nothing can at the same time more effectually contribute to the perpetual safety to our kingdoms, nor be more acceptable to the wishes of our subjects, than for us to be blest with a royal progeny by means of that marriage; we do therefore most willingly and cordially agree and consent to the aforesaid desire of the King of Portugal. Know ye therefore that we reposing especial confidence in the well known prudence and integrity of our trusty and entirely beloved cousins and Privy Councillors, Edward Earl of Clarendon, High Chancellor of England, Thomas Earl of Southampton, High Treasurer of England, George Duke of Albemarle, Master of our Horse, James Duke of Ormond, Steward of our household, Edward Earl of Manchester, Chamberlain of our household, Edward Nicholas and Willian Morice, Knights, our principal Secretaries of State, have appointed, ordained, and constituted, and by these presents do appoint, ordain, and constitute them our true and undoubted Commissioners, Deputies, and Agents; giving and granting to all or any four of them, full and plenipotentiary power and authority, as well as a general and special commission to confer, treat, and conclude in our name, with the aforesaid Ambassador Extraordinary of the most serene King of Portugal, duly empowered and authorised for that purpose, concerning the aforesaid stricter peace and union, and the extension and improvement of commerce, and also concerning the aforesaid marriage, and to settle at the same time every other matter that may conduce and contribute to a more solid peace, a more intimate connexion, and a more extensive commerce between our kingdoms, dominions, and subjects

reciprocally, and to frame articles and necessary instruments concerning these and the aforesaid marriage, to require and receive the like from the other party; and finally to regulate all circumstance whatsoever relating to and touching the premises that shall be found necessary; promising faithfully and on the word of a King that we will ratify, confirm, and graciously assent to all and every particular that shall be settled, covenanted, and concluded respecting the premises, or any part of them, between the aforesaid Ambassador of the King of Portugal and our before mentioned Commissioners, Deputies, and Agents, or any four of them; that we will observe them on our part, and take care that they be observed by our subjects. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent.

Witness ourself at Westminster *the Twenty-fourth day of April, in the thirteenth year of our Reign.*

CHARLES R.

Ratification dated 25th August 1661 by the Queen Regent of Portugal of said treaty of marriage:—

Wherefore having thoroughly considered and examined the aforementioned treaty containing twenty articles, we do by these our letters patent, approve, ratify, and confirm the same, together with all and several the particulars therein contained. In testimony whereof we have signed these letters with our own hand, and have ordered our Royal great seal to be affixed to them in our Chancery. Given in our Court and city of Lisbon, *the Twenty-eight day of the month of August.* Done by Lewis Texeira de Carvalho *in the year from the birth of Christ One thousand Six hundred and Sixty-one.* Subscribed by me Gaspar de Faria Severim, of her sacred Majestys Council and Her Secretary of State.

LOUISA R.

Copy of treaty or articles on which Antonio De Mello e Castro, Viceroy of Goa, delivered up the Island of Bombay to Humphrey Cook, 14th January 1665.

Articles by which Bombay was delivered by Antonio de Mello e Castro, Viceroy and Captain General of Goa.

1st.—The island of Bombay should be delivered to the English gentlemen with a declaration that whereas the other islands of the jurisdiction of Bassein have through the bay of the said island of Bombay their commerce, trade and navigation with equal right, liberty and freedom the said English gentlemen shall never prevent or cause any impediment, nor levy any tribute or Gabell neither on the importation of salt or any other merchandize of those islands and countrys, nor on any other articles which may be brought there from abroad; and it shall be free for all vessels loaded or empty to navigate from the said islands and countrys of the Portuguese or other nations that might come to them, and the subjects of the King of Great Britain shall not oblige them to make their first discharge or pay any thing in their Custom House, nor by any other means whatsoever, nor shall they for this purpose make use of any pretence because it is thus declared from this time for ever; and they shall not only have good treatment and free passages to our countrys, but to those of other parts as they have hitherto been in the habit of doing.

2d.—That the Port of Bandora in the island of Salsette or any other of the island shall be impeded and all vessels from that port or ports and other coming to them shall be allowed to pass and repass very franckly, and the English gentlemen shall not alledge that they pass under their guns, because it is under this condition that the island is delivered to them and

they cannot expect more than what is granted to them by the articles of peace and the marriage treaty.

3d.—That they shall not admit any deserter from our country, be it for whatever cause, nor shall they under any pretence whatever pretend to conceal or defend them, as this is the most effectual means of preserving * * * * scandalous practice and future injuries, and in case of any person going to them they are obliged to send and deliver him up to the Captain for the time being of the city of Bassein, and because many Gentoos who have in their charge goods and money belonging to the Portuguese and other subjects of His Majesty by way of retaining the whole it may happen that they may come to Bombay and shelter themselves under the shadow and protection of the colours of the Most Serene King of England, the English gentlemen shall not only apprehend such people till they satisfy what they may owe, and on their not doing it within two mos they shall deliver them up to the Captain of Bassaim in order to satisfy the parties as it may be just and right.

4th.—That the English gentlemen shall not interfere in matters of Faith, nor will compell the inhabitants of the said Island of Bombay neither directly or indirectly to change their Faith or to go and attend their Sermons, and shall allow the Ecclesiastical Ministers the exercise of their jurisdiction without the least impediment, being a condition mentioned in the Articles of Peace, under which the delivery of the Island is ordered to be made, and making out any time to the contrary it is understood, that the whole agreed upon and promised will be violated, and that the right of the said Island shall fall again into the Crown of Portugal.

5th.—That too the Fleets of the King of Portugal our Master both ships of the line and the small oared vessels and any other vessels of his, will at all time be free to sail in and out of the said Bay without the least impediment, nor will they be obliged to ask any leave, because by the reason of the other Islands and countrys belonging to him a part of the said Bay belongs also to him, and it is free to him to make use of it as his own without any doubt or question.

7th.—That all the inhabitants residing at Bombay as well as those who may have estates in the said Island, when they should not like to reside in the said Island it shall be free to them to farm out their estates or sell the same on the best terms they may be able to obtain; and if the English gentlemen should require them, it shall be for their just and equal value and not on any other terms, but if the English gentlemen should not chuse to buy them, nor the holders live in them, it shall be free to them to alienate the same, and until they do so, it shall likewise be free to them to enjoy and make use of the same as they have hitherto done without the least contradiction from the part of the English gentlemen.

7th.—That the inhabitants of the said Islands of Salsette, Caranjah and Baragao and of other places of our jurisdiction shall freely fish in the said Bay and River and in the arm of the sea which enters and divides Bombay from Salsette by Bandora till the Bay; and the English gentlemen shall not at any time prevent them nor will they at any time and under any pretence whatever demand any tribute on this account, and the inhabitants of Bombay shall be allowed to do the same with the same liberty and freedom.

8th.—That the Curumbies, Bandarins, and the rest of the people (Abunhados a sort of people bound to serve the Landholders) or inhabitants of the villages of our jurisdiction shall not be admitted at Bombay and on their or any of them resorting thereto, they shall be immediately delivered up to their respective owners, and same shall be observed with respect to slaves which may run away and likewise with regard to the artificers that may go from our countrys to Bombay, such as Carpenters, Weavers, Turners, Joiners, Caulkers, Sayers, Drillers, and Smiths and any other they shall be immediately delivered up; and if the English gentlemen

should at any time require these artificers they shall ask them from the Captain of Bassaim, who will send them for a limited time, they keeping their familys in our countrys and on their being still wanted even after the expiration of the limited time they shall go and present themselves to the Captain of Bassaim for the time being to whom the English gentlemen shall ask for them again, and know thereby that neither the capitulations nor the good neighbouringship, which we shall also observe, is not to be violated.

9th.—That in case any of the deserters should be willing to change his Religion and to the confession of the English gentlemen to prevent their being restored to us, the English gentlemen shall not consent thereto, and the same shall be observed on our part with regard to those that may desert to our countrys.

10th.—That although the Manor right of the Lady the Proprietrix of Bombay is taken away from her estates if she lives in the Island, and they are not to be entermiddled with or taken away from her unless it be of her free will, she being a woman of quality they are necessary for her maintenance, but after death, and her heirs succeed to those estates the English gentlemen may if they chuse take them, paying for the same their just value, as is provided in the case of other Proprietors of Estates, and should the English gentlemen now wish to take her houses to build Forts thereupon they shall immediately pay her their just value.

11th.—That every persons possessing Revenue at Bombay either by Patrimonial or Crown Lands they shall not be deprived thereof except in cases which the Laws of Portugal direct and their sons and descendents shall succeed to them with the same right and clause above mentioned, and those who may sell the said Patrimonial or Crown Estates shall transfer to the purchaser the same right and perpetuity they had, that the purchaser may enjoy the same and their successors in the like manner.

12th.—That the Parish Priests and Monks or regular Clergy that reside in Bombay shall have all due respect paid to them as agreed upon, and the Churches shall not be taken for any use whatever nor sermons shall be preached in them, and those who may attempt it should be punished in such manner as to serve as an example.

13th.—That the inhabitants of Bombay and the landholders of that Island shall not be obliged to pay more than the foros they use to pay to His Majesty, this condition being expressly mentioned in the capitulations.

14th.—That there shall be a good understanding and reciprocal friendship between both parties rendering one another every good office like good friends as this was the end of the delivery of this and other places, and the intention of His Most Serene King of Great Britain, as appears by the Treaty made and entered into by and between both Crowns.

Given at Pangim, the 14th January 1665.

Letter dated 10th March 1676/7 from Charles II. to the Viceroy of Goa repudiating Mr. Humphrey Cooks Treaty or Convocation of the 8th January 1665 :—

Charles the Second, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith &ca &ca. To the most illustrious and most excellent Lord Lewis de Mendoça Furtado, Count of Lauradio, Viceroy and Captain General of the Indian Affairs and Dominions, under the command and authority of the most serene Lord Peter, Prince of Portugal, Regent &ca, our very dear friend, sendeth greeting. Most illustrious and most excellent Lord Viceroy, our very dear friend,—Our subjects throughout the East Indies exercising trade have lately preferred their complaints to us that they had experienced little of that friendly behaviour which they expected from the Portuguese nation, but, on the contrary, had met with much worse treatment there than the treaty of marriage between us and our

dearest Consort seemed to promise. In order to remedy this evil our intention is shortly to elucidate and explain the eleventh article of that treaty conjointly with our aforesaid brother the most serene Prince of Portugal, by whose justice we doubt not our sovereign rights in the Port and Island of Bombay and their Dependencies will be vindicated from that very unjust capitulation which Humphrey Cook was forced to submit to at the time when that place was first transferred to our possession, which capitulation neither he, Humphrey, was empowered to come into, nor any one else to impose upon him, in contravention to a compact framed in so solemn and religious a manner. We therefore are determined to protest against the said capitulation as prejudicial to our Royal dignity, and derogatory to our right, which we hold in the higher estimation for coming to us in part of the dowry with our aforesaid dearest Consort.

We shall signify to our abovementioned brother the Prince of Portugal, with how much displeasure we have learnt that our subjects going by sea on the prosecution of their trade into the dominion of the Great Mogul and Savagee (between whom and us a good understanding exists, and who are not at variance with the Portuguese, which obviates all pretexts for obstructing the free passage) are, nevertheless, against the laws and customs of all nations, compelled to pay a tribute for sailing only through the open streights of Tannah as also for passing by Carinjah, though lying contiguous on the very waters of our said Port; neither of which proceedings we can submit to; nor do we doubt that the said Prince of Portugal will order to be refunded whatever has so wrongfully and so much against all precedent been exacted from our subjects; and besides other grievances which he will not fail to redress. That he will also take into serious consideration the affront offered to our person and the hardships and damages sustained by our subjects on account of the said island of Bombay, together with its dependencies, not being at first delivered to us faithfully and according to agreement as it ought to have been. In the mean time we have forbidden our subjects of the East India Company to submit to such arbitrary and unjustifiable exactions as paying the tribute at Tannah and Carinjah, which are not less inconsistent with our Royal sovereign right, than contrary to the laws and customs of all nations. For not even in the streight called the Sound on the coast of Denmark is any tax or toll imposed in an arbitrary manner, a moderate sum only being paid for lighthouses and beacons erected for the security of navigation; nor was this even levied before treaties and stipulations had been made between Princes for that purpose; while our subjects are willing and ready to pay the customary port duties and charges respectively settled in different places (which they refuse not to do when they trade in any part of the Portuguese dominions) we do not see with what right anything further can be demanded of them. We have therefore thought it proper to signify all these particulars to your Excellency in an amicable manner, both on account of your exalted character and the authority you are deservedly invested with in those counties, next in dignity to Royalty itself, as well as in consideration of the great regard and respect which you profess for our person. Neither have we the least doubt that your Excellency will not only perform, to the utmost of your power, whatever is consistent with equity and with the aforesaid treaty; but will likewise, as occasion offers, treat our subjects with due benevolence, and act with readiness in whatever you may judge conducive to their service and interest. We, on our part, shall certainly be ready to render the like good offices to the Portuguese and to all who are in friendship with your Excellency.

And here we should have ended for the present, but that our aforesaid subjects have further informed us that the one-half of the customs which are paid at Gombroone in Persia belong of right to them, in the same manner as the Portuguese receive them at Cong in the

same kingdom. It has been usual among the Europeans settled in India to grant passports or letters of safe conduct to the shipping of the Natives (which are called Junks) in order to secure their navigation to Persia and to other parts on those coasts. But it has lately happened (in opposition to the aforesaid practice) that such passports have, by your Excellencys directions, been denied to those that were bound to Gombroone. In consequence of which all those vessels were necessarily obliged either to proceed to Cong or to expose themselves to those dangers, which they are liable to who venture by sea without passports to Gombroone, where (as already observed) the English receive a moiety of the customs. But as this unequal distribution of passports not only seems to indicate a sort of ill-will to the English nation, but to carry with it an appearance of injustice, and might very reasonably provoke our aforesaid Company of Merchants to commit retaliations: we therefore most amicably and most earnestly request it of your Excellency to withdraw that prohibition, and all other orders whatsoever delivered for that purpose, as repugnant to the aforesaid treaty of marriage, of which the principal and most essential intention was to unite both nations in the strictest bonds of friendship and to engage them to treat each other with the most brotherly affection and goodwill. This shall always be most cordially observed on our part and we hope will in like manner be observed on the part of your Excellency, whom we finally recommend to the protection of the Almighty. Given at our palace of Whitehall *the Tenth day of March 1676-7.*

Your Excellencys good friend,

CHARLES R.

To the Most Illustrious and Most Excellent Lord Lewis de Mendonça Furtado, Count of Lawradio, Viceroy and Captain General of the Indian Affairs and Dominions, under the command and authority of the Most Serene Lord Peter, Regent &c. Prince of Portugal, our very dear friend.

APPENDIX C.

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT MADE AND ENTERED INTO BETWEEN THE RIGHT HONORABLE GERALD AUNGIER, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY, &c., AND THE PEOPLE OF THIS ISLAND, ON THE 16TH JULY 1674.

Whereas since this Isle of Bombay was surrendered to the possession of His Sacred Majesty of Great Britain, some occasions of great discontent did succeed, through the want of a due understanding of what did belong of right to the Crown and what did belong to the people which gave the original cause of seizing of lands and estates of several people to the general disquiet of His Majesty's subjects—And whereas since His Sacred Majesty did by His Royal Grant bestow the Isle of Bombay to the Honble East India Company, orders were issued by the Governor and Council of this Isle in obedience to His Majesty's and the Honble Company's Commands for restoring the said lands to the persons who were aggrieved, provided that upon examination of their titles they could show just right thereunto:—It so happened that in the examination and decision of said titles many doubts and important causes did arise which might have given great cause and disquiet to the present possessors of houses and estates in the Isle, in right of which they hold their lands became and exposed to censure. The people thought fit, of their own free motion, by mutual assent, in a public *declaration and manifesto* to propose to the Governor in Council that they would pay a yearly contribution or composition of twenty thousand Xeraphins per annum to the Honorable Company including the present quit-rent or *Foros*, provided that the present possessors of their respective lands and estates may be confirmed and established in their possessions and thereby be secured from all doubts and scruples that may arise thereafter; and that the lands formerly seized may be restored to the pretenders thereunto. The Governor and Council have duly weighed the said proposals and having just regard to the quiet content and satisfaction of the good people in general and to the establishment of this Government on the firmest bases of an everlasting and universal peace and tranquillity did think good to appoint a general assembly of the *chief representatives of the said people* to be held at the Castle of Bombay on the 1st of October last in which assembly the said Governor and Council for the reasons before expressed did chearfully give their assent to the people on desire for the further confirmation of this agreement. Whereupon *the said representatives of the people* did on the 11th of October following present unto the Governor and Council a paper containing twelve articles wherein further matters of consideration and debate arising—it pleased the said Governor and Council to appoint another *General Assembly, whereunto all the people in general interested in the affair* were invited to appear—that the debates and controversies on both sides being publicly and fairly stated, all scruples amicably and justly controverted, a happy issue and accommodation might be confirmed to the security as well of the Honble Company as of their subjects and inhabitants in general, which assembly was held in Bombay Castle on the 1st of this present November, where were then present the Honble Gerald Aungier, Governor and President, Mr. Henry Chowne, Mr. John Child, Mr. George Wilcox, Mr. James Adams, Attorney General for the Honble Company, Mr. Stephen Ustick all of the Council, as also Mr. Samuel Walker, Secretary to the said Council, and Sigr. Antonio Ifritis de Silva the Portuguese Secretary, Sigr. Louis Cassave De Lima, Assistant to the Attorney General, Father Reginald Burgos, Procurator for the Reverend Fathers of the Society of Jesus, Mr. Henry Gray, Sigr. Alvaro Perez De Tavora Lord of the Manor

of Mazagon, Sig^r. Pedro Luiz Tirrion, Procurator, Sig^r. Martin Alferio de Melo, Francisco Pretto, Juan Pereira, Ant ` ` Lima of Bombay formerly chosen as representatives of the people of this Isl ... neral, when the said *declaration and articles presented by the people were publickly read.* The contents whereof are as follows with the substance of the composition between the Honble East India Company and inhabitants of the Isle of Bombay and Mahim subjects of the said Company and others that having lands of inheritance on this Isle are living in other places.

1st.—That for the better way of agreeing in the express charges that the Company have for the defence of this Isle, the inhabitants and others aforesaid do offer to the Honble Company 20,000 Xeraphins yearly including in this sum the quit-rents that they did pay formerly and desire their conditions, viz. :—

2d.—That by virtue of this Contract all law suits and controversies shall cease between the Honble Company and the said subjects interested in this Isle concerning the possession they had formerly of their estates thereon when His Sacred Majesty of Great Britain took possession of it.

3d.—That by the said composition the Honble Company shall anew confirm the estates of the said Inhabitants notwithstanding any suspicion that the present possessors may have fallen into until this present time.

4th.—That if the Honble Company do grant to any persons not to pay that which may come to their shares, then that the said sum shall be deducted out of the 20,000 Xeraphins and this in respect this composition is made upon all estates and lands of inheritance of the interested in the Isle.

5th.—That the estates that are seized on shall be delivered again to the old possessors of what conditions soever.

6th.—That in respect the restoring the respective estates, the Honble Company would be pleased to excuse the measuring the same, that the people may not be at so great charge, considering their extreme poverty.

7th.—That, for the time to come, if any estates on the Isle come to the Honble Company by any title whatsoever or likewise by cutting any tree, or seizing any oart or Batty ground for the use of building this city, or other grounds for the defence of it, or any other fortification that *the quantity that amounts* to the said estate, *with the quit-rents*, shall be deducted according to the value of the Palmyras or grounds &c.

8th.—That the possessors may dung the trees and ground with Babanom and Cuta as they ever did do, without paying anything for the same, as a duty by way of excise or custom but what was formerly.

9th.—That in case of any storm or damage (which God forbid) the Honble Company shall deduct out of the 20,000 Xeraphins according to the loss of their estates which shall be done by honest persons from the said inhabitants.

10th.—That for the more expedient raising of the sum, the inhabitants shall appoint the persons, as likewise for the valuing the estates and for the giving satisfaction to the Honble Company at the time to come, to whom the Company shall give power for raising the said sum which shall be done for the quietness of the inhabitants and the interest of the Honble Company, as but only it shall be at the Companys charge to allow two guards at both places, Bombay and Mahim.

11th.—That the said 20,000 Xeraphins shall begin to be paid on the 9th of February 1673 in three payments every year, and the said Honble Company shall not demand the payment before that time.

12th.—That one of the principal things in this composition is the quietness and security of the inhabitants, who desire His Honor with the gentlemen of his Council and other Ministers of the Honble Company to accept and establish this Contract with the conditions herein mentioned, and that it be confirmed by His Sacred Majesty of Great Britain and the Honble Company with all that is necessary to be done without any invocation—all which the inhabitants desire to be done with all possible speed. These articles being seriously and publicly debated, all material scruples discovered and answered in both sides, it pleased the Governor and Council out of their earnest and unfeigned desire to promote the public good, peace and tranquility of the Isle, and to unite the hearts of the inhabitants in a firm and indissoluble tie of obligation to His Sacred Majesty and Honble Companys Service to declare their assent to the said articles *in the manner and on the conditions following,*—

First.—That in consideration of the 20,000 Xeraphins to be paid annually at three payments into the Honble Companys Treasury, the said Governor and Council do on behalf of the Honble East India Company promise to put a final end to all claims, pretences and law suits whatsoever which have arisen or may arise between the Honble Company and the people touching the titles, lands or estates of Palmyras, Cocoanut trees or Batty grounds throughout the whole Isle excepting what is by joint agreement excepted.

Second.—That to the present possessors be granted new Patents confirmed according to the respective titles by which their heirs and successors shall enjoy their estates.

Third.—That if the Governor and his Council at present in power or their successors shall think good in behalf of the Honble Company to exempt any persons enjoying the said lands from paying his proportion of the said contribution or shall make use of any part of the said lands for the necessary occupation of the public, abatement shall be made out of the said contribution in proportion to the lands so exempted or dispossessed of, and this in respect the said contribution is made upon all the estates and lands of inheritance of the whole Isle.

Fourth.—That all estates of Batty grounds and Cocoanut trees seized by former Government and now in possession of the Honble Company shall be restored to their respective owners, and they, their heirs and successors confirmed in their said possession as above is expressed.

Fifth.—That if in time to come any of the said lands or estates shall fall to the Honble Company by any title whatsoever—as also any trees shall be cut down, or any Oarts or Batty grounds made use of, for the building of cities, towns or fortifications, then the value of the said lands or trees shall be computed and a proportionable abatement made out of the contribution as is expressed in the third article.

Sixth.—That as to the particular of dunging the palmyras and batty grounds with fish, it is agreed unto by the Governor and Council and granted of as much import to the contribution that what part of the Isle hath this year been permitted to be dunged with Bobsay, shall be still permitted, reserving the ground which is comprehended within the line of the city which by God's assistance is intended to be built. But in respect the above said dunging the ground is forbidden generally by express orders from the Honble Company of London, it is necessary that their license be had thereunto. For the effecting whereof, it is convenient that the people do send their humble petition to the Honble Company by their ships, and the Governor and Council will intercede in their behalf and doubt not but they will be pleased to confirm the grant seeing that it is so profitable to the public.

Seventh.—That in case hereafter by reason of any storm or calamitous accident (which God divert) part of the said lands or estates be destroyed or rendered incapable of bearing fruit, it shall be referred to the Governor and Council then being to make such reasonable allowance of the contribution as shall consist with equity, good conscience and ease of the inhabitants.

Eighth.—That for the greater convenience and ease of the people in raising the said sum of 20,000 Xeraphins per annum, liberty shall be granted to the interested for to nominate and appoint from among themselves such persons of sober and honest reputation as they shall think fit for the proportionable valuation of all estates and lands and for the collecting and receiving the said money and paying it into the Honble Companys Treasury, which said persons are to be confirmed by the Governor and shall take an oath on the Holy Evangelists to deal justly and impartially with all that the Honble Company shall not be at any charge in receiving the said sum. But for the greater authority and accommodation of the said persons so appointed two officers shall be ordered by the Governor in behalf of the Honble Company to assist them in their said office as occasion shall require.

Ninth.—That all Royalties, Rights, Privileges, Immunities w^{h} did formerly belong to the Crown of Portugal of *Foras* and *Royal Rents* of what nature or condition soever they shall be saved as of right they belong to the Honble Company.

Tenth.—That in regard to the little Isle Colio reaching from the outer point westwardly of the Isle to paccary called Polo will be of great use to the Honble Company in the good design which they have for the security and defence of this whole Isle—It is hereby agreed that it is totally and wholly reserved for the use of the said Company, they making such reasonable satisfaction to the persons interested therein, as hereafter is expressed.

Eleventh.—That whereas by the manifests presented by the people the first payment of the 20,000 Xeraphins should begin the ninth of February next ensuing—It is agreed the first payment due on the 9th February shall be suspended to the 9th June following, being the year 1673, which said sum shall be left in the hands of the people by the Governor in Council towards purchasing and buying out those persons who have estates and lands in the Colio (Colaba) whom they are obliged to satisfy in their respective demands, always provided that the people shall pay the quit-rent due the 9th February as was formerly accustomed.

Twelvth.—That in regard the Company have expressly ordered a survey to be taken of the whole Isle—It is necessary that the lands and estates of each person be measured. The charges whereof shall be limited with a just moderation for the ease of the people.

Thirteenth.—That there shall be reserved for the Honble Companys service all grounds on the water side within the compass of the Isle to be disposed of in necessary occasions for the public excepting such grounds whereon there are at present planted gardens of cocoanut trees or rice grounds, as also churches, houses or warehouses of stone, and whenever for the public good it shall be necessary to make use of any of the said places or properties the Governor and Council shall make satisfaction to the interested in a reasonable manner, but the people are to take notice that they receive in this particular favor from the Honble Company, their Governor and Council. In regard that in all kingdoms of the world the ground on the water side from the distance of forty yards at least from high water marks belongs as a Sovereign right and privilege to the Kings or Princes thereof.

Fourteenth and last.—That seeing the principal aim and intentions of this happy agreement and composition are designed for the security, tranquility, peace and universal contentment of the respective inhabitants, the Governor and Council do in behalf of the Honble Company establish and ratify this agreement as perpetual and irrevocable between the Honble Company and the people, and for the further satisfaction of the inhabitants and the people they do promise to prevail with

the Honble Company to establish and confirm the same by a patent made under their hands and seals. And given under our hands and sealed with the Honble Companys Seal in Bombay Castle the 12th November 1672.

GER^D^ AUNGIER,
Governor and Presid^t^
HENRY CHOUND.
JN^O^ SHAXTON.
GEORGE WILCOX.
STEPHEN USTICK.

Captain John Shaxton, the Deputy Govr by reason of sickness, absent at the Public Assembly, this General Agreement was sent him by the Governors order, and he declared his full consent to all the contents thereof as appears by his own hand writing annexed herewith.

(Signed) SAM^L^ WALKER, Sec^y^.
JOHN CHILD.
JAMES ADAMS.

And under these the names of one hundred and twenty of the eminents of the Povo in behalf of the whole Povo * of the Isle.

Whereas the Governor and Council have been given to understand that several inhabitants of the Isle did give out divers words tending to the dishonor and discredit of the Honble Companys Government on this Isle, saying that the above said contract made between the Governor, or Honble Company and the Povo was unjust and aforesaid contract, whereupon the Governor summoned all the Povo to meet at a General Assembly in Bombay Castle this day, where being assembled accordingly, the Governor declared the cause of their assembly here this day desiring them to declare their minds freely without the least apprehension of fear concerning their sense of the said contract and whether they owned those exclamations against it, declaring further that they were at their own liberty whether it should be disannulled and made void or be confirmed, whereupon the Povo in general said they never exclaimed against the said contract but were thoroughly satisfied therewith and of the justice thereof, it being an affair of their own request and seeking after, and desired that the Governor and Council would be pleased to ratify and confirm the said contract unto them, which was unanimously on both sides agreed on, and signed and confirmed by both parties in Bombay Castle the 16th July 1674. 26, Carolo Secundi Regis, Anglie, &c.

FRANCIS DAY,
Secretary.

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* Povo means, I believe, people, parishioners, or inhabitants.

APPENDIX D.

SELECTIONS FROM THE BANTAM LETTERS.

To ye R^{t} Worp^{ll} Robt Parker Esqr, Ag^{t} for ye Honble English East India Comp^{as} affaires &^{ca} Councill, Resi^{dt} at Bantam.

R^{t} Worsp^{ll} & Hon^{d} Sirs,

Yo^{r} kindeness in accepting the humble tend^{r} of my service to ye Honble Comp^{a} by my admission into their employ has engaged me to dedicate my endeavours to ye advance of their interest, and I will faithfully and dilligently discharge y^{t} incumbent duty wth ye best of my capacity, whereof till I can render some more acceptable testimony I here present yo^{u} wth an acc^{o} of ye gen^{ll} trade of ye Kingdom of Syam, hopeing it may be of some use in yor Consultations relating to ye Honble Comp^{as} affaires in y^{s} place, being ye reall truth of every p.ticular according as my enquiries and observations during my 4 yeares residence here has informed me.

The curr^{tt} coyne of ye place silver called a tecall is divided into quarter p^{ts} called mace, into 8^{ths} called fuahs, and into 16^{ths} called sumpayes. In acc^{o}, they use ye denominations of cattees & tael, 4 tecalls being a tael & 20 tael a cattee.

The occasions of ye poore are accomodated with cowries wch rise and fall in vallew as other merchandize according to their importation from ye Island adjacent to ye Phillipinas. At an ordinary rate they are sould for 8 tecalls p. pec^{ll} & pass in ye Basar by tael keeping generally betweene ye number of 400 & 450 for a sumpay. Spanish Dollers will sell to ye Shroffs for 6 mace, fuah p. p^{so}, but ye Kings treasurer receives them of us & ye Dutch at £50 p. cattee, wch is about 1½ per cent. less. Y^{e} places whence y^{s} country has been supplyed wth silver are Japan and Manilah, from ye form^{r} whereof ye Emperour having for some years past p^{r}hibited its exportation, & ye trade wth ye latter being much declined, since ships from Cormandell navigated directly thither, Plate is growne very scarse here, & for want of mony ye method of contracts in traffick is altered to ye old troublesome way of barter.

The usuall weight is ye pec^{ll} of China, being 132 haverdepoise, but ye cattee of y^{s} place is double to y^{t} of China, 50 catt^{s} makeing a pec^{ll} & 3 pec^{ll} is a baharr.

This country abounds wth divers very usefull & vallewable comodityes of its native growth, ye exportation whereof to sundry forreigne parts maintaines a very considerable trade here. Y^{e} p.ticul^{rs} are, vizt, Agulah Wood, Tynn & Sapan, Lead, Elliphants Teeth,

Elliphants, Salt Petre, Areeck all wch are ingrossed by yo King & exposed to sale by his Ffactrs, all others being strictly prohibited yo buying them from other hands, & I have seene severe punishment inflicted on some of yo inhabitants for transgressing yt comand, but forreigners guilty of yo same fault have had theire faylings favourably winked at.

The Agulah of yr country, of yo head sort called Agulah Prannah, is esteemed superior to any in yo world. 'Tis a rich perfume growing in yo woods neare yo confines of Cambodiah, yo trade of it having been severall yeares enjoyed by an eminent Persian intitled Upray Synnorat, who by yo Kings especiall grace & favour was admitted to ys participation of yo Royall monopoly, but some time before his late decease ye Patent was revokt and 'tis now negotiated by his Mgties factory for his acco. 'Tis much used by yo Moores in Dostan, Hydrobaud, & Bengall, but more in Turkey and Arabia, & p.ticulerly grt quantityes are expended at yo Mahometans devotions in Medina & Meccah. Yo Upray used to sell it at different prizes according to its goodness, yo best at 16 catts p. pecll, much inferior to wch I have knowne sould at Mocah in yo Redd Seas for £300 p. frasell, wch amots to neare 2500 p. pecll.

Tinn does exceedingly abound here, yo whole tract of land betwixt Legoore & Tenasserie being almost one entire inexhaustible mine. It sometymes sells to Japan and China, but has always found a ready markett at Surtt, Cormandell, & Bengall, where it still continues currently vendible, tho' yo price much fallen wth in ys 4 yeares past, wch has lately mov'd yo King to make a shew of conceding to those applications being addressed to him from lowering his price from a cattee to 18 tael p. bah., but yet 'tis still just as deare as 'twas before, his Ffactors equivalently depreciating yo goods they receive in barter for it. Yo comodity has been always intyrely in yo Kings hand, and 'twas a crime little less ya capitall, for natives to make sale thereof to any except his Ffactors for his acco till yo Dutch Compa was admitted to buy it for ready money, whereof afterward more perticulerly in an acco of their trade.

Elliphants ye woods are well stored wth, & taken as occasion requires by tame ones, managed for yt purpose. Yo King keepes continually about a 1000 for his state & service, & yearely exports about 50 to Bengall and Metchlepatan on his shipps at Tenassery, besides a greater number are here sould to yo Moore merchts of those parts.

Areeck or Beetle nutt growes in plantations 'twixt yo city Indicah & ye rivers mouth neare ye towne of Bancoock, where there is yearely gathered about 25000 Pech, ye owners being strictly obliged to sell to ye King at 6 mace p. pecll, wch he againe vends for 1 tael p. pecll to yo Portuguize of Mocow & Chinezes of Canton, from wch two ports there yearely comes 5 or 6 ships and Sommahs chiefly for yt comodity, and there are alsoe some merchants inhabitants of ys place who use yo same trade.

Japan Wood growes in grt aboundance in sundry parts of yo kingdome. 'Tis exported to Japan and China, being bought by yo King, of his people, who deliver it at his warehouse for 2 mace 1 fuah p. pecll & vended againe by him for 6 mace ordinarily, but in Ano 77 he raised it 2 tecalls upon notice yt yo price was advanced in China, since wn 'tis fallen againe to yo formr rate of 6 mace.

The Salt Petre of ys country is excellent good & well refin'd as ever I saw. Yo King allowes his people 5 tecll p. pecll, but from his hand 'tis worth 8 tecll, wch is his standing price, at yt rate considerable qts are yearely bought by yo Ffactors of yo King of Amoy & Cochin China for yo service of those princes in yo p.ticuler warrs wch are betweene yo formr & yo Tartar, & yo latter wth Tonkeene.

Lead is not here in such grt qts as tynn, nor is it in quallity comparable to ots in England. 'Tis chiefly transported to Cochin China, yo Kings settled price being 10 tecall p. pecll.

Elliphants teeth are found in ye woods by people imployed on y^t^ occasion, who annually bring in above 6 or 700 pec^ll^, whereof w^t^ the King uses not, are sold by his Ffact^rs^ at ye rates following, vizt.

2	Teeth poyza	Pec^ll^	...	...	...	...16 tael.
3	D^o^	...	...	...	...	...14
4	D^o^	...	...	...	...	...12
5	D^o^	...	...	...	...	...10
6	D^o^	...	...	...	...	... 8

'Tis a comodity in gr^t^ request at Japan, China, Surr^tt^, Hydrobaud, and Bengall, but at p^r^ mentioned prizes ye advance is inconsiderable, wch has tempted some persons to intrench on the Royall prerogative & endeav^r^ a private procury of them at easier rates from other hands wherein they have not been unsuccessfull.

The more vulgar comodityes wherein all persons have liberty to trade are, vizt Iron, Jaggarah, Salt, Cheroone, Rice, Tymber, Cokernut Oyle, Raw hides. The Iron Mines are in ye N^th^ parts of ye kingdome, about Succolar & Purselock, producing sufficient for ye expense of ye country & some is yearely exported to Manilah, ye usuall price 6 or 7 tec^ll^ p. pec^ll^

This country is ye gen^ll^ granary for the adjacent parts, equalling, if not exceeding, any parts of the world in aboundance of rice wherewith ye neighbouring Malayan coast is yearely supplyed as far as Mallacca, and w^n^ it happens to be scarse & deare about Java as in An^o^ 76, 77 ye Dutch & others transport sev^ll^ shipps ladeing thith^r^. 'Tis sould by a measure called a Parrah, whereof 80 makes a Quoyan, wch weighs just 30 pec^ll^, and ye ordinary sort is usually worth 10 or 12 tecall^s^ p. Quoyan, but y^s^ yeare 'tis advanced to double as much and ye exportation strictly prohibited because ye present extraordinary inundation, exceeding wch been known in ye memory of man, has done gr^t^ damage to ye cropp upon ye grounds.

Jaggarah is made in gr^t^ aboundance at Purselock, Campeine, & Succotay, very considerable q^ts^ being yearely transported to Japan and some to Mallaccah. Its usuall price is 2 tecall 3 mace p. pec^ll^. Y^e^ country is in all parts very plentifully stored wth timb^r^ but little or none is exported, only by ye Dutch to Mallacca, & y^t^ alsoe now not considerable. Salt is in very gr^t^ q^ts^ at 2 Ports neere adjoyning to mouth of ye river called Bancosoi & Succotoi, when ye inland country is provided and ye neighbouring Malayan country plentifully supplyed, its curr^tt^ price here at ye City is 5 Pec^ll^ per Quoyan. Cokernutt Oyle is made in ye orchards neare Bancock and sould p. ye Jarr containing about 3 gall^s^ worth, when cheape 6 mace, but sometimes rises to 10 mace p. Jarr. Cheroone, whereof ye Japann^rs^ make ye excellent lacker, is a black gummie substance floeing out of a tree in sev^ll^ places of ye kingdome. Y^e^ best come from Ocarisma and pure w^thout any mixture or adulteration is currently worth 12 tael p. pec^ll^, about 700 pec^ll^ being yearely transported to Japan, where it constantly yields very good advance. Raw hides of Buffallos, Cowes, Deare and Antelopes come in gr^t^ quantities from ye inland country and are all bought up by ye Dutch, who have a patterne for ye engrossing thereof.

The shiping of forreine parts y^t^ frequent ye trade of ye Port are, from Canton, Maccou, Amoy, Cochin China, Surr^tt^, & Cormandell.

The comodityes imported from Canton and Maccou are raw and wrought silks, quicksilv^r^, tutenage, porcillaine, wrought copp^r^, iron panns called tanches. Raw silk generally sells for about 500 tecalls p. pec^ll^, till ye more than ordinary quantity y^t^ came y^s^ last yeare cheapened it to 450 tecalls. 'Tis bought by ye King and China merch^ts^ for ye trade of Japan,

very little being expended in y^{e} kingdome, and to y^{e} same place y^{e} wrought silke, being paunches, satins, damasks and lynns are alsoe exported. Some tutenage goes from hence to y^{t} market, but y^{e} greater vend for y^{t} comodity together wth y^{e} quicksilver and finer porcellaine is at $Surr^{tt}$, Cormandell, and Bengall.

Wrought copper being sev^{ll} sorts of potts & dishes for domestick occasiones as ye tanches alsoe for y^{e} same service are used here & exported to y^{e} Maylayan country.

Besides y^{e} goods of y^{e} growth of y^{t} place wch these ships require as I have already intimated, they alsoe buy sev^{ll} comodityes imported from other ports as sandall from Fymore, $pepp^{r}$, camphere & birdsnest, wch are brought hither by y^{e} Malayaes in small prowes, and some callicoes of $Surr^{tt}$ & Cormandell are likewise bought by y^{e} Chineses of Canton, but I have observed y^{t} both they & y^{e} Portuguize of Macou alwayes covet to returne part of their capitalls in money tho' they are necessitated to sell y^{e} goods they bring considerably cheaper for procury thereof.

Wee have yearely 2 or 3 Sommahs from Amoy, whereof one belonging to y^{t} King wch comes chiefly for salt petre, y^{e} comodityes they bring are gold, japan, $copp^{r}$ quicksilver, sugarcandy, sugar, allome, coarse porcellaine and tanches, & y^{e} goods they desire in returne are y^{e} same y^{t} serve for Canton, Areek excepted, wch sells not there in any considerable quantityes.

The vessells from Cochin China belong to y^{e} King of y^{t} country comeing purposely for salt petre & lead. They bring chiefly gold wth some Collumbah wood, a more costly p.fume y^{n} agulah, much used in Japan, where it sells for 3 or 4 times its weight in silver.

The ships from $Surr^{tt}$ & Cormandell bring cargoes of sundry sorts of callicoes proper for y^{e} use of y^{t} country and exportation to Japan, China & Manila, wch they bought for $copp^{r}$, tinn, tutenage & porcellaine, but greater quantityes of callicoes y^{t} come on these shipps directly to y^{t} port are brought on y^{t} Kings & sev^{ll} Moores shipps from Bengall & Metchlapatam to y^{e} Port of Tenassare, whence they proceed overland hith^{r} & that considerable traders at present totally ingrossed by y^{e} Persians & Moores who are now in effect $mast^{rs}$ of y^{t} part of y^{e} country as well as y^{e} comerce wch they are bound to acknowledge to y^{e} kindness of y^{t} p^{r} mentioned Upray Synnorat, who for 30 yeares together y^{t} he was of y^{e} Kings Cabbinet Councell, made it his cheifest endeavour even to his owne p.sonall prejudice, to promote y^{e} interest of his countrymen and those of y^{e} Mahometan religion, wherein he soe far succeeded that y^{e} collonies they have planted in those parts doe almost equall y^{e} number of y^{e} natives, but farr exceed y^{m} in wealth and power. Y^{e} Rajahs or $Governo^{rs}$ of Tenassare & y^{e} marrine towne of Mergoe being Persians & y^{e} like at all y^{e} eminent townes on y^{e} road hither as Pebfley, Prawne, Quael &c^{a}, as likewise are y^{e} $Comand^{rs}$ of y^{e} Kings ships y^{t} sail from Tenassare to Metchlepatam & Bengall and his $Fact^{rs}$ y^{t} reside in those parts to negotiate y^{e} affaires, who, to gratifie theire ambition are adorned wth ye title of Embasadors. Moreover in this city Indica there are many $merch^{ts}$ of acc^{e} & shop-keepers of y^{t} nation y^{t} have fixed their habitation here wth theire families, & since my arrivall y^{e} King has a troope of Persian Cavaleers y^{t} are part of his life-guard.

In y^{e} flourishing condition did Uprah Synnorat leave them y^{e} 18th past month w^{a} he deceased, & some suppose as they hope y^{t} theire former growing greatness as it began will alsoe fade & fall wth him, but how it succeeds tyme must discover, while I can yet see noe reason to induce me to y^{t} opinion, his son immediately upon his death being hon^{d} wth ye title Olvan, wch is next in degree to Uprah, & kindely promised y^{t} he shall be his $fath^{r}$ $success^{r}$ in the Kings favour.

The ships & Sommahs belonging to y^{e} Port are about 20, of considerable burden, whereof about halfe belong to y^{e} King & Queene, who have theire estates in trade of merchandize distinct & seperate, & each of y^{m} yearely send one or two Sommahs to Japan & Canton & sometimes to Amoy, but ye King only sends every yeare one to Manilah. These affaires, both marritime & mercantile, are managed by Chineses as well here as abroad, ye Factors, board housekeepers & accomptant being all of y^{t} nation, whereof ye chiefest belonging to ye King is a person of gr^{t} quallity intitled Upray Succepett: the oth^{r} vessells of ye Port are most owned by Chineses except 2 or 3 y^{t} belong to other merch^{ts}. Y^{e} Sommahs for Japan proceed on theire voyage in ye month of June & returne in January. Y^{e} good of ye growth of ye place y^{t} they lade, wch are, as before intimated sapan, jaggarah, cheroone & elliphants teeth & some hides. Y^{e} Chineses doe alsoe p^{r}cure, in dispight of ye Dutch Comp^{a} Pattent, besides wch they carry quantityes of callicoes of Surr^{tt} & Cormandell, & almost all our Europe manufacture y^{t} vends here is exported thither, ye returnes they bring from thence are gold coopangs, copp^{r} & porcellaine.

The price of gold coopangs here is betwixt 13 or 14 tec^{lls} p. pec^{ll} Copper of them whose occasions necessitate an imediate sale to negotiate ye returnes may, at first arrivall, be bought for 6 tael^{s} 1 tec^{ll} p. pec^{ll} for cash, but at ye same time to curr^{tt} for 8 tael in barter it is as it allways rises alsoe to y^{t} price for cash at ye season of ye yeare when 'tis exported to Surr^{tt} and Cormandell &c^{a}. Y^{e} King used formerly to ingross ye greatest part of y^{t} comodity & dispose of it in barter at 12 tael p. pec^{ll}, but 2 yeares since Uprah Synnoratt prevailed wth him to lower his price to 8 tael p. pec^{ll} granting a gen^{ll} liberty for buying thereof in recompence to himself to impose a custome of 10 p. cent upon all y^{t} was imported.

They now make gr^{t} quantityes of porcellain in Japan. I have seen some p.ticul^{r} peeces comparable to any made in China of late yeares, but generally 'tis not altogether soe good, & extraordinary aboundance y^{t} came ye last year rendered it very cheape.

The Kings Sommah y^{t} voyages yearely to Manilah is laden wth callicoes of Surr^{tt} & Cormandell, some wrought & raw silks of China with kintlage of iron & makes returnes in Roy^{lls}.

The oth^{r} Sommahs here y^{t} belong to p.ticul^{r} merch^{ts} use ye voyage of Japan, Canton & Amoy. Here is noe custome pay'd on any goods imported or exported except ye 10 p. cent. lately imposed on copper, but they have learned of ye Chineses to exact a duty on ye measure of ships, wch is accordingly pay'd by all but ye English and Dutch.

The Dutch Comp^{a} have had a trade here about 70 yeares, theire residence is on ye river side, where they have a very credible & commodious habitation.

The number of Europeans in ye factory being about 25 persons, whereof above half are artificers & seamen, & ye Chiefe has alsoe a factory subordinate to him at another port in ye Kings dominions called Legoore about 100 leagues to ye So^{r}ward.

The trade of ye place has formerly been of very gr^{t} advantage to them in y^{t} considerable quantityes of callicoes of Surr^{tt} & Cormandell they have readily vended to gr^{t} advance & noe less in ye cargoes of tynn they were here provided wth for returnes to those marketts, but both these curr^{tts} of proffitt have been obstructed, ye former declyning as ye trade of ye Moores at Tenassary encreased & ships from Surr^{tt} navigated directly hith^{r}, wch has overcloyd ye country wth all sorts of callicoes & lower'd ye prices much under w^{t} theire ord^{rs} from Batavia lymmitt them to sell at, soe y^{t}. I am creditably informed ye totall amo^{tt} of theire yearely sales does not now countervaile theire charges. Y^{e} tinn trade has been soe benificiall

y^{t} they grasped at ye engrossing y^{t} comodity & did in part accomplish it on ye occasion, before ye late Uprah Synnorat ye Kings form^{r} gr^{t} minion was a Persian, alsoe of much more power y^{n} ever ye his successor attayned to,& dignified with more honb^{le} title called Ojay Peechet, between whome & ye Dutch Cheife, An^{o} 1663, there happened some unfreindly disgusts wch ye insulting oppressor took in such high disdaine y^{t} p^{r} sumeing on his Maj^{tis} favour he adventured to revenge himselfe by doeing y^{m} many unsuferable injuries; & by his p^{r} valent influences on ye King & all ye Court rendered theire applications for redress ineffectuall, upon advice whereof to Batavia, ye Gen^{ll} dispatched heither a ship of good force ordering y^{m} to take a convenient opportunity to imbarke y^{r} persons leaveing ye Factory & concerne in ye condition it lay; & awaite at ye Barr till ye returne of ye Kings Sommahs from Japan wch they were to make seizure of, bring wth them to Batavia, wherein they succeeded to theire desires and were soone followed by an Embassadour from ye King courting there returne wth large promises of any imunityes they could in reason require; wch they as readily hearkened to & dispeeded Commissioners for y^{t} purpose, who soone recomposed past differences, resettled ye Factory haveing obtained sev^{ll} considerable priviledges for advance of ye trade, amongst which the principles were ye intire monopoly of ye tynn at Legoore and liberty to buy it here of ye people at 15 tael 2 tec^{ll} baharr wch has made y^{m} very plentifull satisfaction, for ye prejudice they sustained by Oja Peehet. But yet ye could not content y^{r} avarice, for they have sev^{ll} tymes been endeavouring to incroach farth^{r} and make themselves masters of ye whole trade by p.swadeing ye King to lett all his tynn likewise pass into their hands. Once since my arrivall they made him an offer oblidgeing themselves to take off ye whole w^{t} ye country produced at 16 tael per ba^{h} present paym^{t} in cash or one cattee p. ba^{h} payable at a yeares time & ye contract did endure for 10 yeares. But 'twas not accepted & they were fortunate in his refuseall, ye comodity being soe much fallen in its price at Surr^{tt} &^{c} y^{t} they would have noe good cause to bragg of theire bargaine, whereof they are soe sensible, y^{t} instead of designeing to ingross, I have of late know them refuse sev^{ll} pce^{lls} which have been proferred, and ye whole quantity they now purchase here and at Legoore exceeds not 800 ba^{h}, y^{t} at Legoore at 15 tael, but here 'twas alwayes at ye p^{r} mentioned price of 15 tael 2 tecalls, till ye present Cheife brought it downe to ye Legoore price alsoe, & talks still of cheapening it more considerablely both here & theire, wch indeed I think it imports him to endeav^{r}, for ye difference twixt 15 tael ye ba^{h} here & 9 R^{s} ye maund at Surr^{tt} or 29 Pago^{s} ye candy at Metchlapatam as are now ye curr^{tt} pryces in those parts, will scarce defray ye charge of freight, besides ye consideration y^{t} they buy all wth ready cash they constantly make great investments in raw hides, wch is ye onely beneficiall rem^{as} of theire form^{r} gr^{t} trade here, yeilding them very acceptable advance at Japan, for transport whereof to y^{t} markett they have yearely a shipp from Batavia in ye beginning of May wch proceeds on her voyage ye next month full laden wth hides and sapan wood.

And besides ye all ye use they now make of y^{t} Factory is to supply Batavia & Mallaccah with cokernutt oyle, some timber & rice w^{n} it happens to be scarse & deare in those onely. For these 2 yeares past they have had ord^{r} for provision of a quantity of ye best sort of Agulah wood, wch my enquiries cannot yet learne how they dispose of, nor can I readily imagine because advice from Surr^{tt} and ye Coast assure us 'tis very much fallen in its vallew there & they have no trade at Mocah wch is ye chiefest market for y^{t} comodity.

Thus I have represented to y^{er} notice, w^{t} offers materiall concerning ye present state of ye trade of ye country, from w^{ch}, w^{t} encouragem^{t} may be deduced to invite ye Honble Comp^{e}

to a settlemt, is humbly offered to yor judicious consideration in the genll, from yo factory as ys p.tecular address is to yor favourable acceptance by

Right Worpll & Hond Sir,
Syam, Novr 15th, 1679. Yor faithfull & humble Servant,
GEO WHITE.

Syam, December 10th, 1680.

To the Worpll Ffrance Bowyear, Esqr, Agent for yo Honble English East India Compas affaires &c Councill in Bantam p. yo "Tyman" ffriggat recd yo 6th January 1680.

Worpll Sr & Sirs,

Yor Invoyce p. the "Sywandus" not "Cohere" with yo goods you sent for case No 6 which should have been ammell (?) at opening proved Lanthornes, and yo curiossityes that came for yo King did not agree with yo musters that went. The sword that was sent for England to be enammilled for him was soe badly dun, that when I opened to give it to yo Mandreens that came to demand the Kings goods I was realy ashm'd for to see it, and when they carried it before his Majte, tho' it did not come near him by sevll yards, yet he presantly observed the faults, and replyed surely yo man was drunk that yo Compa imployed, or yo Honble Compa had noe kindness for him, else they would have gott it made bettr, whereupon he ordered it to bee broken in peces & yo Compa to have half yo cost I rated it at, wch was as p. Invoyce. The prospect glasses because it was at yo Honble Compa charge was allowed yo Invoyce price & yo ammell was as bad as that upon yo sword, the glasses did not agree with yo patternes and soe badly packed that a great part was broken, and we have very nye a chest returned upon your hands having bottomes and no covers and covers and noe bottomes, which I send you back. The pendilum clock was very much damaged, and I have made a shift to put it off at prime cost.

For yo letter I was forced to write a new one, yo stile of this was noe wayes pleasing to this peoples fancies, you haveing omitted a great many things in yours which was necessary to have been mentioned at first yo Honble Compa gratefull resentmts for yo great favour confer'd upon us by his Magtie & highness, secondly yo great care yo Honble Compa has taken in procuring those curiossityes comitted into them, likewise he could not accompa his servis, as to yo artificers he desired and allow those raritye of yo Barkalongs could not be obtained, as furthr the chiefe motives that would induce yo Honble Compa to a settlement was beneficeill and of Europe manufacture by the accot they have recd the profitt does not countervaile yo charge, and lastly to intreate his Highnesses favorable assistance in recovery of those considerable debts belonging to yo Honble which are still standing out. For a full accot of this I referr you to yo lre I writt on this occasion & yo Consultations I drew up about it. The Barkalong goods answer to your lre in y Mallayan tongues & therein he recomends to the Compa sevell curiossityes for to be provided for yo Kings use and withall to provide for his Majties service sundry clothes stuffs, bayes &ca as p. accot that goes herewith. These p.ticulars I sent two yeares since & doe admire that these goods that are proper growth of our own country should not be followed according to ordr, they must be exactly yo colours here mentioned and yo finest our land affords.

Worpll Sr & Srs,
Yor most humble Servtt,
RICHARD BURNELY.

Tonqueene l^re p. Dutch Ship " Vera Copia."

Worp^ll &c^a Councill,

Since ye antecedent by Ffrench conveyance, ye Govern^r of Lien most unjustly forced us to pay 100 thousand casses because ye late fire happened to begin in o^r compound, notwithstanding all ye reason we offered in our vindication, but could not be heard; whereupon went up to ye citty and made application to o^r Dispatchadores y^t we might wholy remove up to ye citty, seeing we run ye hazard of all ye Comp^a goods at Lien by fire, thiefes or force, but in short could not be redresed, for wth out a present none durst speake or solicite the King for it, thus ye helpless stranger suffers by their unreasonable unheard-of actions.

We have also made o^r complaints about ye low prizes of our serges upon wch ye King promised redres, but ye Mandareines who supervize ye Kings goods & stores have not yet determined the same.

The Comp^as betlenutt lyes on o^r hands & this yeare is a very dull comodity, & cannot gett any body to take it off o^r hands at two & half; soe likewise is putchuck & cotto, wch at present will not yield prime cost.

We likewise desire your Worp^s to furnish this Factory wth a Chirurgione, for in case of neccessitie we are helpless, none being in ye country but ye Dutches. This is w^t we call to mind at present, onely desire your Worp^s y^t we may hear from you by first opportunity, be it Ffrench or Dutch, soe rest

Your Worp^s Ffriends & Servants,
THOMAS JEAMES.
WILLIAM KEELING.
GEORGE TASH.

Tonqueene, ye 25th December 1680.

Captain Meare's l^re p. Dutch conveyance.

Mallacca, ye 28th December 1680.

Worsp^full Agent & Respective Councill.

Honored S^rs,

My departure from Syam barr was ye 28th 8^ber as p. my le^r from ye said place wch I suppose you have received on ye 1st 9^ber. About 3 oclock in ye morning it pleased God through his Devine providence to suffer a thunderbolt to fall into us but did not hurt any man aboard of us, for wch we ought to give him ye praise, by wch we received ye following damages vizt hee broke and carried away vaine spindle & stump with ye mainetopmast, cap and trusletrees, but wronged not ye topgallantmast, thence proceeded & entred the maintopmast halfe way downe, & y^n carried halfe of him away unto ye foot, thence proceeded down to ye mainemast entreing in just below ye trussletree on ye starboard side making his progress through & downwards to ye larboard side, then splentring ye mast wth ye ffishes to ye starboard side, againe entreing our onely working pump, goeing as low as ye chamber, where he split both boxes, venting himselfe out from thence between decks, where he did some damage to a chest. As to his furth^r proceedings I know not. Here our trouble was not ended, for at night it blowing fresh at N.E. and we being to put through betwen Pulloway islands and ye Islands on ye Cambodia shore; by midnight it was at E. & before day at S. E^t, soe y^t wth carrying saile p.force to weather those Pulloway Islands; had by day light 5 feet water in hold, our boat sunck at our stern, our anchore & a gunne lost over board. At 10 in ye morning it pleased God to

grant us light of ye above said Pulloway about 2 miles under our lee, then were forced to set o^{r} foresayle which had haded by daylight. In this desperate condition our long boat presently broke away, but God be praysed wee caryed it clear of all without any more but y^{t} small sight. This storme continued very violent 2½ dayes, in wch time we split severall sayles and drove from ye sea side of Pulloway in sight of . . . . on the wst coast in ffreing our ship of water was 36 houres and before we were capable of makeing sayle upon our mainmast 10 dayes. Wth Gods assistance arrived in ye Port 9^{ber} 24th in wch time we have not had 2 dayes of faire & drye weather wch hath occationed ye spoyling of a whole sute of sailes and very much of our rigging in this port. I have supplyed myself wth these things, vizt, a mainemast, a pump, a small anchor and two quiles of smalle cordage and stopped ¾ of her leaks, wch was absolutly necessary for her passing through ye sea. From hence shall proceed to Achin, God willing (my case being very bad and none here procurable) to wood and water and gett some topmasts, being ye same for topmast y^{t} we got from hence wth w^{t} we lost in ye storme aforementioned. Mr Ralph & Richard Lambton here arrived. Rest

Your Most faithfull Servant,
WILLIAM MEARE.

Worship^{ll} Agent & Respective Councill,

Before we reply to your of ye 20th July p. y^{e} "Formosa," wch arrived here ye 19th August, we have a most unhappy overture to acquaint you with, such as indeed hath quite ruined all o^{r} Honble Masters great hopes & expectations of the China trade, being of no less consequence than the totall subvertion of their Factory in Eymoy and the loss of that whole Island to this King & his interest, in wch heavy calamitie & sad disaster seeing ye Honble Comp^{a} wth their poore servants are so great sufferers, we shall briefly relate how we were overtaken therein & how by delayes & falce dealings of Sinko, o^{r} losses have farr exceeded, what by a little of his helpe and kindness might easily have been prevented.

Untill ye 6th March the affaires & traffic of ye country stood in ye same posture they were in at ye Pinks departure, all quiet & free from any apprehention of danger. Then it was y^{t} ye report came y^{t} the Tarter fleet had put out to sea and had made a squadron of this Kings forces retire from Hayting wch is ye northermost port they were accustomed to lye in. This was ye first beginning of their feares, wch to encrease, ye enemie at ye same time had drawn down some land forces in severall places toward the shore & for two or three dayes fired ye towns and villages upon ye sea coast, wch wrought a great amazement amongst ye people, and uppon the 8th ditto whilst ye opposite shore to Eymoy was in a flame the occation of all was imputed to Sehayjah, one that formerly had commanded a citty in that province for the enemie, but now ye Kings great favourite, as the betrayer of ye country by holding a correspondence wth ye enimie and designing to deliver it & ye King into their hands; whereupon he was presently apprehended & put aboard a Junck to be sent for Tywan, but afterwards haveing a more certain information of his trayterous contrivances he was cut in peeces; his women & children drowned. The discoverie of this plot wth ye execution of ye traytor did for ye present appease the people, and all seemed secure and quiet untill the 13th ditto, when their feares were excited by the returne of their owne fleet to Deanlow, to which though they were compelled through noe other occation y^{n} want of wood and water, the Tarter haveing fortified all their watering places to the

nonward purposely to prevent their lyeing upon their coast, yett ye report past currant that they fleed for feare and that ye enemie persued them to Qeymoy. This put ye whole Island in as great confusion as if ye Tarter had realy landed amongst them, and all were preparcing for a present flight, which to redresse ye King issues forth a proclamation declareing ye reason of the fleets retreat, that there was noe cause of feare, that ye armie remained in its full strength, and that Hayting was secure. This againe somew^{ht} passified the disturbances and thereupon the shopes were againe opened, wch was ye 14th in ye morning, but this glooming hopes continued noe longer then till noone, when all by a fresh alarame of ye rebellion of ye armie, fell into such disorder & distraction as forthwth ruined ye whole, which was thus occationed. Y^{e} King had lodged at Quamiaxsaw, a place upon ye maine, which whilst they held it was a safeguard to Hayting & Eymoy, an armie consisting of 15000 or more commanded by a vallient & politick Generall where they had layne above a yeare so strongly & securely posted & fortiefied that ye whole power of ye enemie was not able to dispossesse or remove them and all ye attempts against them had proved fruitless and in vaine. Notwithstanding ye defence by land & a fleet at sea sufficiently powerfull to oppress ye Tarter Armada, yett at ye noise of their setting forth to sea ye King and his Councill, whether it were to allay their owne feares or to satisfie ye inhabitants who were struck wth such a terror that they were ready to fly on board their Juncks, comanded ye armie to desert their strongholds and redraw to Hayting and Eymoy to defend them, whereat ye Comand^{rs} were highly displeased to see their vast labours soe cowardly forsaken and the souldieres looking upon all as lost, were noe sooner discamped but revolted and fell to plundering Chobay, and that night one of ye Captaines that had ye charge of ye gate delivered up Hayting to ye enemies, to which he thrice sollicited them, before they had corrage to enter, the rumour whereof next day, being ye 15th, coming to Eymoy, put all ye inhabitants in such an amazm^{t} and consternation that without longer delay they hurried wth all ye speed they could on board their Juncks, and that evening ye warr boates drue downe before the towne of Eymoy and next morning fell to plundering, of wch ye King being informed, he fearing to be surprized, fleed wth his women aboard his Juncks in such hast, that they left all their plate, apparel &^{ca} behind them. Yet after he was imbarked he sent his servants to fire his palace that ye enemie might not enjoy soe pleasant a fabrick, then collected his fleet, wch consisted of about 200 merchant Juncks & stood away for this place. The warr Juncks this while ignorant of w^{t} had happened, lay to attend ye motion of ye enemie & resolved to give battle if they had courage to approach them, untill they were informed of ye Kings flight. Then every one shifted for himselfe, some turned to ye contrary side, others set up for themselves, and very few of either sea or land forces followed him hither. Thus without ye assault or approach of an open enemie ended his dominions in Eymoy after it had florished neare six years under his Government, in which time it was grown very populous, rich, & butiefied wth many statlye devices.

When these disturbances first began, haveing noe vessell at our owne comand to secure ye Honble Comp^{as} estate in, we made o^{r} application to Sinkoe, he being the person with whome all o^{r} affaires were transacted, and whome, wee judged, might best be trusted in those perillous times. We acquainted him wth the quantity of goods by us, and requested his favourable assistance, in case of hazard, to furnish us in time with a Junck to gett all off. He at first replyed that he was not unmindfull of us, that he had allready certiefied ye King we had much goods in o^{r} goedowps, & that he had desired & his Mag^{tie} had condesended in case of danger they should be laden aboard a great Junck then in harbour called "Seetunghun," also if that affaires were not better settled, he would speedily procure us an order first for ye shiping off o^{r} Copper & Cloath & afterwards our other goods. As we dayly pressed him to performe this his promise he delayed us by saying ye King was soe busie that he could not be admitted to his presence, and y^{t} we

need not as yet feare all being safe both in ye campe & fleet, but upon ye 18th March at ye retreat of ye fleet, when himself and others were hurrying their goods on board their Juncks, we more ernestly pressed and entreated him not to suffer us to be undone. And further urged that wthout his help we could not possibly save any thing, who then answered that now he was loading ye Kings goods & y^{t} he would use the utmost of his endeavour to have ye Kings order for ye shiping it on board ye morrow. Y^{e} following day when expected to have had his helpe, he excused himselfe by ye Gener^{ll} of ye Armies comeing down, who hearing ye inhabitants were flying, presently commanded all landing places to be strictly guarded, and would not suffer any thing to be carried off, thinking thereby to force ye people to defend ye towne. This he continued untill ye next day that ye report came of ye loss of Hayting, after which a boate was not to be hired, and when all was brought to this last extremitie Sinkoe still gave us hopes of saveing o^{r} money & cloath, and in order thereto early that morning all was lost he gave us a note to ye Commander of ye aformentioned Junck to send his long boate to us, & when that took noe effect, a little while after he sent his own servants to o^{r} house to beg us to get all things of most value ready at o^{r} warfe and he himselfe would presently come in a boat and take us and them off. Neither did he fail to fullfill this his promise; for in a little space after he came in a warr boate comanded by a Puntin or Col^{ll}, advised us in all hast to put our monie and cloth aboard & ye souldiers were ready to hand it. Wee were not a little joyed to see not onely ye means of our escape but to preserve our monie & choyce goods at ye last moment when all ye Junks in ye harbour were under saile aflying & ye soldiers on all sides haveing a boate ready to seize us. Without delay we first conducted them to o^{r} monie expecting all should be delivered into ye Juncks, whereon we were to take o^{r} passage, but ye souldiers were no sooner possessed thereof, but forthwith broke open one chest and shared it; two others the Col^{ls} forced them to put whole into ye boate, afterwards they tooke as much cloth as they could well stow, then called their companions to take ye rest of ye plunder, soe carried us to ye Junke, turned us on board, & would not suffer us to take out any thing of the least weight or value. Only Mr Barwell by intersetion of Sinkoe had one small box of apparell given him, to which by ye lightness they were induced to give their consent, but his box of papers wherein were all ye acco^{tts} and other papars belonging to the Factory, being somew^{t} ponderous by some monie unhappily packed up wth them, he could not obtaine by all ye intreaties he possibly could use. This is the plain truth, how in an instant we were miserably dispossessed of all we had upon Eymoy either upon ye Honble Comp^{a} or o^{r} owne acco^{tt}, and that which adds to o^{r} greif it was not an open enemie that did us ye wrong, but ye person we took for o^{r} best friend, and in whome we reposed o^{r} greatest trust. Having thus deprived us of o^{r} estates Sinkoe ordered our passage hitherto upon this Junke "Seetunghun" where we wanted not hunger and little ease, haveing no more for o^{r} sustenance than a little coarse rice, and ye Junke had at lest a 1000 people aboard, ye greatest part whereof were accomodated before ourselves, wch made that o^{rs} was bad enough, but through ye good blessing of God its continuance was short, for in six dayes after we bid adue to o^{r} hopefull factory of Eymoy, we all safely arrived in this harbour.

Our debts standing out were but few by reason o^{r} trade this yeare was in a manner drove wth Sinkoe, therefore the easier to collect most of which wee hope to recover at our first coming. Whilst they were fresh in o^{r} memories adjusted them with all here, vizt wth Sinkoe, who himselfe acknowledges to be ye Honble Comp^{as} debtor 2446as 4^{m} 4^{cu} wherein (however unworthily other ways he hath dealt wth us) we believe him to have given a very true and just acco^{tt}. Chankoe ownes himselfe to be indebted but T^{a} 233 9^{m} 7^{cu}, when to ye best of our remembrance he owed somewhere about a 100 more, but he will not confess it, & we not being able to make out ye particulars, are forced to rest satisfied with his acco^{tt} alsoe. Vinko is wanting, for whome

are our debtors come heither, whose accoᵗᵗ have charged in these books to their debts and given Eymoy credit for yᵉ same, besides wᶜʰ Sinkoe stood debtor about 18808. Deango, his son, himself being dead, somewᵗ more then 20 Pˢ, both of whome remaine in China, & we Judge 'twill be to noe purpose to take notice of their accoᵗᵗ, since yᵉ ball: of last books we had in Eymoy paid upon accoᵗ, settled to Mʳ John Chappell $28, to Doctor Narrington £36, to Tho. Woolhouse $25, and to Selomon Syod $12, and wᵗ more hath since been paid to yᵉ persons belonging to that Factory will appear by these bookes, from which sumes must intreat you to settle yᵉ accoᵗᵗ of that place & of our sallaries there we have taken, having noe notice thereof for yᵉ last yeare in these oʳ accounts.

Wee had not long remained here before wee were again disturbed with terrors of another revolt by yᵉ mutinous inclinations of yᵉ souldiers, whome by yᵉ dayly threating of yᵉ inhabitants & exorbitance acted amongst them for want of pay to give them a due support, had brought yᵉ affaires of a whole kingdome into such a tottering and unsettled condition that for some time it was dubious whether they could be reduced into order without unhinging the whole frame of Governᵗ. But at length by great sumes drawn from yᵉ commonalty to appearance at present well satisfied, yet such were oʳ apprehentions of yᵉ dangers & feares of yᵉ like calamities that lately had befaln us in Eymoy that we had concluded it yᵉ most prudent and safest course to quit yᵉ countrey as soon as possibly could, still reserving yᵉ libertie of yearly tradeing with yᵐ in oʳ ships or resetling yᵉ Factory when it shall be judged convenient. And in order thereunto did in his Worpˢ Iʳᵉ wᶜʰ we, according to the libertie you granted us, framed in his name, make it oʳ request to returne upon this shipp for Bantam yᵉ expecting to vend but little of oʳ cargo nor had any hopes of a prospect for future advantage worthy yᵉ hazards we dayly are exposed to here. But since finding oʳ selves far to exceed oʳ expectations both in prizes & quantities, the turbulent humors in state better composed, yᵉ King or his Grandees seemingly proved to allowe more freedome in trade and unwilling to part with us, hath inclined us to relinquish that resolution and continue yᵉ Factory untill your pleasure be further known therein, whose greater judgmᵗ and prudence are better able to direct wᵗ course most needful to be steered through such tumultuous and dangerous effluxes of a disturbed state.

Hitherto we have detained you in the unpleasant relation of miseries and misfortunes. We come now to respond to yˢ and give you an accoᵗ of wᵗ hath further offered in oʳ negotiations worthy yʳ observations. Yᵉ "Formosa," though soe unseasonably dispatched, had a favourable passage and wᵗʰ a faire gale was nere entering yᵉ Gorons for Eymoy, when she was boarded by one of this Kings junks (to which were encouraged by the reward we had promised and acquainted them wᵗʰ the losse of Eymoy and our removal heether) whereupon they stood for this place and safely entred yᵉ harbour. But yᵉ next day whilst they lay in yᵉ narrow flagway they were taken wᵗʰ such a violent storme that they were forced to cut away the maine mast for preservation of yᵉ shipp, and 14 dayes following before she was unloaden, in another terrible storme their sheet cable was broken and ship drawd ashore upon yᵉ sands were sunk for three dayes, then through yᵉ good providence of God over oʳ Masters affaires and to our great satisfaction floated againe wᵗʰout any aparent damage, only somewᵗ in extraordinary charges in hasting to unlod to lighten yᵉ shipp.

We are troubled to hear of yᵉ mortalitie of yᵉ Worpˡˡ Agent Parker, Mʳ Coak & Captain Gun, & doe lament yᵉ loss of persons soe able & well qualified for yᵉ service of our Mastʳ. Through Gods mercy towards us this year oʳ Factory hath been healthfull, but Capᵗⁿ Cubett came to us in a very weake condition, haveing been indisposed here since his departure from Bantam, and when arrived here had lost yᵉ use of his limbs, his memorie, and his understanding soe farr that he was not in a condition to make a will. He desired to be brought ashore to yᵉ Factory, where, after four dayes continuance, he deceased. After yᵉ funeral solemnities

ended, his chest & papars were publicly examined, when in his chest found in ready money 3418$ & 10½ Rupees, for wch noe writing appears to yo contrary, but that they are his owne estate, onely in a pocket book was mentioned one bag of monie from Mr Pauly wthout nameing a sume or shewing yo marke, yt we have not presumed to intermeddle therein, but have brought all to yo Honble Compas bookes, leaving it to yor sealves to make satisfaction to Monsr Pauly, to whome suppose you will find a greater sume by reason yo Shipps Doctr affirmes that to his knowledge he had $1000 of his in hand, neither doth it appear by his papers or any information that he had any stock upon yo ships acco, nor any thing of goods to yo least vallew in yo ship upon his owne acco, that we have onely his monie & outcry, the nett produce whereof amot to $3620-1124 8d, wch we have brought to his credit in yo Honble Compas Books, and with yo packet remit you copies of his acco & outcry. According to y° precaution we were as frugall as possibly could be in yo distribution of or present, giveing rather less then usually had been accustomed to doe and noe more than neccssity inforced. To make them acceptable we judged their coming wthout letters might be ill resented, wherefor thought it needfull, both for yo satisfaction of his Magtie & to make our complaints of the unjust restraints y° last yeare put upon us in or trade, to make use of yo power you allowed us to frame letters in his Worpe name both for yo King Punhee, though Punhee had departed this life near a month before yo arrivall of this shipp, which proved soe effectuall, that they took off all Sinkoes power of interdicting merchants comeing to our factory and gained us greater libertie & freedom in yo vending or goods then formerly have had the benjfate, whereof wee hope will appeare in yo foot of our acco by yo creditable sales we have made, being farr greater and more advantageous than we could have proposed to ourselves from a Pywan trade, haveing disposed of yo greatest part of or manufactures at much yo same prizes we sold at in Eymoy, and all our Surat goods to great profit, wch was occasioned by yo gr scarcity of China Linnon, for since yo losse of Eymoy they have not been able to finde out a trade upon that coast sufficient to supply their present necessities. That at this time long cloth and sallampore are comodities much wanted and a considerable quantity might vend, but how long may continue to be soe am not able to judge, yo market wholy depending upon the interest & correspondencie these people shall make with their friends under yo Darbar Govern, wch being uncertaine doth cast us upon yo like uncertainty in giveing or advice for yo next yeares supply, for yo comerce here be obstacled, the greater quantitie of Surat and coast goods will be required, & on yo contrary if they can by continuance of yo Governor worke ymselves into a brisk trade there then or manufacture will be most in esteem, wch leave to yor most serious considerations to act as yor discretions shall cast direct for interest of our Honble Masters. However, doe humbly propose a cargo filled up of both sorts may in probability be yo most securest & advantageous way and suppose it may be very proper (if you be accordingly provided) to let it consist of these following goods, viz broad cloth 20 bailes of violet, scarlet, black, & the perpetuances in like number, all violet, black & blew, or 4 or 5 bailes of black and blew cloth. Rashes we finde that greens & redds of noe sorts will vend, wherefore desire you will send none, also long cloth, 20 bailes Sallampore and broad black bailes of each, 6 or 8 bailes Chints, broad & narrow sallampour and quilts a few each, 3 or 400 pecll Iron, hundred proggs Lead, the rest filled up wth pepper. The saltpeter was well liked, for wch yo King is contented to allow 7 Pall p. pecll for this small quantitie, but desires to be furnished with noe more than 100 peclls next yeare. This is wht we judge may be vendable, yet considering how falsely & unfavorably we are now dealt wth all we dare not say it will be safe to send them, but shall acquaint you wth our unworthy usage and submit to your judgmt in yo procedure of soe weighty affaires; thence yo arrivall of yo shipp Sinkoe hath taken from us in yo Kings name to yo value 16000 tas, notwithstanding yor orders of not trusting we durst not deny for feare of drawing a greater prejudice and incovenience upon or Masters estate wch pro-

mised to pay in copper upon the return of Japan junks. Now it hath falen out, whether designedly or by accident are doubtfull, that of six junks that sayled together out of Japan for this place, but three of them are imported, one of wch belonging to Panpunwey, wherein they afirme to be noe copper, the other two are Kings, whereon to or inexpressible sorrow and great dissatisfaction have received but 700 chests & other effects have none to pay as excepting two chests of raw silke, and that at a high price, by wch means without any consideration or respect to or great losses in Eymoy they detaine in their hands neare one-half of the cargoe delivered them this yeare besides ye former debts, soe that are composed to ye great damage & detrimt of or Honble Mrs to dispatch this shipp wth halfe her lading, yet fairely promised that against next yeare they will make provision to sattisfie not only wt now they are in arrears, but shall then supply them wth; wherefore earnestly desire you yt wt shipping you design hither may if possible can be disgreeded in time to arrive here before ye departure of ye Japan junks, whereby they may be incoraged to bring good quantities of copper, being apt to believe that noe stropping appear before their departure, wch was late, is ye principall cause of their passing this port, expecting noe market here, of wch by certainty of or shipping they will have some assurance and be forward to giving such goods as they know will be proper for us.

Have oft earnestly solicited the recovery of or old debtes and to have some period put to long depending acco't of house rent and customs Sinkoe for some time promised to allow them, wch amo'ts to about p. 4000 out of those debts and then there would be noe great matters remaining besides wt in ye hands Honkoe wch is dead in everie bodys debts and much worse then nothing that from thence cannot expect any thing, but now at last in adjusting acco'ts wth Sinkoe he delays us, & to our great vexation will not come to any resolution therein, yt as yet all these acco't remain open as they were tho' wthout all shame have not been unmindfull to make us pay 8 months house rent for ye last yeare in Eymoy notwithstanding our losses there, and on every small occation doth soe screw us up yt quite discourages us from all hopes of ever doeing good on this trade. Punhee being deceased, none of ye grands will intermidle in our affaires, being left wholy to his disposing. Have attempted severall times to make our addresses to ye King Tanpumpoe who succeeds Punhee in ye most of his imploys, but could not be admitted to his presence, expecting (as suppose) first to have applycation made to him from yor Wor'p, wch pray be pleased to mention in your next.

Our dispossession of Eymoy where ye major part of us were appointed to reside have increased our number and charge here beyond the occasions of our Honble Ms affaires, wherefore have agreed that Mr Edward Bonnell & Mr Geo. Goffright take their passage herewth for Bantam, the factory being sufficiently supplied wthout them, and that Mr John Chappell remaines Chiefe here untill your pleasure be further knowne, who likewise humbly requests you to appoint another in his place and grant him liberty to returne to Bantam, being very unwilling to continue longer here yn untill ye next yeare.

Wee thanke you for recttifieing ye errour in Tutenague and endeavouring to disswade ye King of Bantam from taking ye guns returned from Tunkeen to have supplyed us therewth, whether by ye losses or their comotions have put them out of their remembrance we know not, yet soe it was that we have not been soe much as interrogated about them and we judge it noe prudence by apologees to quicken their memories.

We are easily perswaded to believe it was yor small supply rather then overkindness to yourselves was ye reason you could afford us but one chest of wine for a whole yeares store for two factorys, wch scarcity you are pleased to make up in your medicines, wherein if had been more sparing you had not don amiss, seeing you have otherwise soe well provided for or healths by keeping us in sobrietv. These people upon arrivall of or ships are always craving

after our wine, that in presents and entertaining ym we cannot expend less then one chest, wch had yo good fortune ys yeare to procure for our monie, & hope your generosity will not put us upon that hazard for yo next.

Wee have received your cargo, wch all came out according to Invoice excepting yo carpets, wherein you mention but one of No 5 at $33, and we found two of yo same number, soe have given you credit for one more, alsoe we find a great mistake in yo weight of pepper, haveing delivered po 83 co 96 more than invoiced, though weighed by a larger..... then had in Eymoy, where it allwayes come out wth losse, wch be pleased to examine and according to yr advice the errour shall be rectified.

Mr Barwell cannot conceive how yo 4 yds of panchees were wanting, they being to yo best of his knowledge truly packed up, neither to his remembrance did he find any errour in his accots, wch now is not able furthr to examine, haveing lost all in Eymoy.

Our Red and Green cloth, Rashes, also some broad cloth of yo same collour with some others yt for severall yeares have layen in yo Factory undisposed off, have presumed to returne, expecting noe market here, and yt you may have better opportunities to vend them, they being altogeather improper for ys place; likewise not being able to invest all or Ryall into gold have returned all capts, cubits and wt more to spare in yo factory, seeing noe probability of imploying them any way or to advantage by their detentions and we judge yt country too hazardous to keep soe gt a dead stock upon it, wch wth yo cloth, copper &ca makes our Invoice to amount to $.....wch God conduct safely unto you.

We have supplyed yo Capt wth what monie he had occation for, yo Chururgion wth medicines, and wish could have as easily have assisted him wth a mast wch this country cannot doe any wayes to his sattisfaction, yt he hath rather chose to adventure wth a joice mast than put or Mr Honble Imployers to a grt charge and not have his work well done, yet his expences amots to $600: 54, for wch his inclosed rect, also have payed upon accot sallarie to Mr Edwd Barwell $150 & Mr Geo. Goffright $40 since yo ball: of or Books.

Our losses in Eymoy necessitates a supply of paper, quils and ink &ca, also some good books for yo publick exercises of or religion, wch pray please to remember.

We have permited five China men to take their passage at $20 p. head and $10 p. one of their servts, besides whome Sinkoe hath put one upon us to pay $20 to yor Worpe at his arrivall in Bantam, whose obligation is meshed in yo packet. In returne of presents have recd from yo King 10 chests of copper, 100 pecas of silke of severall sorts, viz 20 large white pelongs, 20 small sattaines of severll collr, 20 white gelings, 20 flowered panches, 20 ditto plaine; from Camcock 36 pecls, viz 4 large sattaines, 16 gelings and 16 panches, wch goe all packed up in a chest No 3 & his Magties Lr in yo packet. At our dispatch Sinkoe acquaints us that Hoquah in recompence of the detention of our cargo hath obtained of his Magtie to acquit us of this yeares custome and yt likewise we shall be exempted yo next, & all interdictions and obstructions in trade taken off and have liberty to sell all or goods to whom we please, excepting lead, iron and rattanes that are for yo Kings owne use, of wch last he requires 206 picll, the rest as aforementioned.

In obedience to our Honble Masters commands we have published their orders and shall be carefull wth all punctuallitie to observe them and not to abuse their favours.

We conclude wth yo tenders of our most humble thankes for your pious & prudent admonitions, desireing yo assistance of Devine Providence faithfully and sincerely to practice them, and that we may be dellgt and industrious to promote or Honble Masters interest we are truely ashamed at yo hight of our house expences, though cannot avoid them, they not proceeding from want of frugallities but excessive rates of provision, beliveing them not dearer in any

part of ye world, at present occasioned by the multitudes of people flocked from Eymoy, thus praying the Lord by his mercifull Providence over o^{r} Masters affaire in other parts to repaire their losses in these, bless all yor faithfull and industrious labours in ye service. We remaine,

Worp^{ll} Ag^{t} & Respected Council,
Your most Honble Servants,
EDWARD BARWELL.
GE^{o} GOSFREIGHT.
JOHN CHAPPELL.
THOMAS ANGIER.
GEORGE GRIFFITH.

Tonqueene, 15th December 168.

Worp^{ll} &^{co} Council.

Your Genn^{ll} of 3^{d} June last we rec^{d} ye 5th July following wth the plate & merchandise transmitted hitherto on ye ship "Tyman" friggott, Captn John Beard, Command^{r}, for o^{r} Honb^{le} Imployers acco^{tts}, & upon ye same acco^{t} remi^{tt} yor Worp^{s} ye effects of ye better parte of ye said cargoe by same conveyance wch as p. Invoyce & bills of Ladeing appears amo^{ts} to T^{s} 39565-4-8½, wch the Lord preserve in safety to you, for y^{t} in some measure will compensate the feares, hasards & difficulties wee have undergone this troublesome yeare in ye p.chase thereof as you may peceive in o^{r} Genn^{ll} to our Honble Ma^{rs}, to whom have given acco^{t} of ye extraordinary occurrances that this yeare befell us in our negotiations and to wch we referred ye Worp^{s}, & in ye subseq^{t} shall insist only upon w^{t} is necessary both in answer to yor & ye future management of ye Honble Comp^{as} negotiations here.

Wee have to our utmost pow^{rs} endeav^{d} due complyance to our Honble Ma^{rs} com^{ds} and injunctions as to ye quality of ye silkes required, but were not able this troublesome yeare to observe an exact performance in all things, & if the Japan ships had not lost their voyage & came back againe, wee could not certainly have despatched this ship to yor Worp^{s} in any reason^{ble} time without wee had, contrary both to ye Honble Comp^{as} & yor Worp^{s} commands, detayned in ye countrey too considerable a p.te of their stock, wch wee, this fatall yeare, did no wayes thinke safe nor convenient.

The distractions of China embarqueing all trade to this place disabled us from procureing any muske this yeare, and through a scarcity of Cassies rendred all goods very deare as you will soone p.ceive on inspection of our Invoyce & Books of accot^{s}, wch wth ye great hasards run in p.chaseing what wee now remitt you for the Honble Compa^{s} acco^{tts} and unimaginable perplexities of ye Grandees concurred to make all o^{r} negotiations very difficult and troublesome.

Yo^{r} Worp^{s} advice in case wee cannot make full investments in what required, to send you quicksylver and gold as at present procureable. Y^{e} form^{r} is very deare and scarce, no lesse y^{n} t^{s} 40 p. pec^{ll}, soe durst not meddle wth any, and of ye latt^{r} being likewise deare have only bought w^{t} you write was for ye Sultan of Bantams acco^{t}, but haveing overshott ourselves in ye silkes bought for ye Honble Comp^{a} were forced to sell it againe, for wthout soe doeing wee had not a competency left to maintain the factory till it please God to bring us a ship againe; but that yor Worp^{s} might not bee disappointed of said gold for ye Sultan of Bantam, Mr James, who hath taken it as it cost, promises soe to deliv^{r} it yor Worp^{s} there on repaym^{t} of his money.

What ye Honble Comp^{a} have enordered concerneing our salleries shall bee observed as far as wee are able, for yor Worp^{s} know, and our Books will on inspection give you to under-

stand y^{t} some of us have already soe farr run out that time only must produce complyance without yor Worp^{s} ord^{r} otherwise.

The fractions in o^{r} books, by reason of our disbursem^{ts} in Cassies, cannot well be wholly avoided, but shall for ye future enter as few as may bee.

The trouble wee had this yeare about makeing presents to ye Kinge, Prince, & Mandarins was vexatious & unusuall, & you will find by our bookes very chargeable to our Honble Ma^{rs}, not having any thing acceptable to one or ye other, for English cloth at present is soe much a drugg that it will neither sell nor serve as a gratefull present to said Grandees, who require it from us as their due, & to whose hum^{rs} wee are forced to yield complyance, otherwise wee are uncapable to negotiate o^{r} Honble Ma^{rs} affaires.

The Callicoes you sent were so coarse y^{t} ye King greatly undervalued y^{m} & said they were not fit to wipe his feete, nor had wee any thing else from yor Worp^{s} that wee could make y^{m} acceptible presents, though to make w^{t} wee presented ye more, told ye Mandarine all was done by yor Worp^{s} ord^{r} at Bantam. They told us they knew the contrary, & said if it had been soe, your Worp^{s} had wrote to the Kinge & Prince wth ye p.ticul^{rs} of their presents as also ye reason why those things sent for are not come, whereof in our last years advices and formerly wee made it o^{r} request to your Worp^{s} to write l.res to ye Kinge & Prince & to make up their presents wth you & putt up in chests handsomely, wch would have greatly facilitated our negotiations for the Honble Comp^{a} & certainly rendered o^{r} presents the more acceptable; therefore for ye future wee desire yor Worp^{s} that you would put up the Kinges & Princes pres^{ts} in chests, whereas seeing Broadets is disesteemed, you may please to send ye lesse, and to procure some China Dragon pieces or other large Gold flow^{rs} wth lively flow^{rs}, colours, some curiosities of Amber, Corall in good polished branches, a few Pearls if procureable would bee very acceptable, & wee are greatly slighted principally for y^{t} wee cannot give y^{m} satisfactory answer why ye pearls & amber ye King sent for are not come, whereof 2 or 3 lines from yor Worp^{s} would give y^{m} more plausible satisfaction, and mightily ease us from a great deale of trouble.

If those that certifie the quality & condition of ye silke rec^{d} & sent for the Honble Comp^{a} find no creditt wth yor Worp^{s}, wee must desire yor directions how to act with safety, for wee must & still shall aver the formentioned silke to bee chested and shipped well conditioned, neither can wee in the least imagine how experienced p.sons as you all alledged can bee overseene to receive wett silke, but that they may be cheated otherwise in weight is not unknown to us & indeav^{r} to prevent as much as in as lyes.

Wee had onely one Dutch hawker from Betavia & a Syam Junke come hither this yeare from ye southw^{d}, nor could wee well expect more, for the Dutch have left off buyeing of silke for Japan & principally send to p.chase Peelangs & muske for Europe, but of ye latt^{r} are as bare as their neighbours this yeare.

The Chiefe, unwilling to desert the Honble Comp^{a} service abruptly without their ord^{r} or at least your p.mission, yet is now forced to take his passage for Bantam to know w^{t} Wm Keeling hath to charge him with for on easier termes; hee cannot know his charge nor bee left in a capacity to justifie himself.

Mr Blackmore & Mr Slater were left at their liberty to goe or stay, the latt^{r} hee is resolved to return to you & the form^{r} to stay.

Captn Jno. Bearde hath had of us for the use of the ship "Tywan" frigott seaven hundred and ninety thousand Cassies, but the Portuguese Pilott designeing for Syam quitted his employment, whereto Captn Beard consented, hee not being any wayes serviceable to him, & soe desired not what your Worp^{s} ordered him here.

Wee know not what informations yor Worps had yt you should blame us for not furnishing yo Tonqueen Pilott wth money to buy him a boate according to his desire, for noe such custom was evr yet used & in Tonqueene by any strangers, though for his incouragement wee had lent him moneys for that purpose & to bee discounted when hee hath earned it, therefore desire yor Worps for yo future that such expences may bee referred to those residing on the place if you esteemed ym capable of yo management of greatr affairs, for otherwise you will bee continually troubled wth yo craveing humours of these Tonqueeners upon every frivolous occasion.

Wee at present know not wt to advise for yor Government this ensueing yeare, for wee have sold nothing but yo pepper at ts 6½ p. pecll and what yo Mandarines were pleased to take of yo Brimstone, therefore please by next transport hither to make yo ships & cargoe of pepper, a pack or two of perpetuances but no yellows & a small qtis of Brimstone for its onely to colr yo plate you shall please to send.

The King this yeare by reason of a scarcity of rice hath that whatever ship shall bring in only rice shall bee free of all prs & charges whatever, & if yor Worps please to send us here some for yo use of yo house there may bee somewhat served, for at present it's excessive deare, & of other regalles wt yo thinke convent as of wine, butter, cheese, wheat or flowr for bread, arrack, sugr (both powdr & candy), & what else you can spare.

Jugia Comy one of or dispatchadores who imposd on us to carry for him 50 packs of silke, and consigne it to your Worps for sale, desires to have the produce sent him in Ryas 8 by the next Honble Comps ship bound hithr. Wee indeavoured what wee could to evade it & hee told us that if evr wee expected hee should assist us in any of our affairs, that wee should help him in this, for yo Japan ships returning disappointed him there & no remedy but this left for disposall, withall or present dependencies on him in all yo Honble Compas affaires, yt we dare not disoblidge him with all he desires to have, and twelve yards of the finest scarlet can be gott & as much of yo like both black & greene & halfe as much of white, for wch desires your Worps, to pay yourselles there out of his concernes as by his directions inclosed; there is alsoe another noate of one of yo Princes Mandarines for some necessaries comes herewith likewise to your Worps, to wch wee referre you.

The Irón & ptes of the Broadets wee have concluded to send yor Worps againe to prevent perishing, because they are not vendible here, haveing of both more then wee can dispose of though at prime cost.

Wee have shutt up our bookes to last 9ber yt yor Worps might see what of yo Honble Compas concernes remas here, whereby you might better understand what to doe yo ensueing yeare, but could not possibly send you a transcript for England of our last bookes as wee use to doe, for tyme would not p.mitt it, soe committ you to Divine protection, & rema

Yor Worps loving Friends & humble Servants,

THOMAS JAMES.
WILLM KEELING.
HENRY IRETON.
GEORGE TASH.

Worpll Sir & Sirs, *Syam, yo 19th Xber 1682.*

Since our submissive yo 30th November by Dutch conveyance am now to give you a sad relation of yo disaster that hath befell us by a most dreadfull fire wch hapened in yor Factory yo 6th instant between yo hours of 9 and 10 at night. It began at yo Stewards Roome at yo corner of yo stone house wth that violence yt in a moment it layd hold of yo cadjans wch

were fixed under ye roofe of y^{r} cloth godowne for the better security from raine. Y^{e} s^{d} Cadjans before we could make any resistance were all of a flame over ye whole godowne, soe y^{t} it was impossible for us (notwithstanding all ye dilligence wee could use to have anything therein) but in a short time all was consumed. To noe little trouble and astonishment by great chance and hazzard have saved ye books and papers relating to ye Honble Comp^{as} affairs, also some carpetts wch were in the stall and chamb^{rs}, ye fire at s^{d} time comeing downe upon our heads. From aloft suddainly came many of ye Kings Mandareens wth much people for our assistance but availed not any thing. Thereon went advices to ye King at Levo, as we were informed is highly conserned and troubled for our misfortune & ye great loss and damage ye Honble Comp^{a} have sustained by this accident, and hath given speciall order to Uperah Gomom^{tt} y^{t} wth all expedition ye Factory be rebuilt in ye same condition as before and delivered to us. In the accident it was Mr Burnabyes fate to become a sufferer, for ye chests I had detained were put up aloft, seeing he would not be p.swaded to come to ye Factory as p. attestation N° 2 and see them opened that he might have rec^{d} his wareing apparell and necessarys, wch was all he then acknowledged to be therein, but since he will not scruple positively to affirm he had mountains of treasure as appears by his p.test dated.....wch had it soe really being certainly should have had some discovery thereof (as proved quite contrary p. attestation No. 3.).

The reasons wch induced mee to this action of seizure of his chests yor Worp^{s} may please to understand by Paper No.....for wch I hope I am not altogether to be blamed, ye centre of my designe being for our Honble Masters interest. To demonstrate to you ye trade of this place it hath proved such that wee have not bin able to dispose of soe much of our English manufactures as would respond our needfull expences notwithstanding all ye dilligence that has bin used. The reasons whereof I find to be first ye non-arrivall of those juncks that went last yeare for Jappan, wherein most eminent merchants of this place were more or less engaged, who being disappointed of y^{r} expected returne of copper are not capeable of great dealings and cautious of adventureing y^{t} way againe before they have returns of what is gone; secondly ye possitive injunctions of ye Honble Comp^{a} not to sell upon trust any of their goods is directly opposite to ye course of this trade, where to sell for truck and trust for time is generally practiced. The non-arrivall of ye p.mentioned Japan Juncks gives also pretence to some to be ye cause of ye disabillity of paying what they are indebted to ye Honble Comp^{a}, others declare openly their insufficiency, in soe much y^{t} I fear most if not all will prove bad debts without remedy, for I assure you upon ye faith and interest I owe to my Honble imployers ye neither paines nor endeavours has been wanting in me for ye recovery of ye estate, and Mr Baron and Mr Bowyear, Mr Gibbons and since Mr Lambton, impartiall p.sons, can wittness, though to little purpose the Moores are very powerfull in this Kings favour and therefore respected by the Barkalong, soe that we can take no rigorous course against them, but must be content wth fair and smooth promises untill force and compulsion extract it from them, neither will ye Barkalong take any notice of our irriterated complaints against Cons^{t} Phaulken for ye payment of w^{t} he is indebted to ye Honble Comp^{a}, and 'tis verily this fellow y^{t} is an eyesore to all good men. An obstruction of this trade blinds and bribes ye Barkalong wth large donatives and p.sents y^{t} may intercept his creditors from obtaining (by means of justice) what is due to them, and since he is confident of soe powerfull a propp as ye Barkalong he dominers and insults wth great and unsufferable insolency over private merchants, and has presumed to p.test against ye Honble Comp^{a} ye sume of 1000 Catt^{s} because I minded him in y^{r} Hon^{rs} name to be punctuall in ye payment of ye d^{t} Mr Burnaby trusted him out of their godowne at y^{r} limmitt of ye time p^{r} fixed as appears by his p.test and my answer under No.....If in case ye Honble Comp^{a} intends to continue a residence or settle a factory in this place of which I see small incouragement, they must unavoidably root out this bramble w^{ch}

now arrived at ye helme of this Govern^t^, who makes it his endeavour to monopolize ye whole trade to himselfe under pretence y^t^ all is for ye King. His pollicy is to have ye conduct and management of ye English affairs and y^t^ with submission they confide y^t^ business solely to him, whereby he may make his own advantage, otherwise he will not be wanting to doe them all ye injury and prejudice y^t^ he can by false representations to ye Barkalong. July last being ye 16th I was sent for wth Mr Juatt, Mr Baron, Mr Gibbons, Mr Abernathe to the Barkalongs, where wee all repared in ye morning. Constant Phaulken was come there before us. Mr Baron meeting him, demanded paym^t^ of w^t^ he owed him, on ye the impudent Greek made heavy stair and gave Mr Baron very scurrillous and base language, being in ye very sight of ye Barkalong, not less was ye insolency of Joseph Basspoole to abuse s^d^ Mr Baron at ye same time and place. Then Mr Baron was examined about a lr^e^ he wrote to Mr Page and was demanded by ye Serinans of ye Barkalong what reason he had to write against Phaulken &^ca^, on wch he gave sufficient answer. Then I was asked why I would not deliver the two English men y^t^ were in the Comp^a^ Factory. I answered I would not, since they were neither criminals against ye King of Syam or his estate, but that they had taken ye Honble Comp^a^ Factory for p.tection against those y^t^ oppressed them, and that if ye Barkalong was resolved to have them, he might p.force, for I could not withstand him. Then they demanded over and over of mee whether I p.sisted in ye s^d^ resolution. I answered yea. Afterwards Mr Juatt was asked whether he consented to what I had acted, he s^d^ No, and that he never condesended to any thing y^t^ was prejudiciall to Mr Constant Phaulken, his intimate friend, soe he and ye rest were dismissed, and they ordered mee to stay. Accordingly I did and was then againe 3 or 4 distinct times required to d^r^ those two English men, wch I denyed, and by ye false representations of ye Greek I was by order of ye Barkalong put in ye Congoes. Please to p.use Paper No. 12. Mr Juatt hath now taken his residence at Mr Constant wth Mr Burnaby and positively declares to me y^t^ he will not in ye least concerne himselfe in ye Honble Comp^as^ affairs untill further orders shall arrive by ye Comp^as^ shipp from your Worshipps.

Mr Tyler hath made up his account with Mr Ralph Lambton and Mr Hamon Gibbon, who have each of them accepted of 25 Catt^s^, one upon his own acco^t^, ye other upon Mr Sangrs acco^tt^ as a C^r^ of his and given y^r^ severall discharges in full for ye s^d^ acco^tt^. I was not wanting in my endeavours to have procured for my Honble Masters what was ye right, but they haveing possession in a place where no justice is to be had, frustrated my designs and Mr Juatts deserting ye Comp^a^ service abated my power, and forced me to lett fall ye dispute. Hopeing you will not measure desires according to event, begg yor favourable construction of ye indefatigable endeavours to approve myselfe faithfull to my imployers, and

Your humble Servant,
SAMUELL POTTS.

P. S.—I am not to be taught y^t^ I have many enemies, y^t^ know not why they are soe, but like village currs barke when their fellows goe, by these possibly you may be insenced, as truth seeks no corners, and I being ignorant of their allegations am incapable of making my defence, and though inocency be a good guard, yet not allwayes safeguard, but I am soe unfortunate y^t^ I have other plea at p.sent.

I am in all submission. S. POTTS.

APPENDIX E.

SELECTIONS FROM THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COURT OF TERMINER AND OYER.

Bombay Town Hall, Primo Febry 1726-7.

At a Court, Present:

Jno Braddyll, Esqr.	Mr Geo. Percivall.
Mr Henry Lowther.	Mr Ephraim Bendall.

A Commission from the Honble the Presidt & Council appointing Jno Braddyll, Esqr, Chief Justice; Messrs Percivall, Lowther & Bendall, Justices; Antonio Rosario, Jejee Jamset, Amboidass Tuckidass & Tuckoe Aloidin, Assistants, being read & Mr Braddyll duely sworn he accordingly took his place on the Bench.

The Honble the Governor & Council having recommitted the punishmt of Ignatio De Livere duely convicted of a robbery & an attempt to murder to the Justices of this Bench, after due consideration his tryal being read, it is ordered that he receive thirty-nine lashes three several Court days, being tyed to the gallows with a halter about his neck, with a paper over his head denoting his crime, & after condemd to hard labour during pleasure, being first marked with an iron in the cheek as a public testimony of the notoriety of his offence.

Bombay Town Hall, Wednesday, Decr 20th, 1727.

At a Court, Present:

Rht Worsll The Chief Justice, indisposed.	Mr Geo. Percivall.
Jno Braddyll.	Mr Henry Lowther.

Joana, a Christian woman, the wife of Manuel Pereir, banished the tenth March last past for several ill-practices, with his sd wife, being returned upon the Island without leave, the registers being examined & it appearing that the woman was only sent off the Island with her husband without any crime of hers specified save conniving at her husbands practices, the Court are willing for this time to favour her and only give her a small chastisement, fifteen lashes, but upon this condition that she return no more; and if she do, then to suffer the full penalty ordered by the Government, to lose one ear, & upon repeating the crime, both: the punishment for all women of ill-fame for returning after legal expulsion from the Island.

Tuesday, 15th October 1733.

The Commissioners met, but as most of the persons who are to serve on the Grand and Petit Jurys are at present employed in the Honble Companys business the Court was adjourned to Tuesday the 25th.

Captain William Lane sworn, deposeth that about ten o'clock of the night of the 4th September being Commr of the main guard at the fort, the Governor delivered him the key to lock the gate, and coming down met Mr Abadiah Cumming (who lives with Mr Samuel Price)

desiring a guard for that Mr. Edward Bronsdon was at the said Prices house with a drawn sword threatening to murder him, whereupon this deponent returned and acquainted the Governor, who ordered him to take a guard & bring Mr. Bronsdon to the fort. The deponent with a guard accordingly went to the said Prices house but not finding Bronsdon and being informed he was gone to the house wherein the late Mr. Bertie lived, went thither, & found him with a sword by his side which he immediately drew, making several pushes at the deponent as well as the guard. The deponent desired Bronsdon to surrender himself peaceably, which he refused, and finding that he defended himself, the guard being without arms, the deponent found himself under a necessity of sending to the main guard for a body of fifteen Europeans, who came and with much difficulty seizéd him, but in the scuffle he ran one of the guard into the body, which the deponent seeing he knocked him (Bronsdon) down with a halbert to prevent further mischief, and he was then secured and carried to the fort till next morning when he was committed to the county gaol by a Justice of Peace.

William Thatcher sworn, deposeth that a guard being sent for by Capt.n Lane, he with a party of men went to seize Mr. Bronsdon, who they found wth Capt.n Lane at the house of the late Mr. Bertie. That when this deponent and the guard came Capt.n Lane desired Mr. Bronsdon to surrender himself quietly and no harm should be done him. To which Bronsdon replied he would not, and having a sword drawn in his hand swore "God damn his blood, if any man offered to touch him, he would murder them all," upon which Capt.n Lane ordered the guard to advance and seize him & with much difficulty it was done, but the deceased, who was one of the guard, received a stab from the prisoner, & another named George Stuart also received a small wound. He adds that more mischief would have been done had not Capt.n Lane struck the prisoner upon the head with a halbert.

Ordered an assessment of eighteen hundred rupees (Rs. 1800) be levied on the inhabitants of this island for defraying the prison expenses and other charges for one year, as well as discharging some debts due from the county and filling up holes on the green.

The bakers frequently complaining of the price of wheat which obliges them to increase that of the bread, the Court were of opinion it would be best to get some person to agree for wheat at a fixed price for a certain time and the several merchants being ordered to attend, they were severally asked at what price they would engage to supply the bakers. Gungadar Roopjees proposal was found the lowest, namely two or four rupees p. candy for the term of five months conditioned for a penalty of one thousand rupees on any default. The bakers to be obliged to take wheat from him only and if they had any complaint or objection to make of the wheat by him tendered they should do it before carried away or not be admitted afterwards; which the Court confirmed and ordered a proportionable advance be made on bread as from the rate of twenty to twenty-four rupees a candy for wheat, the weight to be as formerly.

The general science for retailing rice in the Buzar, ordered at last Sessions is now revoked by the Justices and the consideration how & in what manner the place shall be supplied referred to the Honble Governor & Council.

Crisna Naique and Narawan Venidass having been permitted by the late Chief Justice to use the occupation of shroffs, the former at Bombay and the latter at Mahim, they are now confirmed by order of Court.

Adjourned to the 16th Janry next ensuing.

Bombay Town Hall, Monday, 16th January 1743-44.

The Commissioners met and adjourned to the 15th of next month, there being but little business, & the dispatch of a ship to England required the attention of most of the persons impannelled on the grand jury.

Bombay Town Hall, Wednesday, 15th February 1743-44.

The Court met, & being the country hollidays will last for some days, adjourned to the 23d inst.

The Sheriff presents a state of the county debts as they stood the 31st ult.o when there was due Rs. 1511-1-48, to discharge which & defray other necessary expenses, it is ordered an accession of two thousand (2000 rupees) be levied on the inhabitants and that Messrs Whitehill, Morley and Dudley with the heads of the several casts proportion the sum to be paid by each.

Bombay Town Hall, Wednesday, 6th June 1744.

At a Court, Present:

The Honble William Wake, Esqr., Chairman.

Chs Whitehill, Esqr.	William Sedgwick, Esqr.
John Morley, Esqr.	George Dudley, Esqr.

Gunguy indicted for petit treason in aiding & abetting the said Weetah Bandaree in the murder of her husband, to which she pleaded not guilty, & making no exceptions the same jury as before was sworn to pass upon her trial.

The evidence being the same as against the former prisoner they were again severaly cited & sworn, when they repeated what deposed in the preceeding trial, particularly that the deceased said he had found Weetah Bandaree with his wife, that she afterwards put pounded glass in his cojey & then he was wounded, she left the door open & did not lay on his bed but upon the ground, & being asked whether she showed any concern at the accident, they declare they did not perceive she did, which they the more observed, as the country women generally make great crying & noise upon the most triffling accidents.

The prisoner denied any knowledge of the fact nor did she know of any person being in the house or her husband wounded till waked by him, & that her leaving the door open that night was by her husbands order, as he was troubled with a flux & might have occasion to go out.

The Chairman repeating the evidence to the grand jury, they retired, & after some time found her guilty & she was sentenced to be burnt.

Monday, 16th July 1744.

The Court this day met, but as most of the natives impannelled on the Petit jury are possessed of batty grounds which at present requires their care to see the grain transplanted & other methods necessary for producing a good crop, the Court adjourned till the 15th of next month.

Bombay Town Hall, Monday, 15th July 1745.

At a Court, Present:

The Honble William Wake, Esqr., Chairman.

Chas Whitehill, Esqr.	Geo. Dudley, Esqr.
Wm Sedgwick, Esqr.	Hugh Howard, Esqr.

The Sheriff laying before the Bench his acct current with the county, whereby it appearing that the county is in arrears, it is therefore granted that the inhabitants be assessed 2000 rupees to pay off the debts, and to defray the usual charges.

There being no further business to be done, the Court adjourn'd till the 15th October.

16th August 1745.

The Justices being this day assembled, agreed that the office of scavinger should be abolished & that the Clerk of the Market see to it that the inhabitants clean the streets before their respective doors, or otherwise they are to be fined. They ordered also that the prisoners should be removed to the house in the Marine Yard that is allotted for them and that the Sheriff charge no commission upon the assessment.

15th October 1745.

The Commissioners this day met according to adjournment, but the dispatch of the ships for Europe requiring their attention, the Court adjourned till Thursday the 31st instant.

THo HODGES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Thursday, 31st August 1745.

The Commissioners again met, but the affairs of the Ho Company requiring their attendance, they adjourned the Court to Tuesday the 12th day of next month.

THo HODGES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Tuesday, 12th November 1745.

Most of the gentlemen summoned on the grand jury being indisposed, the Court was adjourn'd by three of the Commissioners till Tuesday the 19th instant.

THo HODGES,
Clerk of the Peace.

Register of Proceedings in the Mayors Court of Bombay.

Held by virtue of a Charter from his late Majesty King George the First by which it is appointed that William Henry Draper, Esqre, be first and modern Mayor, Edward Massey, John Lambton, Arthur Upton, William Forbes, Arnoldus Paaun, Thomas Harnett, Ephraim Bendad, Henry Albert, and Allan Chambre, Merchants, be first and modern Aldermen, some of whom being absent at the publication of the said Charter. The Honble Presd^t^ and Council, pursuant to the tenour of the Charter, appointed Messrs Jonah Ingram, Thomas Redshaw, Edward Page, Daniel Edwards, John Robinson, and James Ramsden to be first and modern Aldermen in their room, commencing Thursday the 15th of February 1727-28 the day of first opening of said Court & continued down by adjournment.

Bombay Town Hall, Thursday, Feby 15th, 1727-28.

At a Court, Present:

The Worsp^ll^ William Henry Draper, Esqre, Mayor.

Edward Massey.	Edward Page.
Arnoldus Paaun.	Daniel Edwards.
Alan Chambre.	John Robinson.
Jonah Ingram.	James Ramsden.
Thomas Redshaw.	

The Court being sat, the Mayor opened it with a short congratulatory speech upon the honour done them by His Majestys great favor and bounty to his subjects in these remote parts, and our Honble Masters goodness and care of their servants in procuring this Charter, acquainting them at the same time that a speedy and exact distribution of justice was required of them in return, for his part assuring them of his hearty endeavours strictly to adhere to the same, praying their joint assistance in so great and necessary a duty.

He then told them as their constitution required two Attorneys, one of which for the time being the Regist^r^ might execute, he presented Mr John Sarson to them for the other, which being unanimously agreed to, he was sworn into his office accordingly.

APPENDIX F.

JOURNAL OF NADIR SHAW'S RESIDENCE AT CARMENIA, 1746-47.

Gombroon, Tuesday, April 1st, 1747.

At a Consultation, Present:

Henry Savage, Esqre, Agent.
Thomas Dorrill | John Hope.
Danvers Graves |

Mr. Graves now lays before us a Diary of his transactions at Carmenia, by which we are sorry to find our Honourable Masters have been so ill used and plundered, and being apprehensive of fresh impositions, resolved to leave the house where there can remain but very little after being plundered two days by the Ophgoons.

We are at a loss how to act upon this occasion, as representations to the King, we had sufficient proof, will be of no service. The only thing we can think of at present is to send a Shotter privately to see whether there is anything worth looking after and how things passed after Mr. Graves left the house.

Ordered that the Steward send away a Shotter to Carmenia, and give him the necessary orders.

Examined and passed the Stewards accounts for last month, amounting to Shahees twenty-two thousand four hundred ninety-six and eight Goz (22496, 8 Goz) and cash account ballance, whereof remaining in chest is Shahees one hundred fourteen thousand one hundred thirty-nine one Goz (114139, 1 Goz).

HENY. SAVAGE.
THOMAS DORRILL.
JOHN HOPE.

Journal of the most material occurrences during Nadir Shaw's residence at Carmenia.

*Carmenia, February, 1746-7.**—Last night an answer came to the letter I wrote the Minister Bashee, wherein I requested a Memoondar, which he has promised me. The person designed for that station, named Mahomet Rezan Beg, being in Carmenia upon other business, he has ordered me to dispatch him to the camp with a man of my own, that he may petition the King about it. Accordingly sent for him and has agreed to sett out tomorrow morning.

While at dinner our Broker, Seawax, came in a great fright to acquaint me that Mahomet the Linguist was taken up by some people from the camp, under pretext that a man of a place

* Shottor, Persian *shutr-sawár*, the rider of a dromedary or swift camel.

called Gouge had delivered one hundred and thirty Tomands into his hands. I immediately sent for the Memoondar to see what could be done in this affair and dispatched people to bring Mahomet with one or two of his Mossels.* It was with great difficulty they could prevail with the headman to lett them come; however, when before us, the Memoondar spoke pretty smartly to them, notwithstanding which when Mahomet went back, they detained him, so that we are to expect no justice till the King arrives, which will be on Saturday.

Early this morning they came to acquaint me twenty or thirty of the Kings people were at the door, and wanted Seawax and his son-in-law Espandiar. Enquiring the reason, found the Kings Head Gunner, who had been here some months before, had petitioned his Majesty that he had delivered large sums of money to certain people at Carmenia to trade with, amongst whom was our Broker, to the amt of five hundred and eighty Tomands. To show them little justice in the case, upon the Gunners petitioning he asked if he had any witnesses. He said Yes. One Mahomet Goloom Beg was accordingly sent for. The King examined him upon the affair. Answer being given he knew nothing of the matter, one of his eyes was taken out to oblige him to bee false witness against these poor people. The Head of the Mossells came to me, and it was not till after one hours argument I could get leave to petition the Mullah Bashee to take their hands off the Broker till night, when we may expect an answer, as the King is now within three leagues. By what I can judge by this unreasonable way of acting, we shall all be in great trouble, and I fear no justice. About noon, Owanooze the Dutch Vakeel came to our house accompanied with six or eight Mossells, having five hundred Tomands put upon him by the same people who made Seawaxes Hawob. I used all arguments possible to gett the poor men leave to petition the King, but all to no purpose. At last they carried him away and swore they would kill him before sunsett if he did not pay all the money. The money, God knows, he has not a farthing left, having lately paid near fourteen hundred Tomands. The King is arrived at Ob Nackcharoon within three leagues of Carmenia.

A little before sunsett arrived our Memoondar. I am to make my visit to the King tomorrow, but shant see him upon the road, as he rides in private with his women. The Mullah Bashee sent me word to get any present in readiness, and will be carried to his Majesty before I visit him. In answer to my petition about our people, he said after we had been before the King, it was then the time to represent our grievances, but that till he had seen me, could not pretend to offer anything in my behalf, so that I find we shall have a hard task to gèt over these impositions.

About ten o'clock in the morning went to the camp (with my present) to visit the King. Before I got to the Mullah Bashees fort he was gone to his Majesty, so the Memoondar conducted me to the Casheek Coonah or guard room, which is a commodious tent of this form ⊐, the whole taking up about two hundred and fifty yards, furnished with benches for people of note to sit upon. Here I took place, where I saw and heard all that was going forwards. After I had been there half an hour the subjects of Carmenia were carried before the King and agreed to pay what remained of the last years tax and Hawob amongst themselves and got off without receiving any punishment. Some time after they were gone, the Banyans were sent for. After they were entered nothing was heard but war (in Turkish beat) and the noise of drubbing upon their backs, bellies, feet &ca, and the poor creatures calling out for mercy for near half an hour. All on a sudden there was a profound silence. Upon enquiring the reason found he had blinded one of one eye, beat the rest almost to death to make them confess a falsity, that money belonging to the Head Gunner was in their hands and had confined them to the Zangzeel Coonah till he

* Mossels—Arabic Mohussils, a tax-gather.

brought them to accept the debt with the like ill treatment. Some time after this came out the Captain of Soldiers, who was to receive the money from our Broker, and it seems had petitioned the King that one Seawax had hid himself in the Honourable Companys house, and that was the reason he had not recovered the money, whereupon the King ordered him to be beat in a most miserable manner and one eye taken out, and in truth I never saw a more frightful figure in my life, especially when to my great surprise and grief he came and demanded Seawax at my hands, and seeing no remedy, ordered him to go to the house and fetch him. In this uneasy state, I sent the Linguist one way and another in order to weather the storm, but all to no purpose, the Mullah Bashee being then before the King where nobody can go without leave, or had they got at him durst he have spoke in their behalf. This man, though one of the greatest in the kingdom, never saying more than yes or no. At last the King sent for me to make my appearance, which I did after this manner. The Froshees uncovered the present (which was about the amount of 150 Tomands) and marched in before me and passed his Majesty to a tent on the other side where things of that nature are delivered to the charge of the Steward. I entered the Tageer or Skreen which is before his tent at about sixty yards distance, where I made my first obeisance, then I was ordered somewhat nearer and made a second bow, then a little nearer and a third bow, where I stood to receive his Majestys commands, being then about twenty-five yards distance, who with a smiling countenance (not very common to this tyrant) ordered his Master of Ceremonies to bid me welcome, and that he did not expect I should put myself to the expense of a present, which if to be required on either side he ought to make me one, or would he have accepted of my present, but that the Mullah Bashee had petitioned him four or five times and that he did not care to affront me. The Master of Ceremonies had hardly finished this message before I was ordered away, which I performed, making three bows as before. I intended when before his Majesty to have spoke about our Linguist and Broker, but found it impossible, and by what I see there is not much hopes of getting them off. However, at last I got sight of the Mullah Bashee, who with the head of the Linguist (Nazir Alli Caun) had promised to deliver my petition, though in the evening I heard the King sent for Seawax, when he said he was so far from having received money from the Head Gunner, that he never saw his face, whereupon the King told him he would take out his eyes if he did not confess the truth, then dismissed him, and ordered he should pay the money and put him into the hands of his Shotters with a chain about his neck that weighed two or three hundred pounds. In this melancholly condition our affairs must remain till tomorrow, when I hope in God justice will be done us.

March, 1st, 1746-7.—Early this morning sent Joseph the Linguist to the camp with my petition to the King, wherein after setting forth the affair of our people, I told his Majesty all we had in the world was at his service, but humbly requested it might not be taken from us in this manner, as it was loosing all our credit. After the Linguist had been gone some time, the Kings Shotter brought Seawax to the house in chains and insisted upon having the money directly or they would drub him to death. At last, with much persuation, I got them not to beat him for a few hours till an answer to our Petition, which if not favourable, we cannot possibly stay in this country, for now that they are got into the way of putting these unreasonable sums upon our servants, shall continually be under the same impositions.

Last night the King blinded seven of the Captains of Soldiers and fined them to a great amount. He ordered ten thousand Tomands to be taken from the Deputy Governour of this place, so that Carmenia will be inevitably ruined. What is worse, he has given the Ophgoons leave to take wood wherever they can find it, under which pretext they enter the poor subjects houses and are guilty of all manner of villanies, and as a large body of these people are to be

dispatched in their own country in a few days more to raise fresh soldiers, I fear they will not go off empty-handed, and they are such great favourites with this King, that whatever rapine they are guilty of, no notice is taken of it. The Kings transactions yesterday were that in all he blinded twenty-eight people, ordered ten thousand Tomands to be taken from the Governour of this place, two hundred Tomands from the Sardar Cosum Caun, fifty thousand Tomands from the subjects, and forty thousand Tomands tax, and has taken ten people for security, and the Calcutar &c^{a} are bound to raise the money, which is absolutely impossible.

At noon our Linguist and Memoondar returned from the camp and were not able to get any petition delivered to the King, so that I fear poor old Seawax will be killed under sticks, for notwithstanding the Shotters promised not to beat him, they had gone from their words in a most severe manner.

Sunday, 1st.—Nazir Alli Caun has promised to get my petition delivered before tomorrow morning at sunrise; if the King is inclinable to do us justice, there is still some hope.

Monday, 2^{d}.—Last night had a visit from Fryer Bazein, who attends the King as physician.* He has given his Majesty physick ten or twelve days and says he is much better, but the poor man is in a precarious station, as the Persians who attended before are jealous and endeavouring to play tricks. He says his only inducement to enter this mans service was in hopes he should be able to forward the European officers, but on the contrary as soon as he offers to speak a word to the King, he immediately orders him away, and at last told him never to meddle with any business but what relates to physick. The Doctor is a very facetious, discreet good sort of a man.

Yesterday near our house happened a quarrel between some Ophgoons and Nasawkshees. In the fray two of the Nasawkshees were killed. Upon petitioning his Majesty no justice could be obtained, the Ophghoons being the only people he shows any favour to.

Early this morning they came and informed me the Mossells had been very severe upon Seawax, notwithstanding their fair promises, and obliged me to give a few pieces of Perpetts and cloth into their hands, that in case the King sent for them they might have something to show. I sent the Linguist to Nazir Alli Caun and Mullah Bashee, and I hear it is contrived so that our people are to go before the King, when we may expect a final answer. The Mossells have been again very clamorous for money, but we put them off in hopes of getting redress.

Notwithstanding all the pains could be used, neither the Mullah Bashee, Nazir Alli Caun, or any other person durst venture to deliver our petition to the King, he having given orders that no petitions (of that nature) shall be offered, so that it is plain his designs are to ruin everybody. They sent for Seawax to the camp, when Hodjee Baroon was bound for him and got his chains taken off, but as soon as they came here they again took him up, and are now beating him in a most unmercifull manner. I told the Mossells to carry him away and use him as they pleased, for they should not get a Goz from this house, but the old man whispered me in the ear that he had money of his own to the amount of four hundred Tomands, and begged I would pay little by little and not suffer him to be killed under sticks. However, finding that shewing any pretended kindness for him made things worse, I left him for the present in the hands of his Mossells to use him as they pleased.

The Deputy Governour of this place, from whom the King yesterday ordered ten thousand Tomands to be taken, ript his own belly last night. Owanooze the Dutch Vakeel I hear is almost drubbed to death in the Kings presence, and the more he cried out he belonged to the Dutch

* "The monk Bazin joined Nadir Shah at Derbund in 1741, and remained with him as physician till 1747, the year in which he was murdered."—Malcolm's History of Persia.

the more they laid on. All the Banians have had one eye taken out to make them confess money they never received.

Finding all other means impracticable to assist our poor people last night, I came to a resolution to endeavour to get before the King myself with a Petition. As it was necessary to take some experienced persons advice I sent for Hodjee Baroon, who came to me very early this morning and first advised me to see Nure Mahomet Caun, head of the Ophgoons. Accordingly I went there, but he was gone just before I arrived, being the person the King has appointed to raise soldiers. From thence, I went to the Mullah Bashees tent, who was gone before the King early in the morning. His Steward and all his people seemed to agree with my opinion, but judged it necessary to ask their Masters advice, first, as we are in a manner under his protection by the Kings order. I sent the Linguist to get sight of him before he left the King, as they sayed he frequently retired to smoke. It could not be done before he came home, which was at noon. He advised me to the contrary, as I might likely be affronted which would make things worse. In short, neither the Mullah Bashee, May or Bashee Nazir Alli Caun, or anybody else can do anything with this man. And the Mullah Bashee told me plainly there was nothing left but to pay the money or they would drub all Seawaxes family to death and at last take it from our house. I came home in a very melancholy vexatious humour and ordered Seawax to pay his Hawob by degrees, and to shew money was scarce, made him sell a few goods, grain, and other things, though at half price.

Yesterday Mahomet Careem Beg, Salem Cauns son, was drubbed to death, and all the leaders of the Offshers had large fines put upon them. All the people about the King say they never saw or heard such unreasonable cruelties he is now guilty of, and, what is plain, nobody about the tyrant can do anything to assist the distressed. The Mullah Bashees steward told the Linguist that if we would give his master one hundred Tomands and himself thirty, they would take this affair upon themselves, but upon mentioning it the next day they flew from their word and absolutely said it was not to be done.

This morning when I was at the camp, the head gunners people called Jezaries (long musquet men), to the number of three hundred, were very clamorous because they could not be admitted to represent their grievances, and at last made so much noise that the King himself heard them and ordered them in. When, in the room of doing justice, he ordered the ten Tomands each to be paid, which was unjustly laid upon them some days before, though they complained they had received no wages this two years. If he uses his best soldiers in this manner, what may we expect; in short, the tyrant is grown absolutely mad.

Thursday, $3\frac{d}{m}$—In the evening I heard the King killed Mahomet Emeen Beg, Mahomet Guman Beg the old blind Calcutar, and two more people of note, and dug out the eyes of one Nazir Alli Caun, Governour of some important place.

I judged this a proper time to recover the Honourable Companys debts outstanding by giving the people into Seawaxes Mossells hands, but upon looking over the list not one is free from Hawob to pay the King and mostly killed or blinded.

4^{th}_{m}—Last night had another visit from Fryer Bazein. Upon enquiring the particulars of the cruelties committed at Shahan, I heard what gave me great uneasiness especially relating to the injustice done our people there. By what I can learn it was absolutely impossible for them to get their Petition presented to the King, which is the case here, nor can I really tell what step to take, as I hear the old Governour, who it seems is not yet dead, has wrote another large sum to our Linguist Mahomets account. I asked the Doctor if he could possibly deliver our Petition when I found him inclinable to do us any service, but as the King had enjoined him to meddle with

no affairs but his own, he says it would put him in danger of losing his life, therefore could not push him further, and by what I see there is no likelihood of getting redress. The Mullah Bashee, Myor Bashee, and Nazir Alli Caun stand before his Majesty five or six hours at a time, and never offer to open their mouths, only to give yes or no according to his will and pleasure. Just after sunrise came two people from Nazir Alli Caun, head of the Lasgees, with the agreeable news that he had delivered my petition to the King, and that his Majesty was graciously pleased to give a favourable answer, and has ordered one of the people in the Secretary of States office to enquire into our grievances, and he will do us justice, which is a very happy turn, if he keeps in this good humour. I immediately sent the Linguist to enquire into this affair and represent everything fully, and as the Right Worshipfull the Agent and Council of Gombroon recommended to me to get what Rogoms possible from the King, shall embrace this opportunity of applying for them.

At noon the Linguist returned from the camp, but instead of the agreeable news I expected, found we had been deceived, and that the petition read is what the Agent sent from Gombroon by Joseph. Mahomet, who saw affairs go quite contrary to what he expected, sent his horse home by one of the Shotters under pretence of changing him, and himself is run away. I fear gone clear off with the Ophgoons, who have been upon the march these two days. I wish we are not brought into some scrape upon this fellows account. I have sounded the Mullah Bashee again about taking a bribe of one hundred and thirty Tomands, and find nothing can be done.

About four of clock in the afternoon people came to the door and confirmed the report of the old Governours having wrote one hundred ffifty Tomands to Mahomets account, so we are in a miserable situation. Today the King has strangled five people of note and several others of mean condition, blinded great numbers for most triffling faults or rather for his diversion.

At night Mahomets first Mossells came to the door and threatened if we did not produce him they would go and plunder his house.

Thursday, 5th—Early this morning Mahomets Mossells came again to the Honourable Companys house and were very clamorous to know where he was, and at last swore they would go and take his women and children and drub them in the publick Busars if they did not find him. Where he is gone really can't tell, not having seen him since yesterday morning. After Mahomets people were gone Coja Owanooze was brought to our door by his Mossells in the most miserable condition possible, having been beat before the King over the eyes, and he says, upon calling out he was the Dutch Vakeel he was the more severe. The Mossells are gone to kill him.

At noon our Memoondar returned from the camp, the Mullah Bashee not yet daring to deliver our Petition, and Seawaxes Mossells being very clamorous, were obliged to give out sixty Tomands in money, and sell two thousand five hundred maunds of grain. The Mullah Bashee sent me word to write the Petition in another manner and that he will deliver it tomorrow morning. He says offer the King the amount of Seawaxes Hawob in a present, but request his Majesty will not cause all our servants to be publickly drubbed in the streets.

Friday, 6th—Last night we had another visit from the Kings Physician, who has promised if a fair prospect offers to speak to his Majesty in our favour; but as the Mullah Bashees people came for the Petition, wrote last night in the form he directed, am in hopes the affair will be settled, though not under two hundred and ffifty Tomands expence one way or other. Today one of the Kings sons is expected from the side of Sistoon, where I hear the rebels still make a bold defence.

When the King was in Armenia he put a great summ upon the Patriarch of the three Churches, or Uch Kelleecia, which he paid. After that he put another large summ, which he

likewise discharged, when a third sum coming and having nothing left, he run away to the Turks. Yesterday the Mossells returned, but have plundered the churches of all the gold and silver plate consisting of images, sacramental coyes, candlesticks, &c. to a most immense amount. When they petitioned Nadir Shaw upon this affair, he pretended to be very angry, as he said it would give him the name of a sacrilegious man all over the world, and to show his sincerity dug out the Head Mossells eyes and has sent back part of the plate and wrote a letter of invitation to the Patriarch, and swears not to hurt him, which however will hardly be believed.

At noon Joseph returned from the camp. The Mullah Bashee is still affraid to deliver my Petition, the King today being in a most tyrannical humour. As soon as he came out in the morning sent for Mirza Reffee, Secretary of State, and found some means to quarrell with him, whereupon he laid down with six or seven of his writers and drubbed in a most miserable manner, till they were obliged to accept of paying thirty Alf and then dismissed to put the money upon whom they pleased. They wrote me down five thousand Tomands, and Tanleb, our Broker at Spahaun, fifteen hundred Tomands, but Joseph and our Memoondar being there and acquainted with several of the head writers they got us off. This is such an unexpected step, that it has really frightened me very much, nor do I know what to do, for tho' the Mullah Bashee promises to settle our affairs, he has put it off so long that I mistrust his good intentions.

Saturday, 7th.—Yesterday in the afternoon the King blinded nine people, killed several, and put large sums upon them and their families, and the Secretary and Writers that were fined thirty Alf in the morning he increased to sixty Alf in the afternoon. Now nothing is going forwards but Alfs, which is one hundred thousand rupees. From this outrageous way of proceeding it is plain his intentions are only upon ruining the country, and they say he designs doing the same at Mushatt, Hyrat and every city he goes to. All his wrath falls upon the poor old Persians and those called Cuszelbosh, and the only people exempt are the Ophgoons, and as he has sent to bring twelve thousand more soldiers of those people, I really believe he will then destroy all the Persians.

Early this morning Owanooze the Dutch Vakeel came again to the door with his Mossells, who he tells has got things in my hands to a considerable amount. The affair is this. He being indebted to the Honourable Company ten or twelve Tomands, put a few things in pawn, which if I return the money will be lost. At noon the Memoondar and Joseph returned from the camp, not being able to do anything, the Mullah Bashee putting off from day to day delivering my petition. The Linguist went to the Hakem Bashem Mirza Abdull, who has promised to assist us, and ordered me to write a short Petition, making distinct articles of all our grievances and Rogoms or grants we want, and says he will deliver it early tomorrow morning.

The King has ordered seven thousand Tomands to be taken from Cossum Caun Sardar, notwithstanding he had before promised not to meddle with him, as he made him a present of 40000 Rs. Would any man serve him more faithfully than this.

I have now finished my fifth petition.

The Calcutar of this place, to whom hitherto the King has shown great favour, he has now almost beat to death and fined him fifteen hundred Tomands.

Sunday, 8th.—Last night Mahomett the Linguists first Mossells came again to the Honourable Companys house and enquired where he was. Joseph told them we had not seen him for several days and believed he was run away, whereupon they grew very clamorous, and said I was bound for the sum of one hundred and thirty Tomands and insisted upon my paying it. They squabbled for near two hours, and it was with much difficulty we could get them out of the house. About ten o'clock last night Espandiar came to acquaint me that Mahomet had been at his own house

with some Ophgoons and ten or twelve mules and laded everything of value and was gone off. I immediately sent to the Memoondar for people to pursue him, but before they came he was gone away. I find he has corrupted most of my servants, for the person that brought this news saw some of them with him helping to load the beasts, yet I was kept in the dark, and I fear brought into an ugly scrape.

Before sunrise sent my Petition to the Europe Doctor, who, with Mirza Abdull Bankee the Kings old Physician, agreed to deliver it, which is the only hopes I have left of getting over these affairs with credit, for the Mullah Bashee is only putting me off from day to day, notwithstanding I have offered one hundred and thirty Tomands for himself and seventy Tomands more to be applied as he directs.

In the morning Mullah Mohomets Mossells came again to the Honourable Companys house and insisted upon my paying the money. After three quarters of an hour the Kings people came and drove them away to the camp, his Majesty it seems wanting to know the reason they have not yet recovered their proportion of Hawob, so that I fear shall have a great deal of trouble upon this affair, for when Achmet Beg, Head of the Mossells was drove away, swore he would petition the King that the Europeans had secreted Mahomet.

Ten o'clock thirty or forty of the Kings people rushed into the Honourable Companys house, knocked down all the servants, gave Joseph a few stripes, and then seized upon me. They brought Achmet Beg with them, who had a monstrous chain about his neck, beat over the face to such a degree that he made the most gastly, frightfull figure I ever saw in my life. They demanded Mahomet at my hands, when, assuring them he was run away some time before, they insisted upon the one hundred and thirty Tomands directly. I endeavoured to gett from them to the camp, and go before the King, but they would not let me stir. At last seeing no other remedy, was obliged to fetch the amount out of what money Seawax had given me to clear his Hawob. When I came to deliver it, insisted upon their giving me a writing that they had taken so much from me without mentioning Mahomets name, when beginning to reflect upon what they had done in entering an Europeans house in that rude manner without his Majestys express orders, and imagining they might have brought themselves into a scrape if it gott to his ears, they went away and left the money.

The King being in an ill humour, the Doctor has not yet delivered my petition.

This morning the King strangled six people, beat two Indians to death, and has ordered two hundred of the Carmenia people to be cut off and a pillar erected of their heads, though in reality only the villages were revolted. What mercy can be expected from a mad tyrant.

At noon the King ordered all the camp people out of the town and the gates to be shut, by which we judge he designs general massacre to night, in which case God defend us. The wild Ophgoons know no distinction of persons. I have had another visit from Mahometts Mossells. At last finding they could do nothing with me, they carried away the porter (who is of the same name) and I wish may not get him killed, as I hear the King destroys most people carried before him without asking any questions.

In the evening received another letter from the Doctor, who says the King is in such ill humour (in short, mad) that he durst not deliver any petition, but has promised to do it tomorrow morning when he feels his pulse.

The King has now ordered the Nasawkshees to kill all the men they meet in the streets without asking any questions, the most barbarous edict I ever heard of. They carried away three people just by our door who were coming innocently from their daily labour early this morning. Thomas Beg, one of the Kings slaves, came with a message from his Majesty, that as he heard the Europeans never told lyes, he requested I would not deny a bale sealed which Owanooze

had told him off, but send it directly. I judged it best not to go from the character he had of us, therefore not only sent the bale mentioned, but two or three small parcells and a purse sealed, four or five rings, a watch, gold, looking-glass for women &ca. I made the slaves give a receipt for the same and he went away mightily pleased. Poor Owanooze was drubbed to death before the Kings face last night, and the more he called out he was the Dutch Vakeel the more furious was the tyrant in his cruel command.

Monday, 9th—At eight o'clock this morning Fryer Bazein sent for me. When I came to his tent, told me after he had felt his Majestys pulse, he acquainted him that the European here had met with great impositions from the people, and that I had endeavoured several times to get a petition delivered and no one would do us that service. The King answered we were his guests and would not allow of our being affronted, and immediately sent for Mirza Abdull Bankee, Hakeem Bashee, and ordered him to enquire into our complaints and he would do us justice.

I represented everything to this man, who waited for the King as he came from his publick tent to the womens apartments. He stopped three different times to talk to Mirza Abdull Bankee about our affairs. When he retired the Doctor came to inform me of what had passed. The King it seems repeated his Corran for our living easy under his Government, and declared that he would not allow of any impositions being put upon the Europeans, but that as Seawax was his subject and had acknowledged the debt before him, he presumed he must have received the Topeckee Bashees money. However, to show the good design he had to right us, he would send for Seawax and his accusers, Mahomett and his in the evening, and give them another hearing and act according to truth. I stayed at Fryer Bazeins tent upwards of an hour after giving the people orders how they should act when examined and then came home much easier in my mind than I had been for some days past, for if there is any dependance upon this tyrants word, he now really seems inclinable to do us justice.

When the King passed from his publick tent to that of his women, which was about two hundred yards distance, I had a full view of his person crossing within musket shott of the place where I sat. He seems to be about five foot ten inches high and very well set, and notwithstanding his age and fatigue of life he has gone through walks very strong and upright and to appearance, if no accident happens to him, may live this twenty years.

In the evening Seawax returned from the camp with his Mossells and told me when he went before the King, instead of meeting his accusers as was promised to have a fair hearing, there was nothing going forward but killing, blinding, and drubbing people to death, and he was threatened to undergo the same fate if he did not immediately pay his Hawob. Joseph the Linguist (agreeable to my orders) endeavoured to gett admittance with Seawax, but was stopt by the porters who run great risque of their lives if they left anybody pass without express orders. As to Mahomett, he was not sent for, by which it is plain no justice is designed, though he has promised to give us what Rogooms we desire, which is all the satisfaction can be expected for these unheard impositions. This day the King ordered a large pillar to be erected of the Carmenia peoples heads, in order to which three hundred and fforty of the poor subjects were cut off yesterday. This misfortune fell cruelly upon farmers, millers &ca returning from their daily labour and not time enough apprized of the severe decree to save their lives by absconding.

Tuesday, 10th—This day being the Persians Norooze (New Year), early in the morning all the Kings artillery was discharged and the usual acclamations of joy, and to show his pretended clemency, has ordered the Mossells not to be severe upon the people till afternoon, so difficult is it to obtain six hours respite from this mans cruelties.

After dinner the King dispatched people to Rowar to fetch all the subjects they can lay their hands on in order to make another pillar of their heads, at the same time swore publickly

he designed erecting a third pillar out of the heads of his own people, and yet not one man has courage to destroy the tyrant.

I hear they have put seven hundred and fifty Tomands more upon our Linguist Mahomett.

The Kings people came in a great hurry to receive the remainder of Seawaxes Hawob, having laid aside all hopes of redress, ordered him to finish it. Upon enquiring the reason of this hurry they told mee the King has ordered two thousand Tomands to be distributed to the dancers, but they gave me to understand he would have ten times that amount from the poor subjects before tomorrow night.

Towards night a body of Ophgoons came to the Honourable Companys house and asked for Mahomett, he having some days before absconded. They seized upon his slaves and drubbed them very severely till they found out their master, of whom they demanded two thousand maunds of grain, wch the Calcutar said he had delivered him some months ago, and I find this man has dealt largely in this commodity for some years past, which has given him a bad name in the place.

Last night Mahometts Mossells weighing off a little unfairly and threatening him if he offered to interpose, he gott out of his house where he kept the grain and run away, and I now hear instead of two thousand maunds they took upwards of ten thousand, and besides carried off a great many other things. The Soosanhshees petitioning that grain grew excessive scarce, he has ordered them to take it wherever they can find it, which is in a manner giving them authority to plunder the place.

While at dinner received a letter from Fryer Bazein to advice me the King had again made a promise of what Rogoms I wanted. Immediately sent Joseph with a list of what the Right Worshipfull the Agent and Council had given me orders to obtain, but judged it not proper to mention anything about our being custom free to the Honble Companys advantage.

Wednesday, 11th.—In the evening Joseph returned from the camp, not having been able to do anything relating to the Rogoms, by the reason the King was in a very ill humour, and it is said has fined his own servants two hundred thousand Tomands. However, Mirza Abdull Baukee Hakeem Bashee has promised to get our affairs finished tomorrow morning.

At night, an hour after sunsett, the King sent for all the Carmenia people who have Hawob to pay, to the number of near three hundred, when hardly one escaped without loosing an eye, nose, and ears, some he blinded quite, others he strangled, to the great terrour of all the people in the camp, not having carried affairs to this extremity before. At last our Broker Seawax was carried before him, and the Mossells reporting his Hawob was finished had his chains taken off, and sent home, nor did I ever see a poor man more pleased that he is got off with his life, not seeming in the least to regret the loss of upwards of six hundred Tomands.

Thursday, 12th.—Early this morning received a letter from Fryer Bazein to advise that everything was ready for writing the Rogoms, and desired the Linguist might come directly to finish that affair. He says a Choppar is arrived from the Dutch Chiefe at Gombroon, who is likewise sending an European Physician to attend this King, which has greatly pleased the Fryer, being in hopes of obtaining his Majestys permission to return to Europe, though as he has received so much advantage from his medicines, I rather believe he will carry him to Callant and there detain him.

At noon arrived two Shotters from the Agent of Gombroone. They brought two petitions for the King and Mullah Bashee. In the evening Joseph returned from the camp, but finding the Rogom we wanted not wrote as desired, did not finish that affair today.

Friday, 13th.—Early this morning delivered the Agents two petitions to the Meemoondar and desired they might be read as soon as possible.

Two hours after sunrise arrived Shotters from Spahan. They bring strange accounts of the famine and miseries of that city occasioned by the cruelties and impositions laid upon them by this man, and I have now reason to apprehend Carmenia will be in a worse condition, for the Ophgoons, under pretext of searching for grain, already begin to plunder the poor inhabitants.

A Muscovite nobleman is arrived at Chopparee. He is come to advise that an Ambassador is upon the road from the Empress of Muscovy. He is attended with five hundred soldiers, and the Fryer writes me, by what he can learne, his errand is to demand the delivery of Captain Elton into their hands, so I am in hopes a quarrel will ensue, for the Muscovites seem the only people capable of standing against this man.

In the evening the Linguist who I sent to the camp in the morning returned, but not yet finished our Rogoms, the King being so excessively enraged, as there is no such thing as speaking to him. They say this ill humour is owing to some expressions the Muscovite Ambassador made use of in his Petition, particularly where he writes that unless his Majesty sent express orders to have him supplied with provisions from place to place, his country is so barren of the common necessaries of life as well as subjects that he must starve upon the road.

Today he killed ten of his own servants besides blinding several of the Carmenia people, and by what I can learn from the numbers of women and children sold, together with those massacred, for the pillar of heads, above two-thirds of the inhabitants of this place are destroyed or carried away, but yet such confusion, nobody can tell particularly whom or the exact number. Grown women are sold for thirty and fforty Shahees; boys and girls for fifteen and twenty Shahees each.

In the morning the Agents petition was read to the King. Notwithstanding the good news it brought him of the Honourable the Governour of Bombay having convoyed his vessels safe to Persia, it was with great difficulty the people in the Boohspoho who are busy putting their Hawob upon other people, were prevented from writing two thousand Tomands to my account. I hear they have wrote fifteen Alf or 75 thousand Tomands to Hossein Begs account, Governour of Spahaun, which will fall upon the poor inhabitants of that city.

After the King had destroyed the above mentioned people belonging to himself, he sent for the Nawsakshee, and told him publickly the next step he took of that nature should be to destroy him and all the Nawsakshees and erect a pillar of their heads. These being the stoutest people in the camp and those that have always stood the best by this man, it has struck such a terror into the soldiers, that numbers talk of using the first opportunity to make their escape, and were they not cowed by long impositions and oppressions, nothing else could have prevented a general meeting upon the occasion. At night received a visit from Fryer Bazein, who tells me his Majesty begins to be mightily pleased with his Physick and promises to follow any directions he may think proper to give regarding his dyet, &c^{a}.

In the morning sent Joseph again to the camp to endeavour at finishing the Honble Company's Rogoms, which they have promised me this day.

Saturday, 14th.—About the middle of last night the Kings Nawsakshee Bashee, accompanyed with four of his favorite women and servants he could trust to, mounted upon good horses (prepared for the same intent by a particular dyet and exercise) and marched fairly off notwithstanding his tent stood in the middle of the camp. News was imediately carried to the King, who picked out fifty select soldiers and ordered them to pursue him. They say that this great mans flight has struck such a fright into the King that he is melancholly and has killed nobody today though now past noon.

In the evening our Linguist (Joseph Hormett) returned from the camp with one of the best Rogoms the Honourable Company ever obtained in Persia, properly sealed and attested to answer the end. It is to protect our Banyans, Brokers, and other servants all over Persia, to exempt us from Mustarade and all other impositions in selling of goods, and to prevent the people in Government from obliging us or our servants to sell them goods against our own free will &c^{a}.

I now hear the King has changed his melancholly humour into raging and killed 42 of his own people this afternoon. At night, I was sent for to the Mullah Bashees tent. When I came there he informed me Owanoozes servants had petitioned the King that his master had delivered a large chest of gold and silver plate into my hands, and which affair I must clear up, or the amount thereof would fall upon me. I absolutely denyed it, not reflecting anything like it had ever happened between that man and me, whereupon Owanoozes servant named Metreus and an Armenian silversmith Zorob were sent for as witnesses. When they came before me they said the above mentioned pretended heavy chest was delivered to the former President and myselfe last year, whereupon I desired leave from the Mullah Bashee to represent the truth, and which as became an European I was resolved not to go from, even if I was sent for before the King. I then acquainted him that some time ago Owanooze being indebted about one hundred and twenty Tomands to the Honourable Company, we had received plate to that amount, he not having money to pay us. He asked if I had a list of particulars. Yes, and would waite upon him next morning with it, which he promised to show the King and prevent any imposition on the occasion, but upon taking leave Metreus told Joseph in the Armenian language to take care what we were about, for that the King had taught him to say what he did, and he believed his design was to take the remainder of the Dutch Vakeels Hawob from the Honourable Company, having upon plundering his house found nothing equal to the amount. I came home very melancholly and vexed to find the unjust scrape we were gott into. As soon as I gott into the house immediately produced the list of plate and read it to the Memoondar that he might acquaint the Mullah Bashee I had told the truth and not give them an opportunity of saying I had drawn out a false invoice in the night, for I find they are all upon the catch to draw me into the snare. I have also the mortification to hear five hundred Tomands more put upon the linguist Mahomett.

Sunday, 15th.—Early this morning waited upon the Bashee with a list of plate, who seemed well satisfied and promised to represent the truth to his Majesty, and ordered his Steward to entertain me till he came back. During his absence the Steward, Writer, and other of his head people talked upon nothing but the injustice of this King and his daily rapine and cruelties, adding that was it not for the method he has gott in keeping their families for security, all the old Persians would soon leave him. At last the Steward whispered me that his master had ordered him to acquaint me that if I would give him fifteen hundred maunds of wheat he would stand by me on this occasion and endeavour to pend off the threatening storm relating to Owanoozes Hawob, and that if I refused he would not only settle it upon me, but put five thousand Tomands more upon me and my servants before they left Carmenia. I was very uneasy to find myself in such hands, but reflecting that although these people can do us little good, they always have it in their power to make mischief, and that the expence would not be much to the Honourable Company, agreed to give him twelve hundred maunds; and although it was to cost them nothing, it was not till after a tedious while he would excuse the other three hundred as he said it was the express qty his master ordered.

Eleven o'clock the Mullah Bashee returned from the Kings tent, and upon asking how he had settled my affair, he replied (sternly) the King had ordered him to carry me and the witness to his own tent, and whatever they said was the amount of the plate, I must pay to the Kings head Shotter, who with four or five of his people were ready to receive it. The Linguist Joseph represented the unjustness of this proceeding, especially that two such scoundrels should be brought in witness against a person in my station. He replyed it was the Kings order, who must be obeyed. When the witnesses came before us the Mullah Bashee asked them what was the weight of the gold and silver plate Owanooze delivered into our hands. They replyed that they could make no judgment, not having seen the chest open, but it was as much as two people could stand under. Whereupon the Mullah Bashee turned to the Mossells, and said doubtless there must have been ten or twelve maunds of gold and fourteen or fifteen maunds of silver.

The witnesses still insisting they did not know the weight, he at last told them plainly, to the shame even of the people that were to receive the amount, that they must mention some particular quantity, but still insisting they were ignorant as to that, he himself said there could not be less than six or eight maunds of gold and ten or twelve maunds of silver, whereupon I was ordered to go and pay twenty-six thousand Nadarees to the Shotter Abashee, who carried me to the Honourable Companys house. When I came to the door, found in my absence the Muscovite nobleman had been to visit me, but hearing what was going forwards could not be persuaded to stay till I came, which indeed was very lucky, as an interview of that nature might have made this man jealous. After we had been at home some time the Shotter Abashee went away and left us in the hands of his Uze Bashees, who soon grew very impertinent, and threatened if he had not the money directly, he would strip Joseph and beat him, and then swore me the same. I told him we really had no money in the house but would fetch out all the goods in the warehouse and deliver into his hands and which he would take at the rate they always sold for, were sufficient to pay him twice over. He still grew more absurd and swore he would take nothing but ready money, and that if he was not paid before night we would be used as the Dutch Vakeel had been some days ago, for that the King was in such an ill humour no favour was to be expected. At last I brought out all the money we had in the house, which amounted to seventy odd Tomands. When I delivered it to him and protested I had no more, the man grew mad, tyed up Joseph and were going to drub him, when the Shotter Abashee himself came, who, being a man of a milder disposition, unbound him and bid me think of some method to discharge the money or must expect to be used very severely when they petitioned the King. Nothing was forthcoming and it growing towards evening, I got leave to go again to the Mullah Bashee, to see what could be done upon this occasion. When I came before him to beg his assistance, he behaved in a most insolent manner and desired to know to what intent it was my coming before him, for that he could not assist me, and at last rudely ordered me out of his tent and told the Mossells to take half the money that night, and in the morning he would petition the King to take Bills upon Spahaun for the remainder. Being greatly vexed at this ill usage, I saw no other hopes of getting redress but to endeavour to represent the affair to the King in person. Accordingly went to the Casheek Coonah or Guard Room. I took seat upon one of the benches and ordered Joseph to endeavour at getting admittance to acquaint his Majesty I begged leave to have the honour of representing some affairs of consequence to him. Joseph soon returned to inform him the porters would not let him pass. Hereupon I endeavoured to get admittance myself, but was surrounded by forty or fifty people who stopt my way. I then began to be somewhat louder than usual so near the King, whereupon one Mirza Reffee the Secretary came and asked me the reason I did not pay the Hawob, and that if deferred it any longer I must expect to be used ill. I called out it was injustice, and begged leave to have admittance to his Majesty, who I was sure would desire justice as a stranger in his country and a guest. Besides, I really had not money enough in the house to discharge such a sum in so short time, whereupon I observed he was sent for before the King. When he was gone an Armenian in the service of Nadir Shaw told Joseph in his own language that it was to no purpose to endeavour at getting admittance, for that the King was resolved to have this money from the Honourable Company. After about five minutes Mirza Reffee returned and told me if I had not cash sufficient to pay the Hawob here, might draw upon the gentlemen at Spahaun for halfe. I replyed I had no ready money in the house, but that I would draw upon the Agent and Council for one halfe and the other halfe give bills upon Spahaun. He replyed they would take no bills on Gombroon, and then went a second time before the King and said his Majestys last orders were that I should give bills upon the gentlemen at Spahaun for twenty-two thousand Rupees and pay the other four thousand Rupees here that night, for that the Kings baggage set out tomorrow morning and he himself went away the next day, or could I possibly settle it any other way, and was dismissed with orders to get my bill ready

that night, and given to understand that if it was returned I must pay two for one, and in this melancholly posture of affairs I returned home with my Mossells.

At night the Mossells were very insolent, whereupon I got twenty thousand from Mahomett the linguist, which with the seventy odd Tomands before delivered and what I had hid for house expences, making up one hundred Tomands, they began to be a little easy, even allowing me to sleep in my own room without a guard, but am at a loss how to raise the other hundred Tomands, for Mahomett swears he has got no more cash left though I mistrust his honesty, for I am informed he sold a large quantity of grain to the camp bazar people a little before the King arrived.

Monday, 16th.—Last night Mahomett the linguist seeing I was very much pressed for money, and imagining should have more occasion for assistance from him, got over the wall of the Terras and ran away, tho' I had kept him under a guard for some time before, finding he was always bringing us into trouble by playing tricks of the like nature, nor would he have got out of the house now any other way than by telling the servants it was with intent to fetch me private assistance from his own house where he pretended to have hid some money.

In the morning the Mossells growing very clamorous, was obliged to borrow six thousand Shahees of Fryer Bazein upon the Honourable Companys account and sold eighteen Tomands worth of ghee belonging to Mahomett, and got fourteen Tomands from Hodjee Baroon on account of what he owed the Honourable Company, and at last to make up the other forty Tomands was obliged to borrow ten Tomands more from Fryer Bazein and sell woollen goods, but could get no more than 36 Shahees for bagrass and 34 Shahees for fine cloth, and this disadvantage of selling goods for halfe price is what all the merchants lay under who have Hawob to pay and not ready money to discharge it. Gave Fryer Bazein Jesuite a note of hand for eight thousand Shahees received of him on account of the Honourable Company. At night received a visit from one Hawshom, formerly a Shotter of the Honourable Companys at Spahaun and now the same employ under Nadir Shaw. He was standing before the King last night when I endeavoured to get admittance, and says upon my calling out for justice the King heard me and sent for Mirza Reffee and ordered him to prevent my coming before him, and oblige me to take the amount of twenty-six thousand Nadarees upon me to be paid here or draw upon Spahaun, so I find no justice is to be expected.

In the afternoon a Choppar who was dispatched from Carmenia some time ago with bills from Owanooze upon the Dutch at Gombroon for five thousand Rupees, returning and acquainting the King they refused to pay it, he ordered him to take it from me, so that I find as long as we are up country are liable to impositions of this nature. I sent to the Mullah Bashee to acquaint him how much we were pushed for money, who has promised to get me off this last affair by obtaining orders for these Choppars to return again and take it from the Dutch. In the evening, with a great deal of difficulty, having finished my four thousand Rupees, dispatched a person of my own named Mahomett Ally with the bills upon the Messieurs Peirson and Blandy at Spahaun for twenty-two thousand Rupees and wrote them a general letter to advise the unavoidable necessity I had for taking such a step, being forced to it by the Kings orders and requested if possible they will discharge it.

Tuesday, 11th.—Last night received another visit from Fryer Bazein, who discovered a great many circumstances relating to our affairs, particularly that this money was put upon the Honourable Company by the Kings order, and that he was disgusted with the English upon some affair that has happened lately, which I imagine to be that his people have wrote something to our disadvantage relating to the squabble they had at Bombay; and yesterday upon writing the Doctor, who heard we were pushed for money, and insolent behaviour of the Mossells, he presented himself before the King as he came from his publick to private tent. He stopped to give him a hearing, but at last flew into a violent passion and asked in a stern

manner will these people pay the money or will they not? Then turned upon his heels and retired, leaving the poor Fryer and people round him in a great fright, who said had he offered any further in our behalf it would certainly have ended in his destruction.

In the morning the Mullah Bashee sent to inform me that the Choppars were ordered back again to Gombroon to receive the 5000 R.s from the Dutch.

Last night and today the Ophgoons under pretext of searching for grain have in a manner plundered the place carrying off boys and girls without the inhabitants daring to take any notice of it.

While at dinner the old Calcutan with a body of Ophgoons came to the Honourable Companys house and demanded two thousand maunds of grain. At last after a long squabble and producing Rogoms lately received got rid of them to my no small satisfaction. About one o'clock the camp began to remove from Carmenia, at two, members of the Kings Shotters came to the Honourable Companys house, and ordered all the people off the Terrasses, and had not the Shotter Abashee been particularly acquainted with me, we should all have been ordered to some other part of the town as were the rest of the parishe, by reason the King marched within two hundred yards of our house in what the Persians call Corake, in which case it is customary to clear the road a league every way and the Life Guards made no scruple at firing at those who were not quick enough in getting off their houses. It was full three hours before all the army had passed, by reason they were divided into three bodies, and those before and those behind were each halfe a league distance from where the King rode, who was in a Cajaway (or litter) accompanied only with his women and eunucks.

Taking into consideration the necessity there is for the Agent and Councill having quick advices of the misfortunes that attended the Kings coming to Carmenia, am resolved to write everything in a private letter to the Agent and send with two Shotters tomorrow and dispatch publick advices four days hence.

This morning Mahomet Reza Beg our Memoondar left us, and although I gave him a present to near the amount of twenty Tomands, besides having handsomely maintained him with eleven heads of cattle during the Kings stay at Carmenia, he was hardly satisfied, nor did I ever meet with a more develish disposition in my life and I really believe frequently brought us in trouble that he might make a merit and profit of disengaging us, and that seems a spirit inseparable from the Mullah Bashee and all people about him.

At noon dispatched two Shotters for Gombroon with a private letter to the Agent giving a pretty full account of Nadir Shaws transactions at Carmenia.

In the evening came advices from the camp that the King has killed Hodjee Baroon. Grain growing scarce he asked Hodjee the reason. He replyed the Yetteems (or servants in the camp) and Ophgoons had gone before and plundered. As soon as his Majesty heard the name of Ophgoons he immediately ordered him to be strangled, not suffering anybody to complain against those people.

Wednesday, 18th.—The fifty soldiers sent after the Nasawkshee Bashee came up with him the next day. He at once advised them to follow his example and leave the tyrants service. They replyed, dead or alive they would take him. At last finding neither threats or persuasion would change their resolution, he drew his sword with three or four of his followers and fell in amongst the thickest of them, and what with superior courage or despair, fairly drove them back and marched off towards Hyraut, where it is said some of the tribes are revolted from this man.

The Topechee Bashee and three hundred Jezaries (long musket men), from whom the King ordered unjust sums of money to be taken, are marched off. When news was conveyed to the King he immediately dispatched a body of Ophgoons and Tartars after them and has sworn not to stir from Saranseean (where he is now seven leagues off) till he has taken them and

made pillars of their heads. This with the Nasawkshee Bashees affair has drove the King almost mad, and I hear in his passion has ordered two thousand Ophgoons to plunder the country, which God forbid. These people are more uncivilized and cruel than any in the camp, and should this be true, may soon expect the greatest part of them back to Carmenia. Early this morning some of the camp people came to the door. They wanted grain from Seawax and Espandyar. At last with fair words, threats, and the Kings Rogom, got them away. The town and parish is in a most deplorable condition, the news received yesterday being confirmed by the arrival of a body of Ophgoons. In the evening a body of Ophgoons came to the Honble Companys house and enquired for Mahomett the Linguist. I told them his house had been plundered some days before and he was run away. Enquiring what they wanted, they produced a Bill, some of the people in Government had drawn upon him for grain. I endeavoured to represent to them that this was contrary to the Kings good intentions towards us, who had given the Honble Company a Rogom to protect all their servants. They replyed Rogoms was nothing to them and Mahomet or grain they would have from this house, and immediately seized upon the porter and two of Mahomets slaves and beat them till they found him. When he was in their hands, the Mossells brought him to the Honble Companys house. I told them they might carry him away and get the grain from him if he had it, whereupon they began to drub him over his shoulders. He assured them his house had been plundered and he had no grain left, but that he would make it up for money. Hereupon they brought him back to our house and desired I would come and settle the affair for them. At first they demanded two hundred Tomands, but upon my interceding and giving the head man a couple of cloth coats they paid great regard to whatever I said and at last purely upon my account were contented to take seventy Tomands, that is sixty for the Sawsanchees and ten for himself, and both parties seemed well contented, and the money agreed to be paid the next morning. Night being come on, I left Mahomet with his head Mossells, Jaffar Beg, Ophgoon of the tribe of Abdullees and Uze Bashee or Captain of a hundred.

While we were at supper Mahomet came to consult with me about paying the money. He sayd he had ffifty Tomands in cash, but was a little at a loss how to raise the other twenty. I told him I had some fine shawls of my own which these people are fond of, they and woollen goods I was ready to assist him with, and ordered him to settle the price with Jaffar Beg. He left me seeming (as he had reason to be) mighty well contented.

About ten o'clock Espandyar came and acquainted me that he feared Mahomet was going to play me a dangerous trick by giving Jaffar Beg the slip, which must of consequence bring us into great trouble, as it was in the Honble Companys house, and of course the Ophgoons would demand the money from me, which I really had not to pay. I could not believe he was villain enough to take a step of that nature after the assistance I had given him. On the other hand, reflecting he and his Mossells were of the same religion, perhaps it might have been a scheme laid between them, the Soones being in all parts very invéterate against Christians, and even esteemed a great merit to destroy as many of them as possible. However, to prevent the worst, I called all the servants about me and gott upon the Terras to prevent his escape, where to my surprise and consternation found his great heavy coat under one of the walls, by which it was plain he was gone off. In a very melancholly humour I came down to acquaint Jaffar Beg of what had happened, when I thought passion and rage would have drove him mad, and he immediately called in six or seven rough fellows and seized upon Joseph (Linguist), the Porter and Dabull, and told me since we had used him in this manner, he would either have the full amount of two hundred Tomands or kill them three people under sticks and at last take the money from me. I endeavoured all means possible by fair words to weather this storm, but found nothing would avail. He tyed up Joseph and Dabull together and began to drub them very severely over the feet, nor would he leave off till it came into my head to seize a slave of Mahomets, who I said knew where his masters riches were concealed, and if

he would drub him he might get sufficient to pay the full amount. Whereupon Joseph was released and he drubbed in his place. After he had received a few sticks he called out he knew to a box of jewells and womens ornaments, and carried Jaffar Beg to his masters rooms in the Honourable Companys house, who (without any ceremony) broke open the door with his Tavazeen. First he seized upon his clothes chest, wherein were several pieces of value, such as shawls, cuttanees &ca, which he took (those that pleased him) and put on one side for himself, at last told me things of that nature would not satisfy him, and began again to drub the slave, when to my great joy the lad spyed the box mentioned. Jaffar Beg soon broke it open, when I really believe, was a person to make ornaments of that nature, it would stand him in four hundred Tomands, yet the Ophgoon seemed to doubt if it would pay him, saying the precious stones were of no value or use to them. However I got him out of the room, being now past midnight, and we agreed to settle the affair in the morning. I made the Ophgoon put his seal to the box and took it under my care to prevent disputes, but was obliged to give him two fine shawls of my own and four guz of cloth to settle the affair again for seventy Tomands.

Friday, 20th.—Last night the Ophgoons who slept in the house were very troublesome and insolent, and made no scruple of carrying off what they could lay their hands on.

An hour after sunrise Jaffar Begs partner named Velly Beg came to the house. He was very rude and swore would take nothing but grain or money, and that not less than two hundred Tomands, till at last by promising him a small matter for himself, brought him to the same agreement with his partner, but was obliged to give him five hundred maunds of my own grain, and they are to take the toys, gold and jewels, one with another, at the rate of 26 Shahees the Miscall, by which method, I fear, can barely make up seventy Tomands.

At noon some of the Mullah Bashees people, viz, 1st his Camelmen, Mulemen, and a Lasghee slave belonging to our Memoondar came to the Honourable Companys house and demanded grain and straw. Upon representing the miserable condition we were in from the Ophgoons, and that we really wanted those articles ourselves, they broke open the straw house door and carried off what straw and dryed clover they could lay their hands on, they likewise carried off two or three saddles, girths, horse clothes, in short did little less than plunder. These things they sent away with some of their camels, but twenty mules and most of the people remained, and insisted upon my supplying them with barley, straw, provisions for themselves &ca, notwithstanding I entreated them to go, and told them to satisfy the Ophgoons, who wanted five hundred maunds of grain. I was obliged to borrow part of it from my own servants and really could not get bread to eat.

In the afternoon, Jaffar Beg, Zelly Beg, and one Ally Noqua Beg came to value the things found in Mahomets room last night. Ally Noqua Beg, who is a Carmenia man, when he saw the womens ornaments turned out of the box, shook his head and told me Mahomett had made use of peoples necessitys to get them at a quarter the real value, but that purchases of such nature never prospered, as I might observe by the way they were taken from him. The Ophgoons began to weigh them off, but after such a scandalous manner, that nothing but mere necessity could have forced me to keep my temper, for if I said the least word relating to the injustice, they immediately threw all on one side and demanded two hundred Tomands ready money, or they would drub me and all my servants to death. So was obliged to put up with all the insolences and affronts they pleased, and though I saw Zelly Beg slip several things of value into his pocket, especially one fine diamond ring, some of the mob the same, I durst not take any manner of notice of it, and after one of the servants assured me our Memoondars Lasghee slave carried off a fine Teetah worth fifteen Tomands at least without its being perceived by me, having my head so full of the misfortunes attending me. At last towards night they had finished the seventy Tomands and I gave Zilly to the amount of six Tomands of my own things, consisting of one fine shawl and

two pieces of chints for (as he pretended) being so favourable to me, and then they went away very well contented. Observing Jaffar Beg to be a person of authority amongst the Ophgoons, and very capable of protecting us from those who were plundering the town, I offered him a small present to live in the Honble Companys house, and after being so well paid he grew exceedingly complaisant, and although several companys endeavoured to break into the house before night, he always sent them away.

At night the Mullah Bashees people grew insolent beyond imagination, because I had not barley to supply their cattle, and when the cook carried the Pillow for supper, they rudely sent it back, because I gave them no bread, which I had not for myself to eat. Jaffar Beg hearing how they had used me wanted very much to cut them to pieces, and although I entreated him to the contrary, as soon as I went to bed he got hold of the head mulemen, gave him three or four kicks in the stomach, till they were glad to eat their Pillow at ease, and kept in very good order the remainder of the night.

I hear twenty of the Kings Froshees had formed a conspiracy against him, but one of the number being of a low dastardly nature, discovered the whole affair, whereupon he ordered them all to be massacred, and has begun the pillar with their heads, which he designs finishing when the Jazaries are taken.

Several parties of the Ophgoons who are plundering the place endeavoured to break into the Honble Companys house, which Jaffer Beg with threats and persuasions always prevented. It is impossible to form a true notion of the miseries the town has been in for some days past, night and day nothing being heard but the cries of wretched parents to see their children carried away slaves before their faces, and themselves frequently drubbed to death, because they cannot produce sufficient riches to satisfy the avaricious plunderers, and several times when I went upon the Terras to see what was going forwards, I saw the shocking sight of women and children throwing themselves from the tops of their houses into the streets to avoid the fury of the Ophgoons, who, with those they can't carry off for want of conveyances or provisions to maintain them in the camp, are guilty of the most wicked crimes such as deflowering unripe vergins &^ca^.

In the evening arrived one Mirza Tarr (Kings physician) in his way to Spahan. His design was to have stayed here till a Caphilah offered, but seeing the miserable condition the place was in, especially our house, from whom he expected assistance, he went back again to the camp.

He told me Fryer Bazein (agreeable to my request) has obtained an order from the King to have the twenty-two thousand rupees which I drew upon Messrs Peirson and Blandy, payable to the Governor of Spahan, and that no force or ill-treatment should be made use of to them, but take it by degrees, which if true will be a great help, as they may be able to sell off the Honourable Companys woollen goods at the usual rate. He reports that since the conspiracy of the Froshees, the King has been almost raving mad, killing and blinding people without the least fault, and has above half finished an exceeding high pillar of heads at Saranseean, from whence he still swears not to stir till the Jazaries are taken, notwithstanding grain is grown so very scarce that numbers of their cattle and common soldiers die daily for want of provisions.

Early this morning Jaffar informed me the Ophgoons who were sent after the Jazaries, had taken them all, delivering themselves up without making the least resistance, which is a most surprising thing, as they are sure of having their heads cut off when carried before the King. The only reason can be given for the little fighting upon these occasions is the dread of having their wives and families used ill when they are gone out of the world. Jaffar Beg at the same time acquainted me he was ordered to the camp to give in an account of the grain he had got,

which he had assured me, notwithstanding all the cruelties had been used, did not amount to four thousand maunds, from which a true judgment of the poverty of the place may be formed. Finding this man had really been serviceable in protecting the house from the Ophgoons who were plundering the town, I endeavoured to keep him a day or two longer, but nothing availing, we parted very good friends.

He was no sooner gone out of the house, but the Mullah Bashees people began to plunder the stables of what they could lay their hands on, and although they saw our horses were almost starved for want of provisions, I could not persuade them to give me back one mule load of straw, though they had carried off above twenty. At last they went away, and we were mightily pleased had escaped their hands so well considering the general calamity of the place.

11 o'clock Mirza Momen Baftee (the new Vizier) and old Mustapha came to the Honble Companys house with a body of Ophgoons. The Vizier told me he wanted five thousand maunds of grain from our house. I assured him I had none, and that the King had given the Honble Company a Rogom to protect them from all impositions of that nature, which I produced and he read, but answered the King that morning had ordered him to take grain from the Persians, Gabbers, Armenians, or any other people he imagined might have any, and that nothing but grain or its amount in money would satisfy them. I again requested neither of those articles were to be had there. He then demanded Mahomet (the Linguist), Seawax, and Espandyar. I told him Mahomets house had been plundered and he ran away some days before; as for Seawax and Espandyar they might seize them wherever they found them, whereupon they began to search the house and laid hold of Espandyar. Seawax seeing what was going forwards ran away. After this they seized upon Joseph Hermit (the Linguist) and most of the servants and began to beat them from door to door to show them where we had concealed the grain. I represented Joseph was a stranger in the place and only came there from Gombroon for the recovery of his health, but no arguments would avail to get him off, and they began to break open the warehouse doors to search, and finding no grain carried off what they thought convenient. About two of clock they carried Joseph, Espandyar, and all the servants out of the Honble Companys house with their hands tied behind them, and beat them from door to door all through the parish into the town. As soon as they were gone I was sitting alone melancholly, to think where this misfortune would end, when another rabble came in, seized upon me and carried off the very carpets and spreadings I was sitting upon, and threatened to drub me also if I did not show them grain, when to my great joy Zelly Beg came to the house, who by representing I was a stranger and a great man with the King, got me off, and at the same time told me the Ophgoon General, who the King had sent after the Jazaries, would be in town a few hours more, and that he advised me to invite him to the house, but having no Linguist was a little at a loss. However, necessity obliged me to supply that want, and about four o'clock hearing he was passing near our house, I went and conducted him in, gave him warm Pillow to eat, which pleased him very much, and swore they should not drub me as long as he was in the house. I requested he would take up his lodgings for the night, but he told me he had a great many prisoners under his care and must have a house to himself, which I got for him about one hundred yards from ours, where he sent his retinue and cattle, but sat with me. About five o'clock they brought Joseph, Espandyar and most of the other servants back to the Honble Companys house, all beat miserably. They then wanted to seize upon me, but the Ophgoon General would not allow of it, whereupon one of the rabble got Joseph under his foot, and swore he would murder him. I entreated the General to get him off, but he said he had only given his word for me. I then offered him and Zelly Beg (who happened just then to come in) each a small present if they would get him off. Zelly Beg went to the mob, but nothing would avail, and they hurried them all away, and left me in the house with two servants only and the

cook, without whom I told the General I could give him no supper. At eight o'clock when supper was ready the General ordered it to the house I had prepared for him, where he said he would go and leave me in the hands of God Almighty, but advised me to take great care of the house, not knowing what might happen. I used all means possible to prevail upon him to stay with me the night. When he was gone, one of his people came and told me he heard from the Ophgoons they designed plundering our house that night, and he would either advise me to make my escape or hide myself. I told him as long as anything remained, I could not think of a step of that nature. He then bid me keep close in my bed chamber, and he would mix with the mob, and if he found they offered violence to my person, would use his utmost endeavours to get me off. He then fastened all the doors, and I let him a back way and remained behind very uneasy to see the miserable condition we were in, and no means appearing for deliverance.

About nine o'clock heard a great noise at the door. I gave no answer to their calling for admittance, but they soon beat all down with their Tavazeens (or battleaxes), and then released Joseph, who being miserable bruized I got to bed in my own room, but saw no likelihood of getting rid of our troublesome guests, who now began to plunder all the fore part of the house openly. From nine to eleven I frequently put out the lights and stole a look at what they were about, and vexed to find what the Generals man told me was come to pass.

At eleven o'clock they came to my private apartments, and told me it was now my turn to be drubbed. Immediately one of their number laid hold on me and was going to tie my hands when reflecting that Joseph had told me the blows he received over his head gave him much pain, I complained the weather was cold, and begged leave to put a shawl on, but while I was gone into my bed chamber the Ophgoon Generals man fortunately came and endeavoured to get me off, but finding no arguments would prevail with them, he said the only means to find out the hidden treasure was to seize upon the women. Accordingly with their Tavazeens began to break open the door. I represented if they went in that manner it would frighten them all to death, whereupon only the Generals man and three of the Ophgoons entered and obliged me to deliver the wives of Seawax, Mahomet, Espandyar, and others of our servants into their hands, all whom they carried before my bed chamber door and beat most unmercifully; first over the feet till they fainted, then the palms of their hands, at last over their back and bellies, which was very hard upon Seawaxes wife, who was within a month of being brought to bed. From thence they carried them to other parts of the house and used them in the same manner. About one o'clock Mahomets wife told the Ophgoons her master had delivered a large bag of treasure into my hands, whereupon they again seized me and threatened to drub me to death if I did not deliver the money to them, when my friend the Generals man gave them to understand the Europeans never told lies, and that the girl had only said so to save herself, and this was the uneasy life we led till morning, by which time only my bed chamber, office and room where I keep horse furniture remained not broke open.

When Joseph was released I immediately ordered what horses we had remaining to be saddled, but was obliged to send the Shotter in at the stable windows, or could he possibly contrive to bring them out without the Ophgoons perceiving it, who had taken possession of all that part of the house. I was likewise at a loss how to venture on a journey to Gombroon being near four hundred miles, bad ways, and infested with the Kings people, who frequently plunder and kill all they can overcome; or were our cattle for want of shoes or bad living in some days past in a fit condition for carrying us through. However I thought any risk we run better than remaining in these bloodthirsty peoples hands.

Monday the 22d.—At daybreak the Ophgoons began to load their plunder, only leaving behind a little copper and wool, and in an hour after the house was free from them,

only the Vizier Mirza Momen remaining behind. All the doors were pretty much shattered, only what parts the stable side from the quarter where I lodged which I set up with stones or anything I could lay my hands on. Here the Vizier desired a conference.

At first I asked him if he could answer what he had done in bringing a mob to plunder the Honble Companys house. He replied he had gone no further than what he had the Kings order for, and if I mistrusted what he said, he would go with me to the camp where I might represent our grievances, and that besides this the Ophgoons would come again the next morning and take two hundred and fifty Tomands from me at which they had settled the grain yesterday. He further told me, to my great surprise and consternation, that the King had ordered Mulah Meahomet Caftar Coon, the former Callcutar of this place, to swear that he had delivered one Alf and thirty thousand Nadarees (which makes one hundred and thirty thousand rupees) into Mr Savage and Joseph the Linguists hands at a place called Bafte in their road to Gombroon to trade with. I told him, to show the little justice in the affair, that they never were together up country. He replied justice was out of the case, but that the Kings will would be obeyed. Hereupon he went away and expected to meet me at the camp, but I had a more distant voyage in view. Soon after he was gone another party of Ophgoons entered the house, when an impatient scoundrel of a common Yetteem laid hold of me and was going to horsewhip me, because he said his master had lost a gun in our house the overnight worth three Tomands which he demanded of me, nor could I get rid of him till I gave him two Guz of fine cloth out of a few small remnants I had secreted under my bed, and then he departed, and I again set up the doors in the best manner I could, and seeing no end of suffering from the rabble, went into the office to pack up what books and papers belonged to the Honble Company and my own private, in order for a flight to Gombroon, when on a sudden I heard the door from the top of the Terras break in, and upon going up found another large body of Ophgoons were entering and wanted to seize me, whereupon I threw myself into the office, shut the door and made my escape to the stable, and imagining if we once more fell into their hands, should most likely have been killed as they were mad to find they came too late for plunder, myself with Joseph the Linguist and three servants mounted and two guides on foot, but neither time to pack up bedding or any other necessaries of life. When we got out of the house the Ophgoons called after me. I answered the King had ordered me to the camp to inquire into the reason of the injustice done us, and for a blind (as nobody knew where we were going but Joseph and myself) we went on about two leagues the camp road and then struck off for Gombroon. The first day we met great numbers of the Kings people returning from pursuit of the Jazaries, but as I was in disguise nobody knew me. The first night we lost both our guides in the snow and the next day had two of our horses taken from us by the Kings Choppars, notwithstanding which I thank God we arrived safe at Gombroon the last of March after great hazards and fatigue from snow, freshes, hunger, &c.

DANVERS GRAVES.

APPENDIX G.

SELECTIONS FROM THE BALAMBANGAN[1] DIARY.

Diary of Transactions on an Embassy to Borneo Proper by order of John Herbert, Esquire, Chief of Balambangan.

Nothing material having occurred during our passage, I commence my Diary on Wednesday August the 10, 1774, P.M. Anchored about one mile and a half from Borneo Town.[2] The Noquidah[3] of the Borneo Prow,[4] who came in company with us, went up to town to acquaint the Shabander[5] of our arrival, who's Deputy, about eight o'clock, together with two other publick officers, waited on us on board. This visit passed in general questions only, excepting one or two relative to Sooloo,[6] and how we could, who were such great friends to them, enter into alliances with others who were their enemies. I told him the English wished to enter into Treaties with all the surrounding Princes; that we were friends to the Soolooans no longer than whilst they kept to their treaties with us. But of this, as well as every thing I observed, I made no doubt they would be satisfied when I had delivered the Chiefs letter, and had a meeting with the Sultan. They told me they had a fixed hatred and aversion to the Soolooans, but parted seemingly satisfied with my declarations of our intentions. They told me the Ampah Tuan[7] (a title he assumed on his son being raised to the dignity of Sultan, and nominated his successor) desired we would come to the end of the town, and in the morning they would tow the sloop into a proper berth opposite to the Estana[8] or Fort), which was accordingly complied with.

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[1] *Balambangan.*—An island with two good harbours off the north of Borneo, uninhabited. Ceded together with a portion of mainland of Borneo to H. E. I. C. by a Sultan of Sulu, who was found a prisoner at Manila and liberated by the English when they took that city. The Company's first settlers were expelled by Sulus. A second settlement was abandoned as a failure. The island now forms a portion of the possessions of the British North Borneo Company. Further particulars can be found in Crawfurd's Dict. of Malay Archipelago under "Balambangan," "Sulu," "Manila."

[2] *Borneo Town, i. e.* Bremei, the capital of Borneo Proper or the northern portion of the island. There is no name for the whole island, but old writers say it was once known as "Kalamantan." The Sultan of Bremei, shorn of much of his possessions, is still independent, but bound by treaty with England not to cede his territory to a foreign power. Population of the town now put at from 10,000 to 20,000. Rajah Brooke of Sarawak and the British West Borneo Company have obtained by cession the great portion of the territory of the Bremei Sultanate.

[3] *Noquidah* = modern *Nakodah* = Captain (and generally owner) of a native trading boat. In former days the Nakodahs had much weight in affairs of State.

[4] *Prow*, generally spelt Prahu = native seagoing trading boat of one or two masts.

[5] *Shabander.*—This officer in Bremei may be described as "Port Master" and regulator of trade.

[6] *Sooloo.*—The Sulu Archipelago, situated between Borneo and the Philippines. Inhabitants much given to piracy in former days. By recent convention between England, Germany, and Spain, they are now incorporated with the Philippines, but the Sultan of Sulu's possessions on the mainland of Borneo are by the same convention confirmed to the British West Borneo Company and include the original cessions to the H. E. I. C.

[7] *Ampah Tuan* or Yam Tuan, being short for Tang de per Tuan, lit. he who rules, *i. e.* the Sultan. It is a higher title than Sultan.

[8] *Estana* or Sotana = Palace or residence of the Sultan.

11th

At 7 A.M. saluted the town (as we were informed last night was the custom) with nine guns. At nine came on board the Deputy Shabandar with several boats drest with colours to tow us up to the Estana. Saluted with thirteen guns, which were returned. At high water we were towed opposite to the house allotted for us, next door to the Deputy Shabander.

12th

At 8 A.M. went on shore. In the afternoon I delivered in form the Chiefs letter and presents, which was read in public assembly and saluted with fifteen guns. The entire conversation consisted in invectives against the Soolooans and informing me how villainous a set they were; in all which I made no scruple of agreeing. The Rajah Tuoh[1] addressed himself to me, and asked me with respect to the right of the Soolooans to the lands ceded by them to the Company did the Chief think it well founded. As this question had been the first night almost verbatim asked me by the Deputy Shabander, I was prepared, and told him every body thought so, and would continue to think so till it proved to the contrary, and we are convinced of the right being usurped, but which we had not yet been, for from the papers in our possession it appeared very evident it had been granted to Sooloo in consequence of aid in a civil war. They said it would then take up too much time to explain that part of the affair, but would another time. But it appeared very clear to me they are suspicious of our connections with Sooloo, and think we only want to gain a footing. They were general in their professions of friendship to the English, and declared we should do as we pleased in the whole country were we unconnected with Sooloo. I begged leave to wave every reply till I would have the honor of visiting the Ampah Tuan and explaining the nature of my present business. I could not but remark the Ampah Tuan during the visit never spoke a word or asked or question.

13th

Sent some presents in the Companys name to the several Pangarans[2] Chitaries[3] (or Mantrees).[4] In the afternoon paid a visit to the Rajah Tuoh and his son-in-law Pangaram Shabander. Our discourse at both places was nothing more than a recapitulation of the several questions asked me the preceeding day.

14th

Paid a visit to the Sultan, his brother-in-law Pangaran Moodo,[5] the Bandaharra,[6] and Pangaram Toomongong,[7] son of the Rajah Tuoh. The Sultan is a young man, about seventeen years old, gentel in his person, and is so exceedingly bashful as not to be induced to speak or ask a question, tho' it is said he is sufficiently talkative on further acquaintance. Our visit was short, and passed mostly in conversation with the Deputy Shabander. The Bandaharra is nephew to the Ampah Tuan, and is also a young man of about twenty years old. Our visit here was also short, for the same reasons. At Pangaram Toomongongs our visit was long. He is about thirty-

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[1] *Tuoh, i.q.* Tuoh = old, aged. Used officially to describe a Rájah of rank and influence.

[2] *Pangarans, i.q.* Pangeran, a general hereditary title of nobility, peculiar I believe to Bremoi, and used by women as well as by men.

[3] *Chitaries, i.q.* Chatriyes, an inferior class of ministers. An Indian or Persian term.

[4] *Mantrees, i.q.* Mantri.—The second class of ministers of State, the Waziers being the first.

[5] *Moodo, i.q.* Muda = young. Used as an official title, *e.g.* Rájah Muda = the heir to the throne.

[6] & [7] *Bandaharra, Toomongong.*—There are four principal ministers of State, ranking next to the Sultan in the following order:—

Panancha.				
Bandaharra	...	...	...	(white flag)
Di Gadong	...	...	...	(green flag)
Tumonggong	...	...	...	(red flag).

three or thirty-five years old, has great sway, and is much esteemed. Our conversation was less reserved than anywhere else. He expressed in gentel terms his esteem for the English, but feared our connections with Sooloo, and that the other Rajahs were of the same sentiments. I told him I would vouch for the English and their attention to their treaties. He asked me directly if treaties were concluded would I vouch for not letting a Soolooman into our factorys here. I told him I would. He said it was well. He then asked me could I tell if the Chief would relinquish Balambangan and settle anywhere in the Bornean districts. I told him I could not answer that; for I supposed it a matter of such consequences as must be determined by the Company. He compared our situation to a man with two wives living in one house and continually quarelling; one must be kept and one parted with; which would I keep, the good or bad. I waved answering any other ways but by telling him the comparison did not hold good. We had got one wife, and was only courting the other, and would not give up the one, bad as she was, till we were sure of the other. He assured me of the success of the Embassy and wished we would fix in Borneo Town. I told him, let what would be the Companys pleasure with respect to relinquishing Balambangan, when they knew we were in treaty with Borneo, a factory would at all events be settled here and I imagined would be continued even should the whole body move here. In a part of his discourse relative to my asking him if he had not received a letter from Dattoo[1] Teeting, he told me he had heard of one being sent, but it had not arrived, nor should he have any correspondence with him. He mentioned his being informed by Sooloomen that Dattoo Teeting having when at Sooloo lost a great deal at gaming, he had intended making depredations off Tyrons, but the Sultan told him if he would go against Borneo proper and those parts he would assist him with guns, &c.

15th

Sent my respects to the Ampah Tuan, desiring leave to wait on him, and to meet the Pangarans. He desired me to defer it till to-morrow, as Pangaran deGodong, his father-in-law, would be able to come out who had till then been ill; but I found it was to search out what I had to propose, for the Deputy Shabander came to me and asked me. I told him it was to discourse respecting their entering into treaties with the Company; and to shew them the articles I wished them to accede to, and to receive any they might have to add, and which as I was desirous to be as expeditious as possible, I had ready drawn out in writing for their consideration and which I meant to leave with them for that purpose. He desired to see it, as I had found him very obliging in every respect, and had been advised by him what replies to make to several questions which had been asked me. I shewed him what I had prepared. He entirely approved of every article except the 15th, 16th and 17th. The first thereof I rather more strengthened, and the two latter he told me he feared there would be some debate about. I asked him why. He said the Chineze had many friends here, on many accounts, and the reserving the pepper to the Company would greatly abate their profits, but he wished me success, and promised every assistance in his power. That he was now very old, but wished to recommend himself to the Company and the Chief that they might after his death befriend his children. I assured him any assistance he gave me or the English afterwards would always be acknowledged, nor would he find the Company ungrateful.

16th

In the morning paid a visit to Pangaran deGodong, which was passed in general conversation. In the afternoon was sent for by the Ampah Tuan, and found all the headmen, except the Rajah Tuoh, who was ill. After drinking tea, I informed the reason of my requesting to meet them was my desire to open to them the Chiefs motive for sending me, and my desire of soon

[1] Datoo, *i.q.* Datu.—A Sulu title of nobility.

having their answer, as I wished him to know the issue previous to the dispatch of any ship for China or Europe. The Ampah Tuan desired to know what the Company wished to have. I told him I had taken the liberty to write down such articles as were the foundation of most treaties; fearful he might forget part if I only repeated them, what more might occur as necessary might be afterwards considered. He desired one of the Pangarans to read them and made me separately explain them, and appeared satisfied with them. After a few more general questions, I took my leave. In the evening the Deputy Shabander came to see me, told me the headmen were again to meet to-morrow, and that I should be summoned. On my asking the reason, he told me they could not agree about the price to be fixed on the pepper, whether to receive the goods I had mentioned in return, or what method could be adopted to make up to the Ampah Tuan the loss he would sustain by the Tonks[1] not having the pepper, and further, that some had proposed the Chineze having liberty to buy as freely as the English. I made no other answer than it was very well, but asked what opinion the Rajah Tuoh had. He told me he was pleased with my proposal of having the whole produce received for the Company that should arise from the plantations of the Borneyans, but did not want the restriction to extend to the Chineze. I told him that as yet the Ampah Tuans own subjects made so inconsiderable a proportion of the planters, that it could by no means answer, nor would they chuse to have any but the whole, otherwise it would be an endless trouble to prevent the Chineze getting it from the country people and as equally difficult to ascertain the produce of one and the other. He further told me he was desired to ask me from the Rajah Tudh,[2] but to come as from himself, what I thought would be the Companys opinion as to removing the principal settlement to Borneo. I told him it was impossible for me to answer such a question as it would principally depend on the Chiefs opinion and representation to them. He told me he supposed the question would be publickly asked me, which if it is, I shall think it a favorable opportunity to follow that part of my instructions of asking for Laboan,[3] as it will be most eligible for a principal settlement, and a grant of it now will be more determinate, and enable the Company with more precision to form their resolution, and to judge wherein is the superiority between it and Balambangan. Received a present of a bullock from the Ampah Tuan.

17th

In the evening the Ampah Tuan sent for me to meet the Pangarans. After a short time his brother, Pangaran Pa Muncha,[4] told me they had considered the several articles I wished to have acceeded to, the first 15 of which, with some few alterations, were perfectly agreeable to them, but desired to know whether the Governor looked upon the lands as ceded to the Company by the Soolooans as their just right, and added he desired to know this before he proceeded further. I told him I thought it a trifling subject of debate, particularly at the time when each wished to convince the other of their regard; and that even admitting it belonged to Borneo, and had never by them been given to the Soolooans, in consequence of the present treaties what belonged to them we should derive equal advantage from. He acknowledged that, but they wanted to ascertain the matter as the teritories or heriditary possessions of most of them were invaded by it. Paitan was Toomongongs, Pappal was his, and so on. The Ampah Tuan then told me he would inform me on what foundation the Soolooans claimed it as theirs. "A civil war arose in Borneo, one party kept possession of Borneo Proper, and the malcontents fortified Pooloo

[1] *Tonk* (?) Tonkangs, *i.e.* the trading boats or junks of the Chinese, or Towkays, a torm used in addressing Chinese traders. The Chinese were subsequently almost all compelled to leave Borneo Proper and the pepper industry dwindled down to nothing, but is now being revived in Saraedah and British North Borneo.

[2] *Tudh.*—Meant for Tuah. See note 1, p. 438.

[3] *Laboan, i.q.* Labuan.—A British Crown colony since 1846, by cession from Sultan of Bremei.

[4] See notes 6—7, p. 438.

Cherimin near the mouth of the river. This party being the weakest applied to Sooloo for assistance, which was given, stipulating in case of success the lands in question should be given to them for ever after. After many attempts in vain, the Soolooans, tired with their ill-success, went over to the other side and offered their assistance, which was accepted, stipulating only an equal share of the plunder should the malecontents be conquered. The conjunction of the Sooloos soon turned the scale and the fort at Pooloo Cherimin was taken and plundered; but not contented with an equal share, they on their departure carried away by stealth and force one of the Pangarans wife on the *other* side of Borneo, and insisted on their equally with the malecontents having in case of success promised the lands from Kumanney[1] to Towson[2] Abai, but this part has ever been denied and the right they pretend to declared to be ill founded." I told him I heard a further cause of the ill-will subsisting between them and Sooloo. He told me he supposed I heard the worst side, but he would tell me what he, and he believed the Rajah Tuoh would swear to, the assumed right of Sooloo to the lands before mentioned occasioning continual quarrels, the Borneans heard an embassy was fitting out at Sooloo. In order to settle these matters many months elasped, when they heard at last a number of Soolooans were at Papal, and were building a strong fort. Shortly after two prows arrived, who informed the fishermen of the river they were Ambassadors from Sooloo, and hired one to inform the then Ampah Tuan of it. The present Rajah Tuoh was sent down to desire to know the truth, and that if they really were Ambassadors to see the letter, and return it to them again. On his going on board the prow, and delivering this message, they told him they were really Ambassadors, but would not shew the letter. At the same time several of the crew of the prow told the attendants of the Rajah Tuoh they were companions of those at Papal, and were come only as an introduction to many more. On his returning his attendants told him what they had learned from several of their acquaintances on board the Prow, and he accordingly acquainted the Ampah Tuan thereof. It was therefore resolved that leave should be given them to come up, but that the prows who went out to tow them should kill every one who resisted. I told him I thought they ought to have been more certain of their bad intentions, which he acknowledged, but that it never could be right for any Ambassadors to stop by the way, fortify a place, leave most of their people there, and refuse a person sent by the State they addressed a sight of a letter unopened. I made no answer. Pangaran Pa Muncha again resumed his former question. I told him I would particularly address the Chief on the subject, and then communicate his sentiments. I then addressed to the Ampah Tuan and desired to know his opinion on the two last articles, as P. Pa Mancha had said fifteen only were agreeable. He desired further time to consider of them with the Rajah Tuoh. Pangaran Toomongong told me he had a question to ask me from the Rajah Tuoh his father, not but what he said he knew my answer and had already told his father, but that he had insisted on hearing my answer before the whole. Would the English relinquish Balambangan and settle in the Bornean district? I told him it was impossible for me to say, for nothing of so important a nature I imagined would be done without first having the consent of the Company; but if they wished it, I would mention it to the Chief. But where would they propose our settlement to be. Some answered in Borneo. I objected to that as it was incompatible with our customs to have a principal settlement on any mainland, but rather wished a small island, as more commodious for many reasons. The Ampah Tuan mentioned Pooloo Moarro near the Qualloe,[3] others mentioned others, Tomoongong mentioned Labooan. I told him from the accounts we had, Labooan, from the excellence of its harbour, was

[1] *Kumanney* = Kimanis, a small river north of Bremei on the west coast of Borneo, now ceded to the British N. B. Co. [2] Towson Abai = Trusan Abai, on the east coast of Borneo.

[3] *Pooloo Moaro.* Poolo = Pulo = an island. Moarro = Muara, which as well as Qualloo (*i.q.* Kwala = the entrance of a river. Muara is at the entrance of the Bremei river, and possesses very rich coal mines, now being developed by an English partnership.

the most advantageous, and asked if they would chose to give me a grant of it, more particularly as the Company would wish to know where they move to, and what advantages they would reap by exchange. The Ampah Tuan said Labooan would be too farr off, and Borneo might be filled with enemies before they could give him any assistance. I answered that supposing every body was moved there I imagined a factory would still continue here. Pangaran Pa Mancha again proposed Pooloo Moarra near the Quelloe. I objected to that, as not having a good place for shipping, but which they insisted it had. The Ampah Tuan said it was needless to apply to them; we might chose for ourselves when we pleased, for by one of the articles agreed to we were at liberty to have our factories in any part of their dominions and have ground sufficient. I imagined there would be some difficulties started respecting Labooan, as I had been informed Labooan was part of old mans revenues from whence in rattans, camphire,[1] boards &ca he gained a good deal.

18th.

This day was a meeting of the Ampah Tuan and Pangarans. After they had been met some time, the Deputy Shabander was sent to me to ask, supposing any person bringing pepper for sale to the Companys Factory might they have choice of merchandise, and not be confined to long cloth, blue or iron, for that part of my proposal was totally objected to. I told him that nothing but the Companys wishing to encourage the planters could even induce them to give so high a price; that the small profit gained on the exchange of L. C., Blue served in a small degree to reduce it, but as there was scarcely any more than just the running off such goods and encouraging the manufactories on the other side, if they had their choice of goods I could not agree for more than twelve Dollars two Soocoos.[2] He assured me it never would be agreed to, for they got from the Chinese thirty Congongs per Pecul, and Congongs were as good if not better to them than Dollars. I told him I begged him to tell the Ampah Tuan what I said, and I should hear his answer. He then acquainted me he was ordered to mention the loss the Ampah Tuan and Pangarans would suffer, for the Chineze received the pepper of the former at forty Congongs per Pecul, and of the latter thirty-five, and of the common people, thirty. I told him I could not conceive how the Chineze would give such a price as that he mentioned. He went into his house and brought a writing in Malays and Chinese which Panglimo[3] Tesogah read of 150 Peculs which stood in the account at forty Congongs and another paper of 200 Peculs more the Chineze had given their Bond for, in Chineze and Malays, payable on the arrival of the next years junks. I desired him to represent to the A. Tuan and Pangarans that the Company never wished any person, much more the chief people, to be loosers by their settling amongst them, but always that the advantages should be mutual; if therefore the pepper was secured solely to them, and as the Chineze paid this difference in lieu of duties, I would also in lieu of duties agree on behalf of the English to pay the Ampah Tuan annually P.1000, and they might add that sum to the 16th Article as a gratuity on that account. He desired Panglimo to write it down as my offer, and returned.

It is necessary to observe here I had been aware of these objections beforementioned by Panglimo, and I therefore did not insert any consideration at first, thinking it might as well first come from them, and for the Company to make a merit of it.

'Paid a visit to Xereph[4] Ahammed, an Arab Priest, who has long traded among the English

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[1] *Camphire* = Camphor or Kapur barus—found only in Borneo and many times the value of the Chinese camphor. It is the product of the Dryabalenops camphora.

[2] Succoos, *i.q.* Suku = ½. 2 sukus = half a dollar.

[3] *Panghino* = Panghina, a Bremei title, generally conferred on a fighting chief.

[4] *Xereph*, *i. q.* Serib or Sheriff.—A title given to Arab settlers who claim to be descendants of the Prophet.

and Eastern Ports, is here married to the Rajah Tuohs daughter, and on that account as well as priesthood is much respected. He told me the Borneans were totally unused to the manners of the English, and desired I would not be in a hurry in forming any resolutions should they not embrace such offers as I made. They had only dealt with the Chinese, from whom he had contracted such notions as made them suspicious, and consequently tardy in all their dealings. Advised me not to resume my request for Labooan till everything else was settled. With respect to the article of pepper, not to insist on their receiving any particular merchandize, but to let them have their choice, for he observed if we had once secured it, a thousand methods might be found to pay for it, as might be most agreeable.

19th

Received a message about 6 o'clock in the evening from the Ampah Tuan, by the Deputy Shabander, and two other public officers, and desired to know who were included in that part of the 16th Article of Prows under English collours and passports being free of duties or presents. I told them it just meant the words, and no more, only those who might come here with English colours, which implied they were our allies, and not casual traders, who were as before to conform to the usage of the port. They then asked, supposing these prows had merchandize, might the Borneans trade with them. I answered undoubtedly, a freedom of trade was mutual, the English would trade with any who might come under other collours, and they might trade with ours; there was not to be any monopoly. They further informed me that the Ampah Tuan had ordered them to tell me they had considered my proposals and wished I would raise the price of pepper to forty Congongs per Pecul, to receive in return Dollars if the English had them, or their choice of merchandize, otherwise the Planters would be considerable loosers. I told them as to Dollars they might be assured none would ever be given them in return of pepper, or in short any other commodity, and that as to raise the price to forty Congongs, I did not dare, I had already gone as far as my instructions. But to convince them how strongly the English wished to enter into alliances with them, I would agree they should have their choice of merchandize and rated the Pecul at thirty-five Congongs, and that as the Pangarans would still be loosers I would extend the gratuity to £1500, 500 of which to be divided among them. That when I did this I much exceeded my instructions, but I hoped they would on their part shew their sense of it by encouraging the planters as much as possible. I further begged leave to inform the A. Tuan that these were my last offers, and in case he could not agree to this, I desired him to prepare his reply to the Chiefs letter as I should have no further occasion to stay. The Deputy Shabander afterwards came to me and told me the A. Tuan and Pangarans desired to see me to-morrow afternoon. The increase of pepper to forty Congongs he told me was first stated by the Pangn Shabander, and that they seemed unanimous in not accepting my offer of thirty-five Congongs.

20th

In the morning paid a visit to Pangn Pa Muncha the Ampah Tuans brother, who had at our first arrival begged us to defer visiting him, his outer room not being finished, and the extreme jealousy of the natives having made it a custom for none to enter their inner house, or even to come there, without first giving notice. After some general conversation, I told him I was sorry to see so little probability of our entering into treaties with Borneo, as they asked such unreasonable price for their pepper. He told me the head people were certain, unless I gave that price, the Chineze would disregard their gardens, and no pepper at all be produced. I told him I was sorry for it, I could not raise it, and so I should acquaint them, and if they would not accept my offers, I begged to have their letters and depart. He asked why so, why could not I stay, and wait the Chiefs further orders? I told him I was assured the Chief would not exceed the price I had offered, if he even came up with it, that I could not but think

they very little testified the affection they professed for the English when they refused them their pepper at the same price the Chinese had it, it certainly indicated a partiality in their favour. He only answered it would be settled that night. About 5 o'clock in the evening received a message from the A. Tuan desiring to see me. After I had been in about five minutes the Pangn Shabander told me, with respect to the price I offered, they could not accept it, and that unless I came up to the highest price the Chinese had given here, namely, forty Congongs, they thought it would be almost impossible to prevent the Chinese from smuggling it on board the Junks, for there were so many rivers it would be impossible to guard all (this by the way is false, for they all terminate in two at the mouth of the Qualloe). That another difficulty was most of the Chinese were dependants of the Noquedahs of two junks who annually came here, and how could they dispose or sell their property. I told him that was a strange objection, for I supposed when they were once settled here they became as subjects, and were obliged to follow such orders as the A. Tuan and State chose to give. The A. Tuan told me if he attempted to use compulsive methods with these people they should oblige them to leave their gardens, if not the place, and what was then to become of them. This he assured me he would engage to perform, that I should have every grain produced in the plantation of any of his subjects, and as much as would come to them from Chinese who might be indebted to them, and that hereafter no Chinese should have plantations but who engaged to deliver the produce to the English, but then it must be at forty Congongs, otherwise it would be a hardship on them to sell to me, when the Chinese would pay that for it. I answer'd I did not dare exceed the Chiefs orders, and begged leave to depart. He told me no. He begged I would stay and wait the Chiefs answer to theirs and my letters and dispatch Panglimo with them, assuring me if afterwards the Chief did not consent to that price they would assist me with boats &ca to convey me back, and further added, by my stay I should be convinced when the junks came, how strenuous they were in getting all they could for the English should the restriction not take place, and how far he kept to his promise of making his subjects plant vines. The Pangarans unanimously joining in this request, and declaring if I returned without waiting for the Chiefs orders, they should think the consequence would be our never again resuming the connection or intercourse which they should be exceedingly sorry for, but were unable to prevent, as they knew the consequence of their agreeing to my having all the pepper at thirty-five Congongs, when as I observed before they could get forty, would either be productive of continual disputes, or else the destruction of all the gardens. In this situation I flatter myself I shall not be blamed for consenting to stay, which I told them I would, and dispatch the sloop for further orders. In the evening the Dep.y Shabander paid me a visit. I expressed my concern at the issue of affairs. He advised me to pay a visit to the Rajah Tuohs, but first to the A. Tuan and ask their advice, what price they thought would induce the Pangarans to restrict it to the Companys sole purchase: I first asked what he thought. He told me in his opinion the most admissible was to propose withdrawing the additional £500 for the Rajahs and raise it to forty Congongs, otherwise he knew I could not get it. I asked him would not they be affronted at that. He said, no, most of them would like it, for in case the £500 was agreed to, it would be divided among the Sultan Bandarra, B. Tuoh, four Pangarans, nine Chillrees, or Rajahs, and three Oran Cayos,[1] but if the pepper was increased the A. Tuan, R. Tuoh, four Pangarans, and three Oran Cayos were the greatest holders of pepper, but strongly advised me to strike at once, otherwise by waiting the Chinese might think of more methods to impede my success, and he well knew the two Captains were at this time using their utmost endeavors with the P. Shabander for that purpose. He assured me of the A. Tuans wish to oblige the English, and told me part of the Pangarans wish for me to remain here before every thing was settled, proceeded from their desire to judge from my

[1] *Oran Cayos, i.g.* Orang kaya.—An inferior title—lit. rich (kaya) men (orang).

behavior the general conduct of the English. This was also told me by Ponglemo, who had heard it from others.

21st.

Paid a visit to the A. Tuan in the evening. After some little time passed in drinking tea and general questions about Balambangan, I told him I partly paid him the visit to ask his advice with respect to the situation of affairs. He answered me he hoped I was sensible of his good intentions towards the English, his readiness to oblige them, but he could not guide the Pangarans. Could I devise any means agreeable to them, it should never want his concurrence. He advised me to speak to the Rajah Tuoh, who being father-in-law to the Shabander, might influence him as well as the others who now opposed it. I told him I was at a loss what to propose more than I had. He said he would consult with the Pangaran de Godong, but the only method he could think of, and what he had told the Deputy Shabander to tell me, but as from himself, to offer forty Congongs per Pecul, if the whole was secured, and strike off the £500 to be given the Rajahs, for why? it would be devided among eighteen, several of whom no ways were interested in the produce of pepper; but by raising the price it would encourage the industrious, and be the means of annually increasing the quantity. I objected to the price as too high, and what would not leave the Company the least chance of reimbursing them the heavy expences they must of course be at. He assured me he did not believe the Pangarans would consent to the restriction other ways, and hoped I would consent to it, assuring me further that hereafter could it be by any means lowered he would use every endeavour in his power to bring it about. He strongly advised me to agree, lest other objections might be started, adding that altho' he was Ampah Tuan, the Pangarans were jealous of the cast stretch of his power, and opposed it, and were totally independent, not to be governed by compulsive methods, and mentioned as a circumstance to evince it, a civil war not long ago between the Rajah Tuoh and the late Tomongong, which by his endeavors to put a stop to had nearly brought them both upon him. The rest of the visit passed in questions about the customs of the English, which both he and the young Sultan seemed desirous of learning.

22d.

Paid a visit to the Rajah Tudh. So soon as Seriph Ahammed[1] saw me there he joined us. After a short time the Seriph asked me what were the result of affairs. I told him every thing was at a stand on the difference in the price to be given for the pepper, which I was to refer to the Chief and in the interim the A. Tuan had desired me to remain here. He asked me what the difference was. I told him I had offered thirty-five Congongs per Pecul and £1500 p. ann. in lieu of duty or presents. That the Pangarans had asked forty per Pecul, which I could not agree to; that I had since then waited on the Ampah Tuan to ask his advice, who had advised me to raise it to 40 Congongs, but to take off 500 of the £1500 I meant for the Rajahs, but had desired I would ask the Rajah Tuohs opinion, alledging his inability to influence the Pangarans to his way of thinking, however desirous he might be. The Seriph then turned to the Rajah Tuoh, and asked him how it was. After a great many professions of his regard for the English, and declarations that the only thing he had most at heart was an alliance with the English, he told the Seriph, the A. Tuan himself, and his son Toomongong had used every endeavors to bring over the other Pangarans to their way of thinking, which was to accept of my offer sooner than offend us. The Seriph agreed with him in opinion, and added the Borneyans in general were the most shortsighted people to their own interest he ever knew. They just regarded the present. That he long traded with the English and under their protection, and made no doubt was a factory once established they would soon be sensible of the advantage. The Rajah Tuoh sent one Sampan[2] for the Dep. Shabandar, and ordered another

[1] See note 4, p. 442.

[2] *Sampan.*—A small paddling boat or canoe.

to be got ready to go the Shabander; but ordered the first should arrive before the other should be called. He desired me to drink some tea, and interim a conversation seemingly very earnest insued between him and the Seriph, but in whispers. The Depy. Shabandar soon after arrived. The Rajah Tuoh told him I had waited on him to ask his opinion about the pepper and how to secure it to the Company and asked what he thought. He told him I was not acquainted with his sentiments, and repeated what he had advised me to. The Rajah Tuoh said he did not approve of it not being settled before I wrote to the Chief, and asked me if I would not venture to fix it that price, which if I would, he did not think there would be any further demur. I told him I really did not dare. Both the Seriph and him begged I would consider of it, and told me they were certain it was the only means could be adopted. The former plainly told me the Borneyans are such people that perhaps if you defer settling it and remain here, they may raise the price especially if the friends of the Chinese in hopes of recompence stand up for them, which, says he, they will not be slack in giving or the others in extorting. He further asked me if I knew the reason why Pangaran Shabander appeared so interested in the issue of affairs. On my professing my ignorance, and desired to know, he told me as a perquisite of his office he and his Deputy had a difference of 20 per cent in every thing they bought over others which they would now lose. I told him that their loss was only in what they bought with pepper, and dared to say they would make it up somehow or other. This latter parted passed while the old man and the Deputy Shabander was in another room, but I must mention to the credit of the Deputy Shabander, tho' continually in my house or in his, he never mentioned this circumstance, in every debate at the A. Tuans espous'd the side of the Company. The Pangaran Shabander coming in, we were join'd by the Rajah Tuoh and Deputy Shabandar; the latter repeated to the Pangaran what had passed between us. The Seriph began by observing to him that altho' he had no right in any shape to interfere in their debates, yet the affection he had for them would not permit him to be silent. What he said there he supposed was not to go to the multitude but was speaking in his own house, that he thought them blind to their own interest to stand out. We wished them not to lose anything, the advantages were mutual. Admitting even they lost by selling their pepper to us, we should make it up in other advantages by attracting other traders, not to mention the security they would live into what they now did. That instead of our paying them in lieu of duties, they ought to pay us for that protection, when to indemnify us for the extraordinary expences we must be at we only ask the securing the pepper to the Company at the same price as the Chinese. The Pangaran could not deny this; pleaded they had given us everything they could but could not dispose of others property. The Seriph answered they were obliged to follow any laws the Ampah Tuan chose to prescribe. I asked, admitting that at first I had given the price they asked, whether it would not be the same hardships, and how could they then or now if I chose to comply with their terms, insure it to the Company. He said they would settle that. I answered it was very immaterial whose pepper it was. I believed if I gave the price they wanted, and the fear of disobliging the Chinese was a meer plea if they wished to oblige us. He answered he had as much regard for the English as any other, but he did not see why he was to be a loser; he wished not to lose, nor for the English to lose. The Rajah Tuoh told him he talked a great deal only, and that he had sent for him to tell him the purpose of my visit and consult with him what measure to adopt; repeated he was averse to my going or sending away the sloop without everything being settled. That from a long time ago the English and Borneyans were brothers, and now for a difference to arise on their sides when we were to be so assistant to them and had shewn our remembrance of them by endeavouring to renew them would testify a bad heart might be the means of affronting the Company and Chief, who would then think himself no longer responsible to protect them from the Mindanoos[1] and Soolooans, but deliver them over to their intended attacks.

[1] *Mindanao.*—One of the Philippine islands.

Desired the Pangarin to consider this and to propose some measure we could adopt and bring matters to a certainty, concluding he had not many years to live, but wished first to see an English fort in Borneo. The Pangarin asked me would I give Dollars for one year. I answered no, and my giving them reason to expect it would cost me the service. The Seriph laughed, observed "You see how little these people know. They imagine, tho' I have repeatedly told them to the contrary, Dollars are the produce of England, and that the Company have as many Dollars as you chose to send for." I told them silver was not to be found in England, that we bought it of the Spaniards, and dealt only in barter. The Pangarin then asked me would I give 40 Congongs in merchandize such as they chose. I told him I had not come there to fix anything of that nature, but only to ask the R. Tudhs advice what method to mention to the Chief as most admissible. The R. Tudh desired I would lay those intentions aside, and that he hoped he should settle it for me; for if the A. Tuan summoned the Pangarins he would either go, or send his sentiments, but told me he did not think it would be unless I agreed to give 40 Congongs, but he would try, and if he could not accomplish it, I should be sent for.

23d.

In the evening Pangarin Shabandar sent for Panglimo, who on his return informed me the Pangarin desired to see me to-morrow. Heard nothing from the Ampah Tuan, but at night the Deputy Shabander told me they had met at the Estanna but came to no resolution, the Pangarin Shabander and some others espousing the interest of the Chinese, and refusing their consent unless I gave 40 Congongs. I asked him how the Shahbander came to have such influence, and by his post the commerce was chiefly directed by him, as all quarrels, and even war and peace, were at the direction of Pn Tomoongong, and that of country government of the Ampah Tuan and Pangarins De Godong and Pa Muncha.

24th.

In the morning paid a visit to Pangarin Shabandar. He told me he had sent to me in consequence of what had passed at the Rajah Tuohs the other day and to speak with me concerning the price of pepper. I told him I had already acquainted him with my sentiments and was determined not to go from my declarations these of 35 Congongs per Pecul and £1500 p. ann. in lieu of duty. He told me he was exceedingly sorry for it; would I have them losers. I told him I did not see how it could be. He said they should, for that the Captains of the Chinese had not only been with him, but the A. Tuan, offering 40 Congongs, or even more, he dared to say they would give sooner than be excluded from the best branch of the trade here. I told him I was sorry for it; if that was the case I might get ready for departing, for we could not agree to that. He asked me if I would fix it at what the Deputy Shabandar proposed; if I would it should be settled, as the Rajah Tuoh had insisted on it. I told him I would consider of it, and see him in the evening. From his house I went to Tomoongongs. Before I could enter on the subject he told me several of the principal Chinese, especially the Agents and people belonging to the Junks, had been with him to beg his interest to reserve part of the pepper for them, but that he had told them it was no concern of his. I asked him if they had offered forty Congongs. He assured me they had, and declared they would give on behalf of their Noquedahs as much as we would. The rest of visit was general. From thence I went to Pangaran deGodongs, who informed me the same, but that he and the Ampah Tuan, to his knowledge, had told them if I would give forty Congongs it should be settled, and any person attempting to smuggle any on board would be severely punished. On my return home, I visited the Deputy Shabander, and beg'd him to tell me truely if it really was so. Fortunately at that time the Chinese Turatolles[1] was in his house wanting to buy some things of Panglimo, who lived there.

[1] *Turatolles*—Probably means Yuru-tulis = writer or interpreter.

He referred me to him, who confirmed it, but said it was only the planters belonging to the two Junks about 50 in number. As to the other Chinese they were very happy we were coming there. I asked him the number of vines belonging to those 50. He said about 60000, but few of them bore.

About 5 o'clock in the evening the A. Tuan sent for me. He told me the Rajah Tuoh had the day before sent to him to desire I might not dispatch the sloop before everything was settled and that he and the Pangarans would proceed to settle everything as soon as possible, in consequence of which message they had met both yesterday and to-day. That they could not agree about the restriction of the pepper, as the Agents of the Noquedahs had offered to take all the pepper which could be produced at 40 Congongs sooner than they should not have the produce of their plantations. That notwithstanding they could not all agree about it, it had been settled if I could agree to give that price it should be reserved for the Company, otherwise they would not do it, as I might be sure other planters would sooner sell it to them at that price than to us for less. I asked them with respect to the £5000 I offered to be added to the A. Tuans gratuity in lieu of customs. Was that expected? Pangan Tomoongong told me after some little hesitation, as expecting some body else to speak, it was not, as the A. Tuan would make that up out of his. I told them that I hoped they would consider the high price and let it be an inducement for them to order all the hill people and others to plant. The A. Tuan told me rather peevishly, when I was better acquainted with him he hoped I should find his heart the same, and as good as I had represented the English to be, never to deviate from what they once promised, that Pang^{a} DeGodongs and himself would take care everything should be ordered on that head it was requisite. It was therefore agreed the Company should have the whole produce of pepper at the rate of 40 Cong^{s} per Pecul of 100 Catties or 133⅓ lbs. I then begged the A^{s} Tuans assistance in getting some pepper for the sloop. He told me he was almost sure there was none yet dry but would send. I told him Noquedah Odin his Ambassador had told the Chief as well as several others there was 200 Peculs remaining on hand. The whole company declared it to be a falsehood, for they had not left a catty hardly in the town. Received in the evening a visit from the Seriph (the first paid me by any Borneyan, but the Deputy Shabandar). As there were a number of Borneans, I told him, in general terms, every thing was settled tho' greatly to the prejudice of the Company. He answered, Patience, and you will find them mere fools and children: at present they are fearful of you and Sooloo. He told me they were squabbling among themselves, for the Rajahs were offended at the Pangarans agreeing to take off the £500, as they would be losers, and wanted them to continue it at 35 Congongs per Pecul and £1500 per ann. As to the Pangarans their share was to be made up out of the A. Tuans. I told him if the least scruple was thrown in my way or the least difference from either of the two methods, I would immediately leave them and regard them as a people not worth the Companys favor or protection, and they would soon repent their avarise and unsteady disposition.

29th.

I some days requested the Ampah Tuans assistance to procure me some pepper for the sloops loading and mentioned to him his Ambassador telling the Chief there were a large quantity remaining on hand. He assured me it was a great falsehood, for the Chinese had not left a grain, but he would use his endeavours to procure some.

30th.

Signed the Treaties at the Estanna, when all the Pangarans were collected.

An abstract of goods provided by John Hunter, Esqr., and shipped on board the "————".

Kincobs	396 p^s.	Value about...		17131	0	0
Allyars	688	D^o. ...		7129	0	0
Carchoby or work'd Cassas	71	D^o. ...		1496	0	50
Silk Putallos	626	D^o. ...		9296	2	0
Humbroos	116	D^o. ...		1187	2	0
Cutnees	1056	D^o. ...		6634	2	25
Chints	205 @ 15 p^s.	D^o. ...		10838	1	50
Palampores	147—12	D^o. ...		5699	3	55
Chellows	97—2	D^o. ...		8309	2	0
Gugara Potts	6	D^o. ...		264	0	0
Bujotah Potts	28	D^o. ...		1344	0	0
Lalloos	3—18	D^o. ...		331	2	0
Coongeys	68	D^o. ...		1610	0	90
Byram Potts	255—4	D^o. ...		9808	2	40
Romalls	107—15	D^o. ...		323	2	35
Sarass	18—9	D^o. ...		337	0	69
Ginghams	8	D^o. ...		116	0	0
Cutnees	558 p^s.	D^o. ...		3224	0	25
Blue Dootys	66 @ 14 p^s.	D^o. ...		3304	3	0
Nakeneas	74—3	D^o. ...		3426	3	50
Cotton Putallos	42—13	D^o. ...		579	1	0
Blue Baftas...	6—7	D^o. ...		133	1	40
Brown Kenssee	173 p^s.	D^o. ...		312	1	80
Byrams, red	15 p^s.	D^o. ...		37	3	50
Red Putneess	3 Corges	D^o. ...		114	0	0
Surat Carpets	178 p^s.	D^o. ...		663	1	9
Muster Bundle amounting	.....	...		106	2	30
Dungaree	26 @ 11 p^s.	D^o. ...		1079	1	80
Flower'd Soosys	4 „ 3 p^s.	D^o. ...		563	2	0
White 1 D^o.	1 „ 20 p^s.	D^o. ...		93	2	0
Yellow D^o.	11 „ 5 p^s.	D^o. ...		1406	1	0
Punchrangeys	5—2	D^o. ...		433	2	0
Maldavy Saddys	132 p^s.	D^o. ...		1325	2	0
Champa Saddys	148	D^o. ...		1108	0	0
Mugga Saddys	286	D^o. ...		2245	2	40
Taffetys	160 p^s.	D^o. ...		1929	0	0
Dorreas	149	D^o. ...		2285	2	0
Cassas	486	D^o. ...		3409	2	0
Long Cloths	39	D^o. ...		984	0	0
Humhums	22 p^s.	D^o. ...		264	0	0
Mulmuls	163 p^s.	D^o. ...		1027	3	0
Charcarry Saddys	23	D^o. ...		139	2	0
Dimity	43	D^o. ...		334	0	0
Mooga Baftas	53	D^o. ...		198	2	0
White border'd Handk^fs.	26	D^o. ...		123	2	0
Angaban, Plain	120	D^o. ...		600	0	0
D^o. Flower'd	62	D^o. ...		724	0	0
Barrow, blue	8480 p^s.	D^o. ...		2212	2	0
Potallos, Double	151 p^s.	D^o. ...		75	2	0
Loy Saddys } Velino do. }	6 p^s.	D^o. ...		78	0	0
Mungga Saddys	200 p^s.	D^o. ...		1325	0	0
Fine Fottas 727 } Middling D^o. 418 }	1145	D^o. ...		3079	1	40
White Petty Coats	632	D^o. ...		1422	0	0
A Bundle of Musters	.....			470	0	0
Neat Silk Waistcoats	8	D^o. ...		64	0	0
D^o. Breeches	18 p^s.	D^o. ...		162	0	0
Worested D^o.	5 p^s.	D^o. ...		20	0	0
Buff D^o.	5 p^s.	D^o. ...		20	0	0
Red D^o.	3 p^s.	D^o. ...		12	0	0
Womans Coloured Cloth	147 p^s.	D^o. ...		493	3	0

Handk^{fs} ...	...	...	...	...	4 p^{s}	Value about	...	14	0	0
Silk ...	...	...	...	...	2 p^{s}	D^{o}	...	33	3	0
Blue Cloth ...	...	...	...	...	36 p^{s}	D^{o}	...	144	0	0
Palampores ...	...	...	...	...	1 p^{s}	D^{o}	...	6	0	0
Candles ...	...	...	...	...	.....		...	.....		
16 Cheats 80 Surat Md^{s}		...	...	...	.....		...	1840	0	0
3 D^{o} 24 B'bay Md^{s}		...	...	...	...		...	480	0	0
Wheat, 800 Bags ...		...	...	...	...		...	6400	0	0
Cambay Stone Rings, 1315		...	...	...	...		...	47	2	25
Anchors, 48 ...		...	...	...	...		...	15390	2	22
Grap Nails, 28 ...		...	...	...	...		...	1561	1	69
Nails, 112 Casks 1 Chest		...	...	...	...		...	5818	0	52
Iron, 1430 Barrs @ 90 p. C^{t}		...	...	...	...		...	9000	1	12
Puns 180										
Shott 77230	@ 18 p. C^{t}	...	...	...	...		...	16589	3	57
D^{o} Double headed 16261										
Guns 15 @ 18 p. C^{t}	...	...	...	...	...		...	1959	3	64
Musquits, 306 ...		...	...	...	...		...	3060	0	0
Europe Cables, 16 @ ...		...	...	...	...		...	11673	1	18
Europe Hawsers and Cordage		...	...	...	70		...	4019	3	14
Loglines ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	54	0	0
Ironmongery as p. Invoice		...	...	...	...		...	830	3	92
Brass Lanthorns ...		...	...	...	7 p^{r}		...	572	0	0
Wine Glass ...		...	...	...	39½	Dozen	...	114	0	50
Beer Glass ...		...	...	...	12	D^{o}	...	45	2	0
Clocks ...	...	...	...	...	2		...	330	0	0
Hand Lanthorns ...		...	...	...	3		...	21	0	0
Rum, 5 Chests ...		...	...	...	...		...	312	0	0
Vinegar, 6 D^{o} ...		...	...	...	...		...	340	0	0
Ago Ardont, 22 Cases ...		...	...	...	...		...	352	0	0
Phydhs, 2 Casks ...		...	...	...	...		...	152	0	0
Shoes, 50 Corges ...		...	...	...	...		...	662	2	20
Claret, 5 Chests about ...		...	...	...	...		...	900	0	0
Madeira ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	5100	0	0
Sorsalhas, 9 p^{s} ...		...	...	...	...		...	54	0	0
								211346	3	53
Charges ...	...	...	...	...	...		...	15000	0	0
						Rupees	...	226346	3	53

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